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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DORSET NATURAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

EDITED BY

HERBERT PENTIN.

VOLUME XXVIII.

Dorchester :

PRINTED AT THE "DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

1907

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Rules of the Club	vi.
List of Officers, Honorary Members, and Members ..	xi.
List of New Members elected since the publication of Vol. XXVII. ..	xxiv.
Publications of the Club	xxvii.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB during the Session 1906-1907—	
First Winter Meeting	xxviii.
Second Winter Meeting	xxxvii.
Annual General Meeting	xli.
MEETING IN THE VALLEY OF THE PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON ..	xlvii.
British Valley Settlement	"
Piddlehinton Church	"
Ancient Commonfield Acres	xlvi.
Piddletrenthide Church	xlix.
Remote History of the District	"
Plush	li.
The Downes	liii.
Alton Pancras	lv.
Buckland Newton	lvi.
MARINE GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION	lviii.
MEETING AT WAREHAM AND LYTCHETT HEATH ..	lxvii.
St. Martin's Church	"
The Walls	lxviii.
Wareham Castle	lxxii.
Lady St. Mary's Church	"
The Gardens of Lytchett Heath	lxxiii.
The Business Meeting	lxxv.
MEETING AT FORD ABBEY	lxxix.
Ford Abbey	"
The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure ..	lxxxvi.
The Hon. Secretary's Accounts	lxxxvii.
Anniversary Address of the President	lxxxviii.
Notes on the Parish and Church of Piddletrenthide, by the Rev.	
C. W. H. Dicker	1
Dorset Chantries, Part II., by E. A. Fry	12
The Pepys of South Dorset, by W. Bowles Barrett	30
Whitechurch Canoniconum, by the Rev. D. Holland Stubbs	51
The Cartulary of Cerne Abbey	65
The Cerne Cartulary, Translation by B. Fossett Lock, Barrister-at-Law ..	77
Fourteenth Century Life in Bridport, by the Rev. R. Grosvenor ..	
Bartelot, M.A.	96
Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset, in 1906, by H. Stilwell	107
On New and Rare British Arachnida, by the Rev. O. Pickard- ..	
Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S.	121
On Surface Waves produced by Sledges, by Vaughan Cornish, D.Sc., ..	
F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.C.S.	149
Coins Struck in Dorset during the Saxon, Norman, and Stuart Periods, ..	
by Henry Symonds	159
The Liberty and Manor of Frampton. Rolls of the Court Leet and ..	
Court Baron, by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes	168
Artesian Wells in Dorset and Elsewhere, by W. H. Hudleston, M.A., ..	
F.R.S., F.G.S.	185
Queen Eleanor Crosses, by Alfred Pope, F.S.A.	209
William Knapp, by the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, M.A.	216
The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and her ..	
connection with Wimborne Minster, by Walter J. Fletcher ..	219
The Ancient Memorial Crosses of Dorset, by W. de C. Pridaux	225
Some Dorset Church Towers, by R. G. Brocklehurst	245
Club Notes	254
Report on First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and the First ..	
Flowering of Plants in Dorset during 1906, by Nelson M. ..	
Richardson, B.A.	258
Some Recent and Forthcoming Books	260
Index to Vol. XXVIII.	283

INDEX TO PLATES & ENGRAVINGS.

	PAGE OR TO PAGE PAGE.
Little Bindon Chapel, West Lulworth	lxiii.
"Fossil-Forest," West Lulworth. "Broken Beds"	lxiv.
Tufaceous Concretion Round Tree-stumps, "Fossil-Forest," West Lulworth	lxv.
Ford Abbey, Dorset	lxxix.
Monks' Walk, Ford Abbey	lxxxi.
The Cloisters, Ford Abbey	lxxxii.
Parish and Church of Piddletrenthide—	
The Church	6
Norman Doorway	7
North-East Chapel	9
A D'Urberville Tombstone in the Churchyard	11
The Pepys of South Dorset—	
Warmwell House	30
Whitechurch Canonieorum—	
Church of Saint White, or Candida, and Holy Cross, White- church Canonieorum	50
Western Doorway	53
Inscriptions on Bells	53
Carved Stones	54
The Holy Grail	54
Norman Doorway	55
Interior of Church	56
The Font	57
The Shrine of St. Wita	60
Le Chemin de Sainte Blanche	62
New and Rare British Arachnida—	
Plates A and B	121
Surface Waves produced by Sledges—	
Plate I.—Bringing down the Slates, Coniston	151
" II.—The Undulating Sledge-track, Coniston	152
Coins Struck in Dorset, with Description	162
Artesian Wells in Dorset and Elsewhere—	
Fig. 1	188
" 2	194
" 3	200
" 4	203
Queen Eleanor Crosses—	
The Queen Eleanor Cross at Geddington	211
" " " near Northampton	212
" " " Waltham	214
The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and her connection with Wimborne Minster—	
The Somerset Tomb, Wimborne Minster	220
Lady Margaret	222
The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset—	
Sir John Tregonwell, of Milton Abbey	225
1.—Sir John Tregonwell, Milton Abbey, 1565	226
2.—John Artur, a Monk of Milton Abbey	230
3.—Sir Gyles Strangways, Melbury Sampford, 1562	232
4.—Lawrence Sampford " "	236
5.—John Brounyng " "	238
6.—Effigies in Melbury Sampford " Church "	240
Some Dorset Church Towers—	
Plate I.—Iwerne Minster, Bradford Abbas, Trent	246
" II.—Bere Regis, Milton Abbey, Wimborne Minster, Studland	248
" III.—Charminster, Puddletown, Fordington St. George, Beaminster	250
Club Notes—	
Thomas Beach, the Dorset Portrait Painter (1738-1806)	256

The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26TH, 1875.

Presidents :

- 1875-1902—J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1902-1904—Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
 1904 * Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents :

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1880-1900—Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., M.A.
 1880-1900—General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
 1880 * Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S.
 1885 * Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.
 1892-1904—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1900-1902 } * Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
 1904 }
 1900 * W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1900-1904—Vaughan Cornish, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S.
 1900 * Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.
 1902 * H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 1904 * Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.
 1904 * Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A., B.D.
 1904 * Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., B.D.
 1904 * R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.

Hon. Secretaries :

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1885-1892—Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.
 1892-1902—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1902-1904—H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 1904 * Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.

Hon. Treasurers :

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1882-1900—Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 1901 * Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.

Hon. Editors :

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1885-1892—Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, M.A., F.G.S.
 1892-1901—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1901-1906—Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A., B.D.
 1906 * Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., F.S.A., Ed.

The asterisk indicates the present officials of the Club.

RULES

OF

THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Club shall be called The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and shall have for a short title The Dorset Field Club.

The object of the Club is to promote and encourage an interest in the study of the Physical Sciences and Archæology generally, especially the Natural History of the County of Dorset and its Antiquities, Prehistoric records, and Ethnology. It shall use its influence to prevent, as far as possible, the extirpation of rare plants and animals, and to promote the preservation of the Antiquities of the County.

2.—The Club shall consist of (i.) three Officers, President, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and shall form the Executive body for its management; (ii.) Vice-Presidents, of whom the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be two, *ex officio*; (iii.) The Honorary Editor of the Annual Volume of Proceedings; (iv.) Ordinary Members; (v.) Honorary Members. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Editor shall form a Council to decide questions referred to them by the Executive and to elect Honorary Members. The Editor shall be nominated by one of the incoming Executive and elected at the Annual Meeting.

There may also be one or more Honorary Assistant Secretaries, who shall be nominated by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the President or Treasurer, and elected by the Members at the Annual Meeting.

Members may be appointed by the remaining Officers to fill interim vacancies in the Executive Body until the following Annual Meeting.

The number of the Club shall be limited to 400, power being reserved to the Council to select from the list of candidates persons, whose membership they may consider to be advantageous to the interests of the Club, to be additional Members.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

3.—The President shall take the chair at all Meetings, and have an original and a casting vote on all questions before the Meeting. In addition to the two *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, at least three others shall be nominated by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman, and elected at the Annual Meeting.

HON. SECRETARY.

4.—The Secretary shall perform all the usual secretarial work; cause a programme of each Meeting to be sent to every Member seven days at least before such Meeting; make all preparations for carrying out meetings and, with or without the help of a paid Assistant Secretary or others, conduct all Field Meetings. On any question arising between the Secretary (or Acting Secretary) and a Member at a Field Meeting, the decision of the Secretary shall be final.

The Secretary shall receive from each Member his or her share of the day's expenses, and thereout defray all incidental costs and charges of the Meeting, rendering an account of the same before the Annual Meeting to the Treasurer; any surplus of such collection shall form part of the General Fund, and any deficit be defrayed out of that Fund.

HON. TREASURER.

5.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of Subscriptions and all other moneys of the Club received and of all Disbursements, rendering at the Annual General Meeting a balance sheet of the same, as well as a general statement of the Club's finances. He shall send copies of the Annual Volume of Proceedings for each year to Ordinary Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year (as nearly as may be possible, in the order of such payment), to Honorary Members, and to such Societies and individuals as the Club may, from time to time, appoint to receive them. He shall also furnish a list at each Annual Meeting, containing the names of all Members in arrear, with the amount of their indebtedness to the Club. He shall also give notice of their election to all New Members.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

6.—Ordinary Members are entitled to be present and take part in the Club's proceedings at all Meetings, and to receive the published "Proceedings" of the Club, when issued, for the year for which their subscription has been paid.

7.—Every candidate for admission shall be nominated in writing by one Member and seconded by another, to one of whom at least he must be personally known. He may be proposed at any Meeting, and shall receive programmes of Meetings and exercise all the functions of a Member, except voting and bringing friends to Meetings. His name shall appear in the programme of the first following Meeting at which a Ballot is held, when he shall be elected by ballot, one black ball in six to exclude. Twelve Members shall form a quorum for the purpose of election. A Ballot shall be held at the Annual and Winter Meetings, and may be held at any other Meeting, should the Executive so decide, notice being given in the programme.

8.—The Annual Subscription shall be 10s., which shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st of January in each year. Subscriptions paid on

election after September in each year shall be considered as subscriptions for the following year, unless otherwise agreed upon by such Member and the Treasurer. Every Member shall pay immediately after his election the sum of ten shillings as Entrance Fee, in addition to his first Annual Subscription.

9.—No person elected a Member shall be entitled to exercise any privilege as such until he has paid his Entrance Fee and first Subscription, and no Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the "Proceedings" for any year until his Subscription for that year has been paid.

10.—A registered letter shall be sent by the Hon. Treasurer to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear at the date of any Annual Meeting, demanding payment within 28 days, failing which he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, but shall, nevertheless, be liable for the arrears then due.

11.—Members desiring to leave the Club shall give notice of the same in writing to the Treasurer (or Secretary), but, unless such notice is given before the end of January in any year, they shall be liable to pay the Annual Subscription due to the Club on and after January 1st in that year.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

12.—Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent for scientific or natural history attainments, and shall be elected by the Council. They pay no subscription, and have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, except voting.

MEETINGS.

13.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held as near the first week in May as may be convenient; to receive the outgoing President's Address (if any) and the Treasurer's financial report; to elect the Officers and Editor for the ensuing year; to determine the number (which shall usually be three or four), dates, and places of Field Meetings during the ensuing summer, and for general purposes.

14.—Two Winter Meetings shall usually be held in or about the months of December and February for the exhibition of Objects of Interest (to which not more than one hour of the time before the reading of the Papers shall be devoted), for the reading and discussion of Papers, and for general purposes.

The Dates and Places of the Winter and Annual Meetings shall be decided by the Executive.

15.—A Member may bring Friends to the Meetings subject to the following restrictions:—No person (except the husband, wife, or child of a Member), may attend the Meeting unaccompanied by the Member introducing him, unless such Member be prevented from attending by illness, and no Member may take with him to a *Field Meeting* more than one Friend, whose name and address must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary and approved by him or the Executive.

The above restrictions do not apply to the Executive or to the Acting Secretary at the Meeting.

16.—Members must give due notice (with prepayment of expenses) to the Hon. Secretary of their intention to be present, with or without a Friend, at any Field Meeting, in return for which the Secretary shall send to the Member a card of admission to the Meeting, to be produced when required. Any Member who, having given such notice, fails to attend, will be liable only for any expenses actually incurred on his account, and any balance will be returned to him on application. The sum of 1s., or such other amount as the Hon. Secretary may consider necessary, shall be charged to each person attending a Field Meeting, for Incidental Expenses.

17.—The Executive may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Members upon a written requisition (signed by Eight Members) being sent to the Honorary Secretary. Any proposition to be submitted shall be stated in the Notice, which shall be sent to each Member of the Club not later than seven days before the Meeting.

PAPERS.

18.—Notice shall be given to the Secretary, a convenient time before each Meeting, of any motion to be made or any Paper or communication desired to be read, with its title and a short sketch of its scope or contents. The insertion of these in the Programme is subject to the consent of the Officers of the Club, or any two of them.

19.—The Publications of the Club shall be in the hands of the Executive, who shall appoint annually Three or more Ordinary Members to form with them and the Editor a Publication Committee for the purpose of deciding upon the contents of the Annual Volume. These contents shall consist of original papers and communications written for the Club, and either read, or accepted as read, at a General Meeting; also of the Secretary's Reports of Meetings, the Treasurer's Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, a list to date of all Members of the Club, and of those elected in the current or previous year, with the names of their proposers and seconders. The Annual Volume shall be edited by the Editor subject to the direction of the Publication Committee.

20.—Twenty-five copies of his paper shall be presented to each author whose communication shall appear in the volume as a separate article, on notice being given by him to the Publisher to that effect.

THE AFFILIATION OF SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES TO THE CLUB.

21.—Any Natural History or Antiquarian Society in the County may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the *Proceedings* of the Field Club shall be sent to such Society.

Every affiliated Society shall send the programme of its Meetings to the Hon. Sec. of the Field Club, and shall also report any discoveries of exceptional

X.

interest. And the Field Club shall send its programme to the Hon. Sec. of each affiliated Society.

The Members of the Field Club shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of affiliated Societies, and the Members of any affiliated Society shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of the Field Club. But any Member of an affiliated Society shall be eligible to read a paper or make an exhibit at the Winter Meetings of the Field Club at Dorchester.

Any Public Library, or Club or School or College Library, in England or elsewhere, may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the *Proceedings* of the Field Club shall be sent to such Library.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

22.—Small Committees may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting to report to the Club any interesting facts or discoveries relating to the various sections which they represent ; and the Committee of each section may elect one of their Members as a Corresponding Secretary.

NEW RULES.

23.—No alteration in or addition to these Rules shall be made except with the consent of a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at the Annual General Meeting, full notice of the proposed alteration or addition having been given both in the current Programme and in that of the previous Meeting.



The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26th, 1875.

President :

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents :

THE LORD EUSTACE CECIL, F.R.G.S.
 REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed. (*Hon. Secretary and Editor*).
 CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*).
 REV. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.
 W. H. HUDLESTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.
 REV. J. C. M. MANSEL-PLYDELL, M.A.
 H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 R. BOSWORTH SMITH, Esq., M.A.
 HON. MORTON G. STUART-GRAY, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.

Hon. Editor :

REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford.

Executive Body :

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A. (*President*).
 REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.S.A. Ed. (*Hon. Secretary and Editor*),
 Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford.
 CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*), Bossington, Bournemouth.

Publication Committee :

THE EXECUTIVE, H. B. MIDDLETON, Esq., DR. COLLEY MARCH,
 and E. R. SYKES, Esq.

Honorary Members :

- O.M. W. CARRUTHERS, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.
 1888 Rev. OSMOND FISHER, M.A., F.G.S., Graveley, Huntingdon.
 1889 Mr. A. M. WALLIS, 29, Mallams, Portland.
 1900 A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, Esq., F.G.S., Floriston, Cleveland Road, Torquay.
 1900 R. LYDEKKER, Esq., F.R.S., The Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.
 1900 CLEMENT REID, Esq., F.R.S., 28, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.
 1900 A. SMITH WOODWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington, London.
 1904 Sir WM. THISELTON DYER, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., The Ferns, Witcombe, Gloucester.
 1904 Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D., Richmond.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian Field Club.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>(The initials "O.M." signify "Original Member.")</i>	
1903	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
1903	The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
1902	The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	St. Giles, Wimborne
1884	The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S. (<i>Vice-President</i>)	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1903	The Right Hon. the Lady Eustace Cecil	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1904	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D.	Auckland Castle, Bishop's Auckland
1890	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, D.D.	The Palace, Salisbury
1892	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester, D.D.	Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
1889	The Right Hon. Lord Digby	Minterne, Dorchester
1895	The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.	Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk
1903	The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford	Governor's House, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
1907	The Right Hon. Lord Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1907	The Right Hon. Lady Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1893	Acland, Captain John E., M.A.	Wollaston House, Dorchester
1892	Acton, Rev. Edward, B.A.	Iwerne Minster Vicarage, Blandford
1905	Aldis, T. S., Esq., M.A.	Bowhayes, Bothenhampton, Bridport
1899	Aldridge, Mrs. Selina	Denewood, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth
1892	Allhusen, Wilton, Esq.	Pinhay, Lyme Regis
1907	Allner, Mrs. George	National Provincial Bank, Sturminster Newton
1906	Atkins, F. T., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed.	Cathay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth

- 1907 Atkinson, George T., Esq., M.A. Durlston Court, Swanage
 1907 Badcoe, A. C., Esq., B.Sc. County Education Office, Dorchester
 1902 Baker, Sir E. Randolph, Bart. Ranston, Blandford
 1887 Bankes, W. Albert, Esq. Wolfeton House, Dorchester
 1884 Bankes, Eustace Ralph, Esq., M.A., F.E.S. Norden House, Corfe Castle, Wareham
 1887 Bankes, Rev. Canon, M.A. The Close, Salisbury
 1906 Bankes, Mrs. Kingston Lacy, Wimborne
 1902 Barkworth, Edmund, Esq. South House, Piddletrenthide
 1904 Barlow, Major C. M. Southcot, Charminster
 1894 Barnes, Mrs. John Iles Summerhayes, Blandford
 1889 Barnes, Rev. W. M., B.A., B.D. (Vice-President) Monkton Rectory, Dorchester
 1903 Barnes, F. J., Esq. Rodwell, Weymouth
 1903 Barnes, Mrs. F. J. Rodwell, Weymouth
 1884 Barrett, W. Bowles, Esq. 2, Belfield Terrace, Weymouth
 1906 Barrow, Richard, Esq. Sorrento House, Sandecotes, Parkstone
 1895 Bartelot, Rev. R. Grosvenor, M.A. Fordington St. George Vicarage, Dorchester
 1907 Bartelot, Mrs. R. Grosvenor Fordington St. George Vicarage, Dorchester
 1886 Baskett, Rev. C. R. Bristwith Vicarage, Ripley, Leeds
 1893 Baskett, S. R., Esq. Evershot
 1904 Baskett, Mrs. S. R. Evershot
 1889 Batten, H. B., Esq. Aldon, Yeovil
 1888 Beckford, F. J., Esq. Witley, Parkstone
 o.m. Bond, N., Esq. Holme, Wareham
 1907 Bevan, E. R., Esq., M.A. Rempstone Hall, Corfe Castle
 1903 Bond, Gerald Denis, Esq. Holme, Wareham
 1906 Bond, Nigel de M., Esq., B.A. 156, Ashley Gardens, London, S.W.
 1893 Bond, Wm. H., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
 1903 Bond, Wm. Ralph G., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
 1894 Bonsor, Geo., Esq. The Gables, Spetisbury
 1889 Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq. Fontmell Parva, Shillingstone, Blandford
 1900 Bower, Rev. Charles H. S., M.A. Hinton St. Mary, Sturminster Newton, Dorset
 1903 Bramble, Lieut.-Colonel James Roger, F.S.A. Seafeld, Weston-super-Mare
 1898 Brandreth, Rev. F. W., M.A. Buckland Newton, Dorchester
 1901 Brennand, John, Esq. Belmont, Parkstone
 1906 Brennand, W. A. B., Esq. Sturminster Newton
 1885 Brennand, W. E., Esq. Blandford

1905 Bromley, Miss	Grange, Florence Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth
1893 Brown, J., Esq.	Maiden Newton
1900 Brown, Miss	Belle Vue, Shaftesbury
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1906	Woodhouse, Frank D., Esq.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1906	Woodhouse, Mrs. Frank D.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1898	Workman, J. Reece, Esq., C.E.	Inglenook, Winchester Road, Bassett, Southampton
1904	Wright, W. Southey, Esq., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Wool, Wareham
1902	Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A.	Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe Castle
1904	Yates, Robert, Esq.	Milton Abbas, Blandford
1896	Yeatman, Mrs.	114, Denbigh Street, London, S.W.
1901	Yeatman, Miss E. F.	King's Stag, Sturminster Newton
1893	Young, E. W., Esq.	Dorchester

The above list includes the New Members elected up to and including the September meeting of the year 1907.

(Any omissions or errors should be notified to the Hon. Secretary.)



New Members

ELECTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST CONTAINED
IN VOL. XXVII.

PROPOSED AUG. 27TH, 1906 ; ELECTED DEC. 13TH, 1906.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. Gowring, of 49, High West Street, Dorchester	Captain G. R. Elwes	Mrs. Jameson
Mrs. T. A. Pearce, of Ivy-thorpe, Dorchester	G. Galpin, Esq.	C. S. Prideaux, Esq.
The Rev. F. J. Shepherd, of Sherborne	S. R. Baskett, Esq.	W. B. Wildman, Esq.
Mrs. Alfred Smith, of Newton House, Sturminster Newton	Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell	Mrs. Mansel-Pleydell

PROPOSED DEC. 13TH, 1906 ; ELECTED FEB. 19TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. George Allner, of The National Provincial Bank, Sturminster Newton	Dr. J. Comyns Leach	Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell
E. R. Bevan, Esq., M.A., of Rempstone Hall, Corfe Castle	The Hon. Secretary	R. Bosworth Smith, Esq.
Mrs. Henry Bury, of Mayfield House, Farnham, Surrey	Captain G. R. Elwes	The Hon. Secretary
J. S. E. de Vesian, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., of 1, Ardlin Road, West Dulwich	J. Suttill, Esq.	H. S. Suttill, Esq.

PROPOSED FEB. 19TH, 1907 ; ELECTED MAY 2ND, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
J. A. Drew, Esq., of Car-ruthers, Wareham	W. H. Hudleston, Esq.	Rev. W. D. Filliter
Miss M. Constance Duke, of The Limes, Dorchester	Capt. J. E. Acland	C. S. Prideaux, Esq.
The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, M.A., of The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster	W. J. Fletcher, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary

PROPOSED FEB. 19TH, 1907; ELECTED MAY 2ND, 1907—*continued.*

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. S. Penny-Snook, of Netherton House, Weymouth	S. Penny-Snook, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary
E. M. Tims, Esq., R.N., of Winfrith House, Winfrith	The Rev. Canon Usherwood	The Rev. W. D. Filliter
Mrs. E. M. Tims, of Winfrith House	"	"
Lord Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, Maiden Newton	Lord Eustace Cecil	N. Bond, Esq.
Lady Wynford, of Wynford Eagle	"	"

PROPOSED MAY 2ND, 1907; ELECTED JUNE 20TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
G. H. S. Daniell, Esq., M.B., of Dale House, Blandford	R. Bosworth Smith, Esq.	F. D. Woodhouse, Esq.
Miss Margaret Daniell, of Dale House, Blandford	"	"
Miss Eleanor H. Dicker, of Piddletrenthide Vicarage, Dorchester	Rev. C. W. H. Dicker	Archdeacon C. L. Dundas
Captain Edgar Lees, R.N., of The Manor House, Upwey	Lieut.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring	The President
Mrs. Lees, of The Manor House, Upwey	"	"
Edward Clifford Paul, Esq., of Eastbrook House, Upwey	"	"
Mrs. Paul, of Eastbrook House, Upwey	"	"
Miss M. E. Roe, of Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sherborne	Canon C. H. Mayo	The Hon. Secretary
Freeman Roper, Esq., of Forde Abbey, Chard	Lt.-Col. U. E. Parry Okeden	"
Miss Towers, of Whicham, Porchester Road, Bourne-mouth	Captain G. R. Elwes	The President
Arthur H. Waite, Esq., of Upwey Place, Upwey	Lieut.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring	"

PROPOSED JUNE 20TH, 1907; ELECTED JULY 9TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Ignatius Bulfin, Esq., of "The Den," Knole Road, Bournemouth	H. Le Jeune, Esq.	A. D. Moullin, Esq.
Frederick Hovenden, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S., of Glenlea, Burlington Road, Swanage	A. D. Moullin, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary
C. H. Mate, Esq., of Elim, Surrey Road South, Bournemouth	The Hon. Treasurer	G. Galpin, Esq.
J. Michell, Esq., of Trewardyn, Porchester Road, Bournemouth	„	N. Bond, Esq.
Miss Evelyn Pope, of South Court, Dorchester	„	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring
J. H. Scott, Esq., of Ardsosan, Winton, Bournemouth	H. Le Jeune, Esq.	J. R. L. Dixon, Esq.

PROPOSED JULY 9TH, 1907; ELECTED JULY 27TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
George Atkinson, Esq., M.A., of Durlston Court, Swanage	W. W. Collins, Esq.	W. H. Hudleston, Esq.
A. C. Badcoe, Esq., B.Sc., of the Dorset County Education Office, Dorchester	W. J. Fletcher, Esq.	B. R. Swift, Esq.
Major Pickard-Cambridge, of Fordington House, Dorchester	The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge	The President
Alan Sturdy, Esq., of The Wick, Branksome Park, Bournemouth	Miss Violet Sturdy	Miss E. C. Wood Homer

PROPOSED JULY 27TH; ELECTED SEPT. 5TH, 1907.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Miss Lorna S. Fisher, West Walks, Dorchester	Mrs. Jameson	Mrs. Gowing
Mrs. Wood Homer, Bardolf Manor, Dorchester	Miss Violet Sturdy	Miss E. C. Wood Homer
Miss Susan Mansel, Top o' Town, Dorchester	Mrs. Gowing	The President

PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. Vols. I.—XXVIII. Price 10s. 6d. each volume, post free.

General Index to the Proceedings. Vols. I.—XXVI. Price 6d., by post 7d.

The Church Bells of Dorset. By the Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A. Price (in parts, as issued), 6s. 6d., post free.

Church Goods, Dorset, A.D. 1552. By the Rev. W. MILES BARNES. Price (as issued) 2s. 6d., post free.

By the late J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.

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The British Phalangidea, or Harvest Men. Price 5s., post free.

British Chernetidea, or False Scorpions. Price 3s., post free.

The Volumes of Proceedings can be obtained from Captain Elwes, Boastington, Bournemouth; the Church Bells and Church Goods of Dorset, from the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, Monkton Rectory, Dorchester; Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's works, from the Curator of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge's works, from the Author, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham; and the General Index, from the Assistant-Secretary (Mr. H. Pouncy, *Dorset County Chronicle* Office, Dorchester).

SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FIELD CLUB.

British Museum.

British Museum of Natural History.

British Association.

Devon Association for the Advancement of Science.

Geological Society of London.

Hampshire Field Club.

Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland.

Society of Antiquaries, London.

Somerset Archaeological Society.

University Library, Cambridge.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The Proceedings OF THE Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian Field Club

DURING THE SEASON 1906-1907.

WINTER SESSION, 1906-1907.

THE FIRST MEETING of the Club for the Winter Session was held in the Reading Room of the County Museum on Thursday, December 13th, 1906, at 12.45. The President (Mr. Nelson M. Richardson) took the chair, and over sixty Members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Four persons were elected Members and four proposed for membership.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Ernest Sykes' report was then read :—

“ At the first meeting of the Corresponding Societies Mr. John Hopkinson, in the chair, gave a brief address, pointing out that the present meeting was the first at which both Affiliated and Associated Societies were represented.

“ Some discussion took place on the fares charged by the railway companies to Members of societies attending meetings ; and it was stated that in Hampshire the railway company issue to Field Club Members tickets at a reduced rate upon their presenting a form signed by the Secretary. This might well be worthy the attention of the officers of the Dorset Field Club.

“ Mr. Mill read a paper relating to the keeping of meteorological records, and laid stress on the importance not only of making, but also of discussing, the observations made. He called attention to the importance of seeing that the instruments were of excellent quality, many observers spoiling their work by the use of cheap instruments. The continuity of observations was of vital moment, and this, he suggested, could be best obtained if the observers were under one general control, that of some local society for preference. Of the necessary work he laid stress on the need of observations of sunshine duration and rainfall ; that the humidity should be recorded not only once a day ; and also called attention to the methods of studying the upper air by means of kites.

"At the second meeting Mr. Rudler read Mr. Jerome Harrison's paper on 'County Photographic Surveys and Records.' He stated that the first was commenced at Birmingham in 1889, and that he thought that there should be a general application of the movement, each county having (a) its photographic survey and (b) a local dépôt (e.g., free library or museum), where sets are available, and (c) facilities for exchange. The Warwickshire collection now consisted of 110 folio volumes, containing over 3,000 prints. He stated that there was no lack of capable workers, there being, for example, about 18,000 professional photographers in the county and probably ten times the number of amateurs; but there was a lack of systematic research under the guidance of local experts. The unit of work should be the locality, and surveys might be divided into branches, e.g., archæological and geological. Sectional reports were practically conspicuous by their absence."

In regard to reduced railway rates for Field Club Members on Club excursions, the Hon. Sec. was asked to apply to the railway companies having lines in Dorset to grant the Members of the Club the same concessions as are enjoyed by the Members of the Hampshire Field Club. As to the question of a photographic survey of the county, the PRESIDENT testified to the valuable work done by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, and Captain ACLAND assured the meeting that the work is still going on very satisfactorily. Only yesterday he was offered some valuable photographs of the Shaftesbury Abbey excavations by the Rev. T. Perkins, of Turnworth. With regard to meteorological records, the PRESIDENT remarked that Dorset was much to be congratulated on being one of the best counties for meteorological observation. It was due to the people of Dorset in general, but also to Mr. Eaton, who had worked the matter up so industriously.

EXHIBITS, &c.

AN ANCIENT DORSET FEAST IN LONDON.—The PRESIDENT exhibited a number of copies of *The London Gazette* of late in the 17th century, containing several interesting local items. For instance, he thought that it would be interesting to the Members of the Society of Dorset Men in London to read the following

advertisement in the *Gazette* of Thursday, December 1st, 1692 :—

“The Annual Feast for the County of Dorset will be held at Merchant Tayler’s Hall in Threadneedle-street London, on the 8th of December instant. Tickets are to be had at Garways Coffee-house near the Exchange; at Mr. Bissons at the Pauls-head in the Old Change; at Mr. Baxters, Engraver, within the Middle Temple Gate, and Mr. Dunfords at the Seven Stars at the corner of Katherine-street, over against Somerset House in the Strand.”

It was, indeed, interesting, observed the President, that Dorset men in London should have had an annual feast in the City at that remote period.

WEYMOUTH AS A 17TH CENTURY SEAPORT.—The PRESIDENT, continuing, said that Weymouth as a seaport was also mentioned two or three times in these few copies of *The London Gazette* of which he chanced to become possessed. In the same issue, December 1st, 1692, appeared the following paragraph :—

“*Weymouth, November 26.* Yesterday came in the *John and Richard*, privateer, Captain *Humble* Commander, with a French Prize of about 30 Tun, laden with Brandy and Salt, which he took the 24th instant about 6 Leagues N.W. from Guernsey, being bound from *St. Martins* to *Calais*.”

It is significant that in this number of the *Gazette* precedence was given to Weymouth over ports now so important as Plymouth and Portsmouth. In the next issue of the *Gazette*, December 12th, 1692, appeared the entry :—

“*Weymouth, Dec. 7.* On Monday last arrived here the *Francis Ketch*, of London, *John Avery*, Commander, from the *Canaries*, whence he came about a month ago. This Morning, the *Rooke* Frigate, Captain *Mitchell*, Commander, came into *Portland Road*.”

The extent of the maritime depredations that were made upon French craft at this period of history is illustrated by the following entry in the number of Monday, May 1st, 1693 :—

“*Weymouth, April 26.* On Monday last came into *Portland Road* the *Ashby* Privateer, with a French Vessel of about 60 Tuns, laden with salt; at the same time passed by the *William and Mary*, and the *John and Richard*, for *Southampton* and *Portsmouth*, with two other prizes; which they took on the 18th instant near the Isle of *Bass*, out of a Fleet of French Merchantmen that was going under the Convoy of several Frigates from *Rochelle* towards *Brest*.”

OLD LOTTERY AND HIRING TICKETS.—The PRESIDENT also exhibited an old lottery ticket of the end of the 18th Century :—

Lottery for the year 1793. Eighth Ticket, No. 45,921. The Bearer of this share will be entitled to one-eighth part of such Beneficial Chance as shall belong to the ticket numbered as above in the lottery to be drawn by virtue and in pursuance of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign. A. 1901, Hazard Burne & Co., Royal Exchange.

The President also showed a curious little servant's hiring ticket, inscribed "Hired Ann Jenkins from 12th September, 1802, at five guineas per annum, and to find her own tea." Gardner's Offices, No. 19, Narrow Wine-Street, Bristol.

LUNAR RAINBOWS AND SOLAR HALOS.—The PRESIDENT read a note written by Miss H. Lucy Ridley on a lunar rainbow seen by her at Charminster on November 2nd, 1906, at 6.30 p.m. Its appearance was that of a white arch. The Rev. C. W. H. DICKER said that one was also seen at Piddletrenthide. There was a good series of prismatic colours. The PRESIDENT then read a note by Mr. C. S. Prideaux on a solar halo observed by him on June 7th. Capt. ACLAND observed that when he was staying in the north of Cornwall he saw such halos almost every day. There was nothing unusual about them.

CASTOR WARE.—The PRESIDENT exhibited a fragment of Castor ware, a kind of Romano-British pottery, named after the place Castor, near Peterborough, where ancient kilns exist. This fragment is apparently similar in material and even pattern to a portion of a vase described and figured in the Catalogue of British Pottery in the Geological Museum (1871, p. 69, fig. 45, No. E. 89). "Vase 5½ in. high. Paste yellowish brown with black glaze (this fragment looks as if it had been black-leaded), ornamented with elegant engobe scroll applied in white pipeclay. Tool marks, before glazing, above and beneath the scroll." This pottery is interesting as shewing the earliest British *slip-decoration*, so much used in the 17th and 18th centuries for tygs, dishes, &c., examples of which, now rare, are in his collection, but hardly portable enough to be brought for exhibition.

A RARE FIND.—SUPERB ROMAN SWORD HANDLE.—Captain ACLAND exhibited a fine Roman sword handle in perfect preservation. Upon it he read the following note :—

This very interesting example of Roman workmanship was found by a labourer when excavating for laying foundations of a building in South Street, Dorchester, in the year 1905. It was discovered at the usual depth for Roman relics, between 3ft. and 4ft. It passed first into the hands of Mr. B. A. Hogg, who, with his well known thoughtfulness for the prestige of the County Museum, offered it to the Council instead of sending it elsewhere. So unusual a find was it that many people would not believe that it was a genuine Roman sword handle, and so, as the authorities of the British Museum are recognised as being the final arbiters in such matters, it was submitted to Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, who considers it a most charming acquisition, and requested permission to make a cast of it for their own collection, remarking they had only fragments of sword handles somewhat like this one. It was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in April, 1906, and figured for the *Proceedings* of that Society, Mr. Reginald Smith drawing attention to the excellent condition of the hilt, which seemed, he said, to be of pure Roman manufacture. A very similar object may be seen figured in *Archæologia*, Vol. XLV., p. 251, but I am assured that in reality it is nothing like so fine a specimen. It is interesting to note that on the monument of the Roman Centurion at Colchester, Marcus Favonius, of the XXth Legion, is shown wearing a sword which has a handle of an almost identical pattern. This hilt now before you is made of bone; it is sufficiently hollow to take the iron tang, which is partly visible in the circular plate inserted at the end. This relic of Roman days is probably of great value, and is one of the most important acquisitions to our Museum for many a day.

ANCIENT NETTING NEEDLES.—Captain ACLAND next showed three bodkins for mending fishing nets, one from "lake dwellings" in Switzerland, one from Abbotsbury, and one from Jordan Hill, and read the following note upon them :—

In bringing these little industrial implements to the notice of the Members of the Field Club, I wish first of all to thank Dr. Colley March for his kindness in allowing me to act for him on this occasion, and at the same time to state that he has most generously given them to the County Museum. It will be seen that they all bear a somewhat similar form, and it is believed that they all have been made for a similar use, though one may well claim to date from pre-historic times, and the others to belong to the 20th, or at least to the 19th, century of our own era. They are merely the rudest form of needle made by fishermen for mending their nets. The first is a bone implement, dredged up from the lake of Bienne, in Switzerland, which formerly was studded with "lake dwellings," like its immediate

neighbour, the Lake of Neuchâtel. In Munro's exhaustive work, "The Lake Dwellings of Europe," it is shown that the objects recovered from the Bienne district may be referred to the Stone Age or the Bronze Age; and throughout the book there are many illustrations of needles made of bone or horn, very similar to that now before you, which was given to Dr. Colley March by a relative who was living in the neighbourhood of the lake while the dredging was being carried on, some twenty years ago. The second example was made and used by an Abbotsbury fisherman. It will be noticed that the modern needle has a hole at the end for taking the string, whereas the ancient one has merely a notch cut for this purpose. In other respects, however, the ancient needle seems better adapted for its work, as the curved shape would make it easier to use. The third example was found on Jordan Hill by Mr. Cunningham, who, being somewhat puzzled by its appearance, sent it to Sir John Evans for his opinion. He replied:—"Your curious object is, I think, of no great antiquity, and the inscription on it is 'Extra Fine,' two letters being misplaced. It was possibly a bodkin or needle used for sewing nets together." It has been shown to Abbotsbury fishermen, who recognise it as an old tooth brush handle, which makes an excellent needle for mending nets when perforated at the end. It will be seen that the tooth brush handle is very much of the same shape as the needle from Lake Biemme, and resembles it also as regards the material it is made of, namely, bone. In this particular industry it would appear, therefore, that the implements now in use are not an improvement on those made by the "Lake Dwellers" of by-gone ages, and it is interesting to see them together.

OLD SHAFTESBURY AND ORAM.—The Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL showed a fine aquatint engraving of Shaftesbury, and read the following interesting note on an artistic and poetical celebrity of Shaftesbury in the 18th century:—

This old aquatint, by Pollard and Jukes, very scarce in colours, has some interest in being, I believe, the only view of any consequence published of Shaftesbury. It is taken from the west, *i.e.*, from the Dorchester or Blandford side. At the time of its publication, 1785, this old royal city was of greater importance than now, but ignobly famous for the bribery and corruption of its elections. Hutchins gives a long account of the celebrated petitions of that time, the result being, in the case of one displaced member, fines amounting to £12,000. The picture has additional interest in being the copy of a drawing by Mr. Samuel Marsh Oram, a solicitor of the town, who died before reaching the age of 26. Mr. Ehlers, the Rector of Shaftesbury, has kindly given me the record of his baptism from the registers. He is entered as the son of an Archelaus Oram, baptised October 11th, 1765. He also tells me that the name of the present town crier is Mr. W. S. Oram. Hutchins mentions that the artist of this picture was celebrated as the author of a little collection of sonnets and odes; this was

published by Percival Stockdale in quarto in 1791, after the premature death of the author. By the kindness of Mr. H. C. Forrester, of Shaftesbury, I am able to exhibit a copy of this collection. There is an extravagant and laudatory introduction of 12 pages to the 13 pieces by Mr. Stockdale, with allusions to Parnassus, Demosthenes, &c., prefaced by four lines of epitaph :—

“ The sylvan nymphs with flowers adorned his hearse,
Ere time and culture had matured his verse ;
Yet had his breast inhaled Sol's purest ray,
His morn of life announced a beauteous day.”

The odes are addressed to the nightingale, the redbreast, the wood lark, morning, evening, night, &c. Two are of local interest—to the River Stour, with allusion to Fielding ; and another upon Eastbury, the huge mansion of Bubb Dodington.

About 500 copies were subscribed for, and the book was considered worthy of a pretty vignette by Stothard. I cannot be audacious enough to question the opinion of such a literary celebrity as Percival Stockdale on the merits of the poetry. On page 5 of the introduction it is stated that the beautiful and romantic scenes in the environs of his native town were his poetical academy—his tutor the genius of the groves, &c., and it mentions in this connection that he had made great progress in the art of drawing, and that his “View of Shaftesbury” was engraved and much admired. I have gathered these few notes of “In Memoriam,” thinking that some of our Members would appreciate this bringing together of the finest samples of the brush and pen of a little known Dorset artist and poet.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.—Three bones presented to the Museum by Mrs. Gillingham, Mr. HUDLESTON thought to be portions of antlers of the red deer. Captain ACLAND, as honorary secretary and curator of the County Museum, expressed the thanks of the Council to the Field Club, which often helped them to acquire objects of interest for the Museum. The Hon. SEC. exhibited an old engraving of the Landslip at Lyme, sent by the Rev. J. Cross. It was published in a little diary for the year 1847. Canon RAVENHILL placed on the table specimens of peat and decayed wood which he saw on November 6th, brought up from a depth of 20 feet below the ground at Winchester Cathedral, where a diver was engaged in laying concrete in water at that depth. Lieut.-Colonel MAINWARING produced a specimen of a honeysuckle, *Lonicera Quinquelocularis*,

raised by him from seed imported from Chitral in the spring of 1903, and growing from seven to nine feet high in a cool greenhouse at Wabey House, Upwey. Mr. CHAS. PRIDEAUX showed in a bottle a fine specimen of a crayfish taken from the Frome. He had given it to the County Museum. Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX exhibited a leather bottle from Taunton, bearing the date 1603. It was not large enough to be a black Jack, and was called a black Jill.

THE BOVINGTON ARTESIAN WELL.—Mr. C. S. PRIDEAUX exhibited a skilfully-executed sectional drawing of an artesian well sunk by the War Office on Bovington Heath. (A paper on this subject by Mr. W. H. Hudleston appears in this volume.)

BURTON BRADSTOCK NODULES.—Mr. T. S. ALDIS read some notes on the nodules from the cliffs at Burton Bradstock. These cliffs, he said, form a wall more than 100 feet high, capped by Fuller's Earth clay, beneath which the whole of the Inferior Oolite can be seen about eight feet thick. He suggested that the irony nodules in which this stratum abounds are coprolites. Mr. HUDLESTON said a few words about the conditions obtaining at Burton Bradstock. There was a large development of the Inferior Oolite sands, and superimposed upon them 12 or 13 feet of various kinds of limestone, representing to a great extent the Inferior Oolite. Though limited in the amount of material it was excessively rich in the number of fossils, indeed one of the richest deposits in the whole country, and some of the best specimens in all the museums were extracted from that 13 or 14 feet, which included what geologists used to call the irony-nodule bed, containing a great many flattened irony nodules. Many of these so-called nodules were ammonites with a concretion around them. He did not see the slightest foundation for the theory of their being coprolites.

THE ROMAN ROAD AT KINGSTON LACY.—Mr. FLETCHER said that during the very dry summer the road across Highmead was to be seen distinctly, and Mr. Le Jeune discovered the fort that guarded the ford.

PAPERS.

The following papers were read :—

- (i.) "The Pepys of South Dorset—a Diarist in the reign of William III., by Mr. W. Bowles Barrett. (Printed.)
- (ii.) "The Parish Church of Piddletrenthide," by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker. (Printed.)
- (iii.) "The Life of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and her connection with Wimborne Minster, by Mr. W. J. Fletcher. (Printed.)
- (iv.) "The Tregonwell Brass and the Monk's Brass in Milton Abbey, by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux. (Printed.)



WINTER SESSION.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Winter Session was held at the Dorset County Museum on Tuesday, February 19th, at 12.45. The President was in the chair, and over fifty members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Four candidates nominated at the last meeting were elected, and eight nominated.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES.—The HON. SEC. reminded the Club that at the last meeting he was requested to write to the railway companies having lines in Dorset and to ask them to make the same concessions in railway fares to Members as were granted to Members of the Hampshire Club. He read a reply received from Mr. Henry Holmes, superintendent of the London and South-Western Railway, stating that he was willing to agree to cheap tickets being issued in connection with meetings of the Club to persons travelling from L. and S.W.R. stations in Dorset distant more than ten miles from the station serving the place selected for the meeting at the single journey fare and a quarter for the double journey. The Great Western Railway Company and the Somerset and Dorset Joint line had also agreed to the same terms.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—ANNUAL CONGRESS IN DORSET.—The PRESIDENT announced that he had received the following letter from Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., of 22, Belgrave Square, S.W., President of the British Archæological Association :—

“February 18th, 1907. Dear Sir,—The British Archæological Association, of which I have the honour to be president, is thinking of holding its annual Congress this year in Dorset, making Weymouth its headquarters, in or about the third week of July. Before settling anything we shall be glad to know whether our visit will be agreeable to your local society, and whether we may count on your kind and hearty co-operation to make our visit a success? If, as I hope, we may, I shall come down with our organising committee to make the necessary arrangements; and we shall, of course, like to meet you and other leading local archæologists to assist us in drawing up our programme. Awaiting the favour of an early reply.”

The President added that he felt sure that the Club would find pleasure in giving the British Archæological Association all the help they could. Captain ACLAND said that, on behalf of the Dorset County Museum, they would be glad to welcome the visitors at the Museum.

A *SUGGESTION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.—Mr. CHARLES S. PRIDEAUX suggested the appointment of sub-committees taking cognisance of different departments of the Club's interests and work, and each sub-committee presenting every year a report. Captain ACLAND observed that, as a beginning, they might have two sub-committees, as suggested by the title of the Club—one concerned with matters coming under the head of natural history and the other concerned with matters antiquarian. Mr. PRIDEAUX, in answer to a question, said that the Devon Society had about a dozen sub-committees. The HON. SEC. mentioned that a similar proposal was made by his predecessor in office, Dr. H. Colley March, on his acceptance of the secretaryship. An important advantage accruing from the appointment of such sub-committees would be the issuing of annual reports of the different departments. Mr. Prideaux's suggestion was received with favour, and he was invited to develop it and put it on the agenda for consideration at the Annual Meeting.

EXHIBITS.

EIKON BASILIKE, FIRST EDITION.—The PRESIDENT exhibited a copy of the rare First Edition of "Eikon Basilike. The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings." 1648. This little book is written throughout in the first person, and purports to be composed by Charles I. during his imprisonment. It consists of a series of pathetic meditations and reflections on various events in his reign, in which he explains his views and actions, justifying, or in some cases expressing his regret, for them. The book went through a great number of editions both in 1648 and later. The authorship has been claimed for Bishop Gauden instead of Charles I.

OTHER CURIOUS BOOKS.—The PRESIDENT stated that Miss Edwards, of Weymouth, had brought a number of old and interesting books for exhibition. One was open for view at the place “King Charles I. Majesty in Misery. An Imploration of the King of Kings read by his Majesty during his captivity in Carisbrooke Castle. *Anno Dom.*, 1648, set to musick by the Author.” Another book was “The whole book of Psalms, July 26th, 1628, with music.”

OLD ENGRAVING OF WEYMOUTH BAY.—Mr. H. F. RAYMOND exhibited an interesting engraving of the north view of Weymouth Bay, by William Delamotte, of the year 1792. Mr. POPE described it as choice and rare.

COINS OF TACITUS.—Captain ACLAND said that Lady Wynford, who, they were glad to observe, had that day been proposed as a Member of the Club, had sent for exhibition a Roman coin which she found close to the Roman Road leading to Eggardon Hill. It was of Tacitus, and, as that Emperor reigned only one year, it was probably uncommon. Mrs. FORRESTER stated that she found a Tacitus coin at Bryanston.

A PROBLEMATICAL STONE.—Captain ACLAND exhibited a curious carved stone, the origin of which appeared doubtful, and he read the following note upon it:—

This curious carved stone has quite recently been given to the Museum by the Rev. F. Mondey, who informs me that it was found about nine years ago on opening out a new part of a quarry, owned by Messrs. Hill, at Portland, and was given to him by Mr. H. W. Hill. It was discovered in a stone coffin, 5ft. below the surface of the ground, and Mr. Mondey adds, “I should imagine other things were found in the coffin—no bones, however, and of that I am certain.” Mr. William Prideaux tells me that he heard it was found below where a coffin had lain, but not within it, or within several feet. He has shown the stone to Mr. Gray, at Taunton, and to the Somerset Archæological Society, but they cannot explain for what purpose it was made. It is certainly difficult to define its use; it has been called a lamp, and an incense burner, but I venture to add a third suggestion—namely, that it was a “reliquary.” It is very unfortunate that there should be any doubt as to whether it was found in the coffin, and therefore an integral part of the burial, or not; but if, as Mr. Mondey says, there were no bones in the coffin when found nine years ago, we may assume that it had been opened at any earlier date and the contents scattered. The small cavity, with the

lid which appears to have been fixed down, leads me to connect it with the form of stone reliquary described by Bloxham in his "Ecclesiastical Architecture;" he says they were sometimes constructed to contain precious objects, and sometimes they contained blood, in a small cavity, with a cover fastened down over it. I think I am right in saying that the stone was not originally the single object which it now appears to be. There are traces underneath of its being attached to another stone, and in that case it may not perhaps have had originally much connection with the coffin. Mr. Mondey calls it "an incense burner," because he thinks it was connected with interments of the Stone and Bronze Ages. Probably the date is much later.

The HON. SEC. said he ventured to think that Captain Acland's theory was the right one. This was the form in which saints' bones were placed in an altar as relics. The Rev. R. G. BARTELOT suggested that it may have been a receptacle for the holy oil.

MEDIÆVAL HORSE ORNAMENT.—The PRESIDENT exhibited a small mediæval copper shield enamelled with a lion rampant, dug up at Preston, near the Roman pavement, at a depth of ten feet from the surface. It is said to be one of a series of ornaments for horse trappings and to be of rare occurrence. It is hoped that a further note on it may be contributed to the next volume.

PAPERS.

The following papers were read :—

- (i.) "Fourteenth-Century Life in Bridport, as shown by the wills preserved in the Borough Archives," by the Rev. R. G. Bartelot. (Printed.)
- (ii.) "New and Rare British Spiders," by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge. (Printed.)
- (iii.) "Coins struck in Dorset during the Saxon, Norman, and Stuart Periods," by Mr. H. Symonds. (Printed.)
- (iv.) "William Knapp, musician, of Poole (composer of the hymn-tune 'Wareham') by the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul. (Printed.)
- (v.) "Queen Eleanor Crosses," by Mr. Alfred Pope. (Printed.)

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held on Thursday, May 2nd, in the Reading Room of the Museum. The President took the chair at 12.45, and about 40 Members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Eight candidates proposed at the last meeting were elected Members, and eleven candidates for membership proposed for election at the next meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—The PRESIDENT then read his Address, on the conclusion of which Canon RAVENHILL, as an original Member of the Club, proposed a hearty vote of thanks, saying that he should like to be allowed to add their warmest thanks to the President for his deeply interesting and exhaustive report. The Address deserved to be widely and carefully read. It contained much food for thought, and they would all go home thinking of many things that had not hitherto come to their notice. The vote of thanks was seconded by Colonel MAINWARING and carried unanimously.

AFFILIATION TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—The HON. SEC. read a communication from Mr. Ralph Nevill, hon. sec. of the Congress of Archæological Societies, calling attention to the desirability of the Club becoming affiliated to the Society of Antiquaries. The Congress, he said, was founded in 1888 for the purpose of bringing together the representative workers of the various county and other societies. The object is to promote the interchange of experience in the best method of working societies, to render mutual help, and to enable the societies to speak with more weight on public questions of archæological interest. An object is also to prevent the overlapping and duplicating of work and to do economically such printing and other work as may be useful to all the societies. In all these points the Congress has proved most valuable, and the publications show the useful work that has been achieved at a small cost. The subscription is £1 a year, commencing on

July 1st. The Congress meets every year at Burlington House early in July. Mr. Pentin reminded the meeting that the Club was already affiliated to the British Association, which represented physical science; and it was now proposed that the Club should become affiliated to the Society of Antiquaries, the body representative of archæological science. Nearly all the leading societies of the country were so affiliated, and he could not understand how the Dorset Field Club had so long remained without affiliation. The PRESIDENT observed that the Club already exchanged publications with the Society, who sent them two half-yearly volumes. Mr. POPE expressed the opinion that it would be decidedly advantageous to become affiliated to the Parent Society, and he moved that the invitation be accepted. Canon RAVENHILL seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

THE "CECIL" AND "MANSEL-PLEYDELL" MEDALS.—The PRESIDENT formally reported that the "Cecil" Silver Medal and Prize of books or instruments, to the value of £5, had been awarded to Mr. Bertie James Eaton, B.Sc., F.C.S., of the Institute for Medical Research, Kwala Lumpur, Malay Peninsula (a native of Dorchester), for an essay on "Chemistry as applied to Sanitation and Domestic Purposes, namely: Improved Cottages, Air, Water, and Drainage." The committee much regretted that no Member of the Field Club had sent in an essay on "Ancient Camps in Dorset" for competition for the Mansel-Pleydell" Medal and Prize, and that they could not, therefore, be awarded this year.

MEDAL COMPETITIONS FOR 1907.—The "Mansel-Pleydell" Medal and Prize will be awarded for the best original paper on "The Distribution of Living Plants in Relation to the Different Geological Formations in Dorset." The competition will be open to all Members of the Dorset Field Club, without regard to age, including all those elected in 1907, but not afterwards.

The "Cecil" Medal and Prize will be awarded for the best paper on "Wireless Telegraphy: Its Past History, Present

Advantages and Defects, and Probable Future Development." The competition will be open to any person who is between the ages of 18 and 30 on May 2nd, 1907 (that being the date of the Annual Meeting of the Club), and who was either born in Dorset or has on May 2nd, 1907, resided in the county for the previous twelve months. A statement, giving particulars of qualification, should accompany each paper sent in.

Papers for both medals must be clearly written, and may be illustrated by drawings or photographs, provided that these are the personal work of the candidate. The committee will attach great importance to original observation. Papers should be sent by March 1st, 1908, to the President of the Club.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES AND SECRETARIES.—Mr. CHAS. S. PRIDEAUX, in accordance with notice, moved :—

"That every year small committees be appointed to report to the Club any interesting facts or discoveries relating to the various sections which they represent; and that the committee of each section elect one of their number as a corresponding secretary."

The plan, said Mr. PRIDEAUX, has been carried out for some years by the Devon Field Club, and, judging by their reports, it had been most successful. If the same plan was adopted by the Dorset Club, then Members who made any interesting discoveries and observations could communicate with the Secretary of the section in question. The PRESIDENT observed that it was an excellent idea. Mr. POPE said that a similar proposal was made by the Honorary Secretary's predecessor, Dr. Colley March, when he became Secretary of the Club, and it was to a certain extent carried out. For instance, he himself had the honour of being asked to undertake the topographical section, and that led to his making the large collection of old Dorset pictures which he exhibited to the Club some time ago. The HON. SEC. said that Mr. Prideaux had supplied him with a list of sectional committees appointed by the Devon Club, namely, Climatological, Folklore, Dartmoor Exploration, Barrow Exploration, Church Building, Camps, Photographic Survey,

Public and Private Collections of Works of Art, Verbal Provincialisms, Manuscripts, Records, &c. Mr. Pentin added that already something had been done in this direction. Besides Mr. Pope's attention to topographical matters, the President collated the phenological observations recorded, and Mr. Henry Stilwell dealt with the rainfall returns published in the *Proceedings*. The Rev. C. W. H. DICKER seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. Thereupon the PRESIDENT said that the Executive would consider the matter; and the HON. SEC. added that they would do their best to start with a few committees, in the hope that they would grow.

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The HON. SEC. read a letter from Mr. Edward Mawley, Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society, and phenological recorder to the same, in the name of the Council of the Society, inviting the Club, as a Correspondence Society of the British Association, to assist them in obtaining a phenological observer in South Dorset or South Wilts. The PRESIDENT said that, as he generally drew up the phenological observations in Dorset, perhaps he had better write to Mr. Mawley and say that they would do what they could to help in the matter. Captain ACLAND suggested that Mr. Richardson himself should consent to act for South Dorset, as the influence of his name, as President of the Dorset Field Club, would be valued. The PRESIDENT added that most of the phenological observations of birds were due to Mrs. Richardson, who was a very good observer. Mr. Eustace Bankes was also another valuable worker in this field. The HON. SEC. said he understood that either the President, or somebody else nominated by him, would undertake the office.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The HON. SECRETARY then read his report as follows :—

Despite the large accession of Members during the past year the membership of the Club remains about the same as during the last three years—390, or thereabouts. This lack of increase in numerical strength is accounted for partly by deaths and resignations and partly by the fact that the names of those Members whose subscriptions get into arrear are promptly ruled off the roll.

The summer meetings last year were particularly well attended, especially those in Dorset, and the meeting in Wiltshire was carried out without financial loss. My statement of accounts shows a slightly decreased balance in hand; but it will be noticed that this year for the first time I have been able to pay out of the Hon. Secretary's fund all the printing, as well as the other expenses in connection with the summer meetings, and to increase (with the Executive's approval) the honorarium to the Assistant Secretary.

THE HON. EDITOR'S REPORT.—MR. PENTIN also read his annual report as Hon. Editor as follows:—

The following are to be the first six items in the new volume:—"The Parish and Church of Piddletrenthide," by the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker; "The Pepys of South Dorset," by Mr. W. Bowles Barrett; "Dorset Coins," by Mr. Henry Symonds; Mr. E. A. Fry will contribute the concluding portion of his list of "Dorset Chantryes;" a portion of "The Chartulary of Cerne Abbey" will appear in Latin and English (the translation has kindly been undertaken by Mr. B. Fossett Lock); and Dr. Vaughan Cornish's paper on "Surface Waves produced by Sledges" will be printed.

In addition, Mr. Sidney Heath hopes to conclude his "Cross-legged Effigies;" and the Rev. O. Pickard Cambridge will contribute another chapter on "British Spiders," and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux on "Dorset Brasses." Papers by Mr. W. H. Hudleston on the "Bovington Boring;" the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot on "Bridport Wills;" the Rev. W. Miles Barnes on "The Rolls of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Frampton;" and Mr. Alfred Pope on "Queen Eleanor Crosses" will be printed as far as space permits. There will also be some shorter papers, and the official account of the Club's Meetings, the Rainfall Returns, and the report on First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., will, of course, appear as usual.

Thus the new volume promises to be of equal size with its immediate predecessors, and to be no less interesting in the variety of its contents.

THE CLUB'S FINANCE.—The Hon. Treasurer, who was unable to be present on account of the death of his brother, deferred his report till the next meeting. (It will be found printed in this volume.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Editor, and Hon. Treasurer were re-elected, and the Hon. Secretary re-nominated Mr. H. Pouncy as Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Alfred Pope was appointed delegate of the Club to attend the meeting of the British Association at Leicester.

THE SUMMER MEETINGS.—The next business was the choice of the places of field meetings to be held during the ensuing summer. Many suggestions of localities had been received, and these were put to the vote, with the result that (1) the Valley of the Pydel and Buckland Newton, (2) the marine geological excursion from Swanage to Weymouth, (3) Wareham and Lytchett Heath, and (4) Ford Abbey, were selected for the outdoor meetings.



FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

THE VALLEY OF THE PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON.

THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING was held on June 20th. The party numbered about 80.

Driving from Dorchester, the party made their first halt, for a minute only, on Waterson (or Walterston), where the highway is crossed by an ancient road. Here Mr. Prideaux pointed out the barrows which stud the ridge. Proceeding to a spot at Little Pydel, the Rev. C. W. H. DICKER called attention to traces of a

BRITISH VALLEY SETTLEMENT.

He had, he said, been in correspondence on the subject with Mr. Gould, the Chairman of the Earthworks Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who had expressed the opinion that the remains of the settlement belonged to an extremely remote age, probably Neolithic, and that they were the enclosures in which the stock-raising people who occupied these downs kept their stock safe from the attacks of wolves, and also of human enemies in time of war. The Members would in the course of their journey that day pass a large number of these enclosures, many of them upon the hills, and undoubtedly used as places of refuge in time of war. The whole of that part of the valley and the hillsides were all divided up into squares by mounds and ditches which formerly were considerable works belonging to the Palæolithic Age.

PYDELHINTON CHURCH.

Here the Members of the Club were received by the Rector, the Rev. J. E. Hawksley. Speculation was indulged in as to the nature of the large carved stone which has been built into the middle of the boundary wall of the churchyard alongside the road. Mr. ALFRED POPE expressed the opinion that it may have

xlvi. VALLEY OF PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON.

been the base, or a portion of the base, of a cross, and the square cavity the socket into which the end of the shaft was inserted.

Mr. HAWKSLEY, addressing the Members in the church, said that the first information which he had obtained about the parish of Pydelhinton was that it was given to the Priory of Morteyn, or de Mortano, in Normandy, so that the prior was practically lord of the manor and appointed to the rectory. This system went on until the year 1472, when the manor came into the hands of Eton College, which had held it ever since and appointed the rectors. As to the date of the church, Hutchins said that it was dedicated in 1295; but he (Mr. Hawksley) thought that some parts of it, probably the chancel, may have been of earlier date. The first rector was instituted in 1295. The church was enlarged in 1867—whether it was improved was another question. The nave was lengthened and the north aisle added. He called attention to three brasses of interest, the oldest of the date 1445, and also to the sedilia and the little piscina. There were five bells in the tower. He exhibited the old Communion plate, a pewter flagon and paten, a chalice, and an alms dish bearing the date 1685. The chalice had become so thin that he did not use it now. Among their rectors at Pydelhinton were two known to fame, namely, Philip Montague, who was rector in 1751, and was a great pluralist, being Dean of Salisbury, Dean of Lincoln, Provost of Eton, and Chancellor of the Garter, and finally Bishop of Lincoln; and the saintly T. T. Carter, who was rector at Pydelhinton from 1837 to 1844, and who became vicar of Clewer and canon of Windsor. On the north side of the chancel outside the church he invited admiration of the beautiful moulded doorway.

The PRESIDENT having thanked Mr. Hawksley, the party drove on to South House, near which were pointed out the

ANCIENT COMMONFIELD ACRES,

which are still clearly visible in the sloping fields.

Mr. DICKER, pointing to one of the three old commonfields in the parish of Pydeltrenthide, said that the English brought with them from the Rhine and the Elbe the system of Commonfields. The land was divided between the villeins in the various degrees, and it was cultivated by them on a co-operative system, called the "Commonfield" system. Every man had so many acres allotted to him according to his position and social rank—as a serf, a boarder, or a villein, the last having at times 30 or more acres. No man had his acres together, and a man who had 30 acres had them scattered all over the locality. The system entered into English life and was continued as far down as the beginning of the last century. An acre generally consisted of a strip of land four rods wide and 40 long, the rod being the pole which the ploughman used to use for "stimulating" his oxen, and measuring about 16ft. long. He had located one of these commonfields near the church, and had found it mentioned as such on an ancient map. In England they had so few evidences of the old Commonfield system that those relics of it in the parish were of deep interest.

The party then proceeded to

PYDELTRENTSIDE CHURCH.

Here the VICAR said that he did not propose to spend much time in speaking of the points of that church, as he had already dealt with it in detail in a paper which was to be published in the next volume of the "Proceedings" of their Club. (*See pp. 1-11 of the present volume.*)

REMOTE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

But he had been asked to say a few words about the more ancient aspects of the parish of Pydeltrenthide, because, after all, they were the more interesting, and, indeed, almost unique. At Pydelhinton he ventured to call their attention to those rectangular enclosures in the valley—a great feature of the

1. VALLEY OF PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON.

Dorset downs. Mr. Gould, to whom he had sent some photographs of those enclosures, told him that they took him back to an extremely remote age. The oldest remains of man in this country belonged to the Drift period, a period long before the separation of Great Britain from the Continent. There were no remains of that period in this part of the country, but they were found in several of the caverns at Torquay, Brixham, and elsewhere. In that district they had many remains of the next oldest inhabitants—the long-headed men, known generally as the Iberian race, from the peculiar shape of their skulls. They buried their dead in long-shaped barrows, of which he should have the opportunity of showing one later in the day. And the long-headed men were divided into distinct epochs—the Palæolithic and the Neolithic. The Palæolithic epoch was so-called because the men of that age used implements of the oldest and most barbarous kind. They did not dig for their flints, but they picked them up on the surface, and knocked them rudely into shape. Then, after a long interval probably, came the Neolithic division of those people, who discovered that they could make better weapons if they dug for their flints, and there were to be seen the remains of many pits in which they quarried for their flints in the most accessible and appropriate spots. After Neolithic man came the Celtic stock belonging to the Aryan division of mankind, and they, again, were divided into two groups—first the Goidels and then the Britons proper, the Brythonic race, who gradually drove the Goidels into corners of the west country in Wales and Cornwall, just as in later days they themselves were driven by the Saxons. Professor Rhys had lately suggested, what seemed a palpable fact, that the word “British” could be traced to a root meaning “wearing woven clothes,” whereas the most ancient people—the Neolithic and Palæolithic races, and probably also the Goidelic—dressed almost entirely in skins, which accounted for the enormous number of flints fashioned into scrapers for the purpose of scraping and preparing the skins for their clothing. As far as Roman remains were concerned, he knew nothing of

them. The Romans had left practically no trace whatever of their occupation. Theirs was simply a passing visit. They may have thrown up a little camp here and there and passed on, but he had seen no trace of Roman occupation whatever in that immediate district. Passing over the Roman occupation, and coming down to the times of the English invasion, they had many mementoes of their arrival and of their mode of life. He had on the way a short time ago pointed out those Commonfields farmed on a co-operative system, in which the whole of the community had to take their part in the farm work, and the village council decided which commonfield was to be laid down in light crops and which field should be ploughed up. Every man had his own acres distinctly marked out, but none of them were fenced. If a man fenced in any part of his land he at once forfeited his right of common feeding for his stock. Throughout the Middle Ages the commonfield was universal in England, and it was interesting that in Pydeltrenthide they had the evidence of that system so well preserved. That day they would be passing over ground which might be said to be an old slate upon which the inhabitants of those uplands had left half-rubbed-out traces of their operations from the very earliest times.

After the PRESIDENT had thanked Mr. Dicker, a start was made for

PLUSH.

Canon RAVENHILL, addressing the party in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, said

The tithing of Plush is a detached portion of the parish of Buckland Newton, called Boclande Abbas in olden days. The late Dorset poet, Mr. Barnes, said that "Newton" described Buckland as the new enclosure, Alton, the adjoining parish, being the old enclosure. "Boclande," according to Blackstone, means land held by book or charter, as opposed to Folcland, land held by common consent. Plush is mentioned under the name of "Plis" in the *Rentalia et Customarium* of Glastonbury Abbey. It formed part of the Manor of Buckland Newton, and it was given with it, according to John of Glastonbury, by King Ethelwolf

lii. VALLEY OF PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON.

(833-857) to the Abbey of Glastonbury. The late Canon C. W. Bingham told him that the word "Plis" meant a coomb or dell, but he did not know what authority he had for this derivation. In the year 851 a great Danish invasion took place, and, if Nettlecomb Tout and the Roman fosse at Plush could speak, they would probably tell some stirring stories of those terrible times. Ethelwolf was the father of Alfred, whose tower forms a striking object from Nettlecomb. The grant was made to Glastonbury a century before the extermination of wolves, which must have had a goodly run in the Forest of Blackmore adjoining Plush. The roe deer are still to be seen wild in this district, and are on the increase. They peep their heads occasionally from the coppice opposite the new church. The old chapel was built on a very picturesque knoll about three-quarters of a mile to the north of the present building and about the same distance from Monkwood Hill, where the name reminds one of the connection with Glastonbury. In the return in the Commission of 1650 the church was described as a chapel of ease to Buckland, three miles distant. Plush then contained 32 families and desired to be made a parish. Mr. Guillian, the curate, led a very disorderly life. His salary was £14 per annum and "other unlawful advantages." The tithes of this tithing were £35 per annum. In the old church more than half a century ago the Rev. William Butler, better known as Parson Billy Butler, was cautioned not to enter the pulpit to preach, or he would disturb a hen that was sitting there. The late Lord Digby told him this, and he had it from Mr. Butler himself. The building, having fallen into decay, was pulled down in 1847, and the materials were worked into the new church, which was built nearer the hamlet and opened in 1848. The ancient carved stone font narrowly escaped disappearing altogether. The Rev. Canon Bingham had a great affection for it. It was now placed unrestored in the new building. Plush abounds in antiquities. On the left, as one enters the village from Dorchester, are to be seen lynchets or terraces, made in all probability so that the slopes might be cultivated. Tumuli and pit-dwellings are plentiful on the downs. The Roman fosse is clearly marked, and Nettlecomb Tout has much of its Celtic earthwork remaining. On Whatcombe Down, between Buckland and Plush, is a small Roman camp of observation commanding a view across the county from north to south, also the site of an ancient British village. In 1872 seven British urns were found by the late Mr. C. Miller in a barrow on the down between Plush and Liscombe only about three feet below the surface. Alas for Dorset, that the new Museum was not then in existence! Dr. Rolliston, of Oxford, took charge of these interesting remains and placed them in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. A. J. Evans, the present keeper of the Oxford Museum, says that these urns evidently contained cremated remains. Calcined bones were still in one. The urns are of rude British fabric, three of them fragmentary, with a rough indented herring-bone pattern. In 1879 Mr. Cunnington found under an immense cairn in a Plush barrow an urn of dark imperfectly-burnt ware, about nine inches high and nine inches broad, with faint rudiments of plain points round it and two out of probably four small knobs inside.

Canon Ravenhill added that on their way to Plush Folly the Members would visit the site of the old church on the hill. It showed how carefully the monks chose the spots for their churches. The stream took its rise from just under the old church. The late President (Mr. Mansel-Pleydell) said that the Pydel rose in Plush, as if that was its only source; but the river had two sources, the other being at Alton Pancras. The word "Folly" was of interest. When associated with the name "Plush" it had no reference to the conduct of a fool, but meant a coppice of firs.

THE DOWNS.

After luncheon the party set off, under the leadership of Mr. Dicker, to climb the steep down to the west and to walk over Ball Hill and Church Hill, a distance of about two miles and a-half, to Alton St. Pancras. On the way Mr. DICKER called attention to the remains of the earthworks with which the downs are almost entirely covered. He first pointed out traces of a great prehistoric settlement, and observed that the whole settlement was enclosed by a rampart. For the information of the botanists of the party he showed a copse in which is to be found the herb Paris, a liliaceous plant with four leaves. A good example of an ancient dewpond was also observed, and then the party came to what is generally called "a Roman camp of observation"—a small rectangular enclosure with a well-defined rampart and ditch.

Canon RAVENHILL observed that Mr. Warne considered this camp to be of Roman construction. Calling attention to the great extent of country which it commanded, he remarked that on a clear day they could easily see Stourton Tower on the north-east and Hardy's Monument on the south-west. Mr. DICKER said he should like to know what reason Mr. Warne gave for assigning such a work to the Romans. Canon RAVENHILL said that for one thing it was its oblong shape, he believed. Mr. DICKER answered that he could show 50 oblong works in that neighbourhood, some on the hills and some not on the hills,

liv. VALLEY OF PYDEL AND BUCKLAND NEWTON.

which were certainly not of Roman construction. He was not aware that any Roman remains had been found there to associate the enclosure with the Romans. Possibly it might be Roman, and his reason for admitting as much was that it was of so much more recent date than any of the other earthworks on those downs. The remains were so much bolder and sharper at the corners that it pointed to a comparatively late date. The ditch and bank would, of course, have been considerably higher many years ago, and, with the bank surmounted by a palisade, it would make a formidable entrenchment. Canon RAVENHILL added that the enclosure was marked on the Ordnance map as Church Hill, and it was supposed by the people of the countryside to have been the site of a church; but most antiquaries considered it to be a Roman camp, and the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorset poet, had laid it down that where a camp was square or oblong it was probably of Roman construction. Mr. C. S. PRIDEAUX observed that, as a rule, the Celtic inhabitants of Britain, when constructing a camp on a hill, followed the natural contour of the hill, so that such camps were of irregular shape; but there was no evidence to show that, if they were throwing up an earthwork on level ground, they would not make it square.

A little further on Mr. Dicker called attention to a pit from which, probably in the Neolithic age, flints were quarried. Such pits were very common on the downs. He pointed out that the party had now reached the edge of the great rampart and ditch that ran round the whole of that huge hill settlement. They could see the rampart running zigzag along the brow of the hill, and he pointed out one place where there was a double bank and ditch. Almost wherever they found this great double bank they found pits along it, and what these pits were for was a great problem. He had no theory to offer on the subject himself. The whole of the land inside the rampart was divided up into great squares by banks, which were obviously artificial. They were evidently the work of some ancient people who spared no labour, and at a tremendous cost built those great works for

themselves and their flocks and herds. That settlement might have been for thousands or tens of thousands of years occupied by some dominant race of stock-raising people—a race of such extreme antiquity that they really could not take time into account at all; indeed, time did not count for anything on those Dorset hills. A thousand years was as one day. Probably some of the enclosures were extremely ancient before flints were quarried at all.

Half-way down the steep hill leading into Alton Mr. Dicker pointed out a beautifully symmetrical barrow of comparatively late age, and in an almost perfect condition, although there has been considerable subsidence.

ALTON PANCRAS.

On arriving at Alton, Major and Mrs. Saunders gave the party a hospitable welcome, and, on entering the church, the Vicar (the Rev. G. B. Southwell) read the following notes :—

This village must have been at one time a good deal larger and more important than it is now. Both in the valley and on the hills there appear traces of human habitations which no longer exist; and the pariah seems to have supported two prebendal stalls in Salisbury Cathedral, Alton Austral and Alton Boreal. The name Alton, the old town, indicates antiquity, as also does the dedication of the Church to St. Pancras, Pancrasius, who was born in Phrygia.

I have with me a sketch of the old chancel arch, which may possibly throw some light on the question of age; the chancel appears to have been divided from the nave by a solid screen of masonry pierced by a small arch with apparently Norman mouldings and two hagioscopes; but the abacus appears to indicate something older.

The earliest record that I am acquainted with is extracted from the "*Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum*," in which the parishioners are reprimanded by the Dean of Salisbury for not having a fit and proper place over the altar for holding the reserved Sacrament, and are threatened with a fine of 8s. 8d. if they do not provide one before the next visitation. This is dated 15th April, 1483.

The next record is on the fly-leaf of one of the parish registers. It states that the church was repaired in 1736 by contributions from the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, the prebends of Alton Austral and Alton Boreal, and Thos. Haskett, Esq., Lord of the Manor; and at the same time a gallery was given and built at Mr. Haskett's sole expense. I remember seeing that gallery once. It was a

huge affair extending from the belfry to the porch. In 1874, the whole church, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down and rebuilt.

The rebuilding was of a somewhat revolutionary character. The double piscina on the south side of the chancel was carefully preserved and is there still; but the chancel screen disappeared.

All we have left is an arch with dog-tooth mouldings, which has been built into the churchyard wall, and is supposed by some to be the old chancel arch. It does not quite tally with the one in the picture, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the picture.

With regard to Parish Registers, there are nine books in all. The earliest entry is in 1673. Most of the volumes are in a bad state, and many pages and parts of pages have been cut out.

Where the schoolroom now stands there used to be a cottage which was called "Parsonage," but there does not appear to have been any resident incumbent until the Rev. Robert Shittler came in 1842, and built the present Glebe house, and turned the old parsonage into a schoolroom. Robert Shittler was the author of a commentary on the Holy Scriptures. I have had letters from booksellers and book collectors asking whether any copy of the work exists in the parish or in the neighbourhood. But the book is quite unknown here.

The party then drove on to

BUCKLAND NEWTON.

Canon RAVENHILL gave an outline of the history of the parish church. He said that it appeared to have had two dedications. According to Bacon's *Liber Regis*, it was dedicated to the Holy Rood. There are still some of the steps up to the rood loft, which must have been here before the Reformation, and in Hutchins we read that Sir Nicholas Latimer, in his will dated 1504, ordered his body to be buried near the high altar in the Church of St. Mary at Buckland. The University Church of St. Mary at Oxford had two dedications, and the same occurs at Hazelbury Bryan Church. The chancel here, of great length, is the oldest part of Buckland Church, dating from about 1281. The side windows are Early English, with Purbeck marble shafts, capitals, and bases. Two on the north side at the west end of the chancel remain in their original state. The other north window, at the restoration in 1869, was rebuilt partly with fragments of marble from the south side and partly with new work. On the south side of the chancel, much of the Purbeck

marble was gone, and the remainder was so dilapidated that it had to be entirely removed. The work was carried out in exact harmony with the old windows on the north side. The east window is new, but in character with the others. All have been filled with memorial gifts of stained glass. The reredos was painted by Miss Gunning on the wall especially prepared with Mr. Gambier Parry's preparation. It has been done more than 30 years, and is in good preservation. The chancel arch is of Ham Hill stone, with panelling in design similar to parts of Sherborne Abbey. Mr. Buckle, the diocesan architect of Bath and Wells, said that the arch was built in the 13th century, when the nave and aisles seem to have been entirely re-built. They are later Perpendicular. The tower arch, of Portland stone, and the west window are Early Perpendicular. The porch on the south side is of Tudor date, with a groyned roof of Ham Hill stone. The roses in this are in harmony with the decoration of the fine old octagonal font. The Elizabethan oak bench-ends and some of the old carved panelling have, as far as possible, been retained, and the new carving is in harmony with the old. About a century ago the exterior of the church was covered with stucco to protect the walls of chalk rubble from the driving weather to which they are exposed at times. During the past 38 years more than £3,000 has been spent on the church.

Canon and Mrs. Ravenhill then invited the party into the Vicarage for tea, and showed them the old Communion plate and the parish register—one of the most beautiful parish registers preserved in the county of Dorset.

After tea a short business meeting was held, at which eleven Members were elected and six candidates for membership nominated.

Mr. Nigel de M. Bond and Mr. E. A. Fry were appointed to represent the Club at the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

The PRESIDENT having, on behalf of the Club, heartily thanked Canon and Mrs. Ravenhill for their hospitable reception, the party started on their homeward drive to Dorchester.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING.

MARINE GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION FROM SWANAGE TO
WEYMOUTH.

An excursion was made in s.s. "Empress" on July 9th from Swanage to Weymouth, by the kind invitation of Mr. W. H. Hudleston, a Vice-President of the Club and Past President of the Geological Society of London. The party numbered about a hundred and forty.

The following "Notes," by Mr. Hudleston, contain the programme of the day and a guide to the geology of the coast. These "Notes" were originally supplied to Members of the Club as part of the circular announcing the excursion, but it is considered that they are worthy of a verbatim and permanent record in the *Proceedings*.

NOTES ON
THE EXCURSION TO THE CLIFFS OF THE ISLE OF PURBECK
AND THEIR CONTINUATION TOWARDS WEYMOUTH.

SOME PREVIOUS LITERATURE.

Englefield and Webster.—Ninety-one years have elapsed since the issue of this classical work on the strata of the Isle of Wight and their continuation in the adjacent parts of Dorset. It was then that a man who was at once a geologist and an artist brought to the notice of his contemporaries the remarkable features of this wonderful region, probably for the first time that such things had been described.

Webster's letters to his employer and fellow-author, narrating his discoveries in the almost unknown regions of the west, read very much like the descriptions of a traveller going over unexplored districts, which he depicts with mingled astonishment and delight. First of all he describes the appearance of the cliffs at Handfast Point (The Foreland) as seen at a distance from the sea, and expresses his surprise at the apposition of the vertical and horizontal beds, the latter being pushed over the other in a curve. This appearance he held to be opposed to every theory [then known] of the formation of strata. Webster proceeded to land at "Swanwich," and took a boat for the closer examination of the cliffs. He gives a description of the Chalk at the junction of the vertical and horizontal beds, and notices the shattered condition of the flints, but did not observe anything

very remarkable in the "joint," as he calls it, where the two sets of Chalk strata meet each other. On the whole, he concluded that the strata of the Isle of Purbeck generally could be successfully examined only from the sea.

Publications, &c., of the Geological Survey.—An important memoir on the Geology of the Isle of Purbeck, chiefly written by Mr. Strahan, was published in April, 1899, whilst new one-inch maps coloured geologically were issued in 1895-6. This work by Mr. Strahan is an important step in advance of anything previously attempted, and he justly remarks that the district under consideration includes a length of coast which is hardly surpassed in interest in any other part of England. Meanwhile, a geological model of the Isle of Purbeck is now on view at the Survey Museum in Jermyn Street, and a descriptive guide to this, also written by Mr. Strahan and published in 1906, may be had for sixpence.

"*The White Chalk of the Dorset Coast*," by Dr. Rowe (Proc. Geol. Assoc., 1901). This important paper deals with the zones of the Chalk, and contains some fine photographs, illustrating the geology of the Chalk cliffs, by Sherborn and Armstrong. As regards this particular district, the following paragraph gives the author's impressions:—"It is difficult to say which most compels one's admiration, the marvellous beauty of this boldly-sculptured coast or the power and magnitude of the physical forces which have determined a coast-line possessing, in point of interest, variety, and strength of contrast, no parallel among sections of the English Chalk."

It is this wonderful coast, so extolled by authors both old and new, that the members of the Dorset Field Club are invited to inspect on board the steamer "Empress," on the 9th of July next. The following scheme is suggested:—

The Start.—It is proposed to leave the pier at Swanage shortly after the arrival of the 12.8 p.m. train, and to proceed, in the first instance, towards the *Foreland*, where the detached rock known as Old Harry still laments the loss of his wife. Distance from Swanage about three miles. The chief point of interest here is the termination of Ballard Down in a sea-cliff, where the curving strata of Chalk on the north are thrust over the vertical and hardened Chalk by the Isle of Purbeck thrust-fault.

Ballard Point, Punfield Cove, and Swanage Bay.—Returning south, pass Ballard Point (382ft.), where the basal Chalk and Upper Greensand may be noted dipping northwards 55°-60°. In Punfield Cove the Lower Greensand and Atherfield Clay dip to the north at 62°; these beds are succeeded on the south by Wealden shales, with Cyprids, *Paludina*, and other freshwater fossils. The Wealden Beds of Swanage Bay consist of soft alternations of red and grey Clays and variegated Sands with lignite; the cliffs here are under 100ft., with northerly dips from 16°-20°. Width of the Wealden outcrop 1 mile 2 furlongs.

Peveril Point and Durlston Bay.—At Peveril Point the Upper Purbecks are first encountered, and there is much folding and faulting. The *Paludina*-marble and Burr beds compose this group, the former being noted for remains of the Swanage Crocodile, which has lately been found also in the Wealden shales of Atherfield (Isle of Wight). It is calculated that this reptile

was capable of a gape of over a yard. Durlston Bay presents the finest development of the Purbecks known anywhere; the width of the Bay, about 1 mile, and the thickness of the beds, about 400ft., or twice the thickness obtained at Lulworth. The following is the complete sequence:—

Upper Purbeck—

Paludina-marble.

Burr Beds.

Middle Purbeck—

Corbula and Beef-beds.

Stone beds.

Cinder-bed with *Ostrea distorta*.

Stone Beds.

Flint Bed, Black Shale, and Mammal Bed.

Lower Purbeck—

Marls with gypsum.

Caps.

Portland Stone.

Durlston Bay has yielded the bulk of the Purbeck fossils in the various museums, and these mostly come from the Middle Purbecks. It may be noted generally that the changes from marine through brackish to freshwater conditions are gradual, whilst the changes from freshwater to marine are sudden. The little *Mammals* occur in a sort of "dirt-bed," a few inches thick, at the base of the Middle Purbecks. There is likewise an interesting example of a forked fault, which strikes the coast and may be noted about the foot of the zigzag path. As one faces the cliff the hard Cinder-bed on the left (south) is brought into juxtaposition with the soft beds of the Lower Purbeck on the right (north), the Cinder-bed itself being lifted high up in the cliff on the north side of the fault, which has a down-throw of 100-150ft. to the south.

Durlston Head, Tillywhim, and Anvil Point.—The appearance of the hard Portland Beds gives stability to the land, and thus commences a different type of coast trending to the west. The junction of the Purbecks and Portlands is here disturbed by many small faults. At Tillywhim there is a sequence from the Portland chert-beds through the Portland freestones (Tillywhim Caves) to the Oyster-bed (*Perna Bouchardi*), which here forms the top of the Portlandian series, whilst the Purbecks occupy the surface of the promontory, and about a mile west of the Light House there is a "dirt-bed" in the brow of the cliff. From thence to Winspit the cliffs are very vertical, consisting of Portland Rocks below with a slope of Lower Purbecks. There has been much quarrying in the Portland Stone, and there are several small faults in the neighbourhood of Dancing Ledge and Seacombe Cliff, and as far as the Valley at Winspit. This is a very forbidding coast, yet vessels have in former times loaded with stone close up to the rocks.

St. Ealdhelm's (commonly called St. Alban's) Head and Emmet Hill.—*St. Ealdhelm's Head* (353 ft.) is a prominent point showing a fine geological section. We now perceive some of the effects of the Kimmeridge anticlinal, since Kimmeridge Clay makes its appearance, though much obscured by fallen blocks of Portland Rock, which also run out seawards and help to increase the turmoil of the "Race." Above the Portland Sands there is an unusual development of the Portland chert-beds, and it is this circumstance which seems to have determined the salience of the most southerly and conspicuous headland in the Isle of Purbeck. *St. Ealdhelm's Chapel* is just on the edge of the Lower Purbecks, which there constitute the platform. Turning the corner and steering north for a while, we note the long line of *Emmet Hill* on the right; this is a fine example of an escarpment face, where the Kimmeridge Clay at the base is succeeded by Portland Sands, and these by Portland Rocks up to the summit platform. It is here that the Portlandian escarpment, so characteristic of the Kimmeridge basin, commences to wind inland, and, after producing the eminences of Hound-tout and Swyre Head, passes in a noble sweep through *Smedmore Hill* and *Tyneham Cap* into the final precipice of *Gadcliff*.

Chapman's Pool and Encombe.—Both these places represent deep excavations in the Kimmeridge Clay, which here attains an exceptional thickness. The Upper Kimmeridge of these parts is reckoned to be nearly 700ft. thick, and is characterised by paper-shales, bituminous shales, and cement-stone beds, which latter in their continuation seawards form the dangerous Kimmeridge ledges. The cliffs about *Chapman's Pool* are noted for Upper Kimmeridge fossils, such as *Lucina minuscula*, *Discina latissima*, and, above all, *Ammonites biplex* (*Olcostephanus pallasianus*). Our late President obtained many excellent fossils from these beds of Kimmeridge Clay, owing to his connection with *Smedmore*.

The Kimmeridge Coast.—This may be described as extending from *Chapman's Pool* on the east to *Brandy Bay* on the west, a distance of nearly 5 miles. The stratigraphical features of this basin are interesting. The coastal cliffs are not very lofty, though constantly disturbed by a series of small faults, which tend to counteract the prevailing easterly dip until the inlet of Kimmeridge Bay is reached. Here there occurs a kind of dome or anticlinal axis, the general effect of which is to bring up lower beds of the Kimmeridge series. Thus beds of undoubted Lower Kimmeridge occur in *Hobbarrow Bay*. West of *Kimmeridge Bay* the beds dip very strongly to the N.W., whilst the downthrow of the numerous small faults is to the east, thus counteracting the effect of the dip, which, however, is much steeper than on the south-east side of the axis. Owing to the high angle of dip the exposure of Kimmeridge Clay is shorter on the *Brandy Bay* side; under *Tyneham Cap* the K.C. attains an elevation of 500ft., with a dip of 23° N.N.W., before disappearing beneath the Portlandian escarpment. The *Broad Bench* is a salient platform, just above sea-level, made up by stone beds in the K.C. It should be noted that Kimmeridge Coal occurs at *Clavell's Hard* in the form of a bed of block-coal over 2ft. thick, succeeded by 10 or 12ft. of bituminous shales. Traces of this coal may also be seen on the

north-west side of the anticlinal in the cliffs between Hobarrow and Brandy Bays.

Gadcliff, Worbarrow Bay, and Rings Hill (Flowersbarrow).—These features terminate the Isle of Purbeck on its west coast. Gadcliff (482ft.) presents a fine escarpment facing the south, with beds dipping into the hill at an angle of 30° . The basal slopes consist of Kimmeridge Clay, passing into Portland Sands, whilst the precipice consists of Portland Rock just capped by Lower Purbeck. There is a fine development of Middle Purbeck at Pondfield Hole, where also the junction between Purbecks and Portlands may be well studied. Worbarrow Tout marks the extremity of the Purbeck series in the Isle of Purbeck itself; here the beds dip 40° N. The dips of the Wealden Beds in Worbarrow Bay range from 18° near the Coastguard Station to 30° under Rings Hill. The width of the Wealden outcrop here is about half-a-mile, as against 1m. 3f. in Swanage Bay. In Mupe Bay, about 2 miles westward, the outcrop is still smaller, and in Lulworth Cove smaller still. Hence the bays of Swanage, Worbarrow, Mupe, and Lulworth diminish in size in proportion to the areas of the Wealden, in which they have been excavated. Rings Hill (567ft.) consists of Chalk with a base of Greensand. The ancient British camp on its summit, known as Flowersbarrow, has been partially destroyed by the slipping of the cliff, and thus serves to mark the amount of coast erosion since those days.

Arish Mell and Mupe Bay.—Owing to the destruction of the rampart of Oolitic rocks, which should stretch from Worbarrow Tout to the Mupe Rocks, a distance of nearly two miles, the sea has once more reached the Chalk, and we perceive the picturesque inlet of Arish Mell with nearly vertical cliffs on either side. This is the commencement of the peculiar scenery of Lulworth; dips of 75° in the Chalk on both sides. Cockpit Head, on the west, is conspicuous even on this wonderful coast. The view of Lulworth Castle through Arish Mell Gap is noteworthy. The wall of Oolitic rocks once more protects the coast from Mupe Bay to Lulworth Cove, and here there is a complete section from Portland Beds to Wealden.

Lulworth Cove and Stair Hole.—It is probable that the party will land here and perhaps inspect the famous "Fossil Forest." Here, if convenient, the Director, might make a few remarks on the objects of the excursion. Note the effect of earth-stresses (mountain making) in the contortions of the rocks—the Upper Purbeck folded and the Lower Wealden inverted. The basal bed of the White Chalk (zone of *Rhynchonella Cuvieri*) forms the head of Lulworth Cove, whilst the entrance is guarded by stout Portlandian rocks. The so-called "Fossil Forest" is a dirt bed, or old soil cap, on which rest the stumps of coniferous trees with their roots imbedded in the soil, whilst the trunks have been broken off at a height of about 3ft. Both stumps and trees have been enveloped in domes of tufa, presenting curious forms. The sigmoidal curvature of the Purbeck Beds at Stair Hole is also noticeable.

Dungy Head, Durdle Door, Bat's Head, etc.—The wall of Oolitic rocks is intact at Dungy Head, and forms a strong buttress against the inroads of the sea.



LITTLE BINDON CHAPEL, WEST LULWORTH.

(Photo. by Mrs. Hudleston.)

Beyond this the sea again obtains access to the Cretaceous Beds in St. Oswald's Bay, which terminates in Man-o'-War Cove. Here and at Durdle Door we perceive the maximum effect of the Isle of Purbeck thrust-fault. Note the outlying rocks of Portland stone in which the "door" occurs. Facing this the Cretaceous rocks are inverted and compressed, whilst the Upper and most of the Middle Purbecks are squeezed out altogether. The Great Fault runs about 750ft. inland from the Durdle Door ridge, passing through the Chalk at various elevations, and coming out in the cliffs beneath the Warren about the third of a mile to the westward of Bat's Head. Outside (north) of the thrust-fault, at the point where it runs into the sea, the dip is 25° N. by W. ; whilst inside (i.e., on the south) the dips are vertical for some distance, and opposite Durdle Door there are inversions to the extent of 30° (110° N.N.W. and 120° N.N.E.). The Chalk inside the thrust zone is much shattered. The phenomena of Ballard Down are here repeated, but less easy to perceive.

White Nothe Point (summit 549ft.) is just about a mile west of the spot where the thrust-fault emerges from the cliff and passes out to sea. The base of White Nothe is formed by the *Pecten asper*-beds of the Upper Greensand, which dip 5° E., whilst the Chalk underneath the Coastguard Station dips 12° S.S.E. These directions are nearly the reverse of those prevailing at Durdle Door, and indicate a considerable amount of confusion in the stratigraphy. Notice the "King Rock" and the "Old Castle" Rocks on the undercliff.

Holworth House and Ringstead Bay.—Beyond the point of White Nothe and underneath Holworth House there is a landslip coming down to the beach, and towards the head of Ringstead Bay, at some little distance from the shore, is the "burning cliff" in Kimmeridge shale. Underneath Holworth House the Gault may be seen to rest unconformably on Purbecks, Portlands, and Kimmeridge Clay. Throughout part of Ringstead Bay a low cliff of Kimmeridge Clay, and at its base the "coral-bed," or topmost Corallian may be seen. The *Trigonia*-beds and Osmington Oolite of the Corallian series occur in the cliff beneath Upton House, dipping 4° E. ; they also form reefs out to sea.

Osmington Mills.—There is a complex fault and high anticlinal axis here, of an age anterior to that of the Isle of Purbeck thrust-fault. This affects the Oolitic, but not the Cretaceous beds in the vicinity. The stratigraphy of the interior at Osmington Mills is extremely interesting and complex, but cannot be realized from the coast. The great masses of stone hereabouts belong to the Bencliff Grits of the Corallian series, and this feature may be noticed at several places in the Weymouth peninsula. The *Trigonia*-beds on the shore west of Osmington Mills have yielded many Corallian fossils in a fine state of preservation.

By the kindness of Mr. Hudleston luncheon was served on board the "Empress," soon after which Lulworth Cove was reached; here the party disembarked and walked along the beach to the tiny chapel on the hill, said by Mr. Hudleston and

Mr. Pentin to be connected with the original Bindon Abbey, although the remains of the original Abbey are, perhaps, to be sought underneath the surface, rather than in this chapel, with its buttressed walls, its narrow, pointed, deeply-splayed east window and corresponding doorway, both apparently Early English.

The party next pressed on over the hill to the "Fossil Forest." Here, Mr. HUDLESTON's attention being called to the "Broken Beds," and his opinion being asked as to the cause of their present condition, he said that the Rev. Osmond Fisher had paid attention to the matter, and his theory was that they were limestones which were deposited upon the rotten trunks of trees and masses of vegetable accumulations, and that when these vegetable accumulations decayed, the limestone beds formed on top of them collapsed, so as to fill up the cavity formed by their decomposition. However, he (Mr. Hudleston) could not say that he believed in this theory, for another explanation was, he thought, very much more likely. If they looked over the edge of the cliffs they would see a mass of the stiffest and strongest rocks which one could possibly imagine, and these rocks had withstood the assaults of the sea for ages. He was of opinion, therefore, that these shaly limestones had simply been crushed between the weight of the superincumbent strata and the stiff unyielding rock below, especially as all these limestone beds were gradually undergoing decomposition. Mr. WIEHE COLLINS called Mr. Hudleston's attention to the stump of a tree, which Mr. HUDLESTON at once described as a beautiful illustration of the way in which tufaceous accumulations had gathered round the original tree-stump, the accumulations being ten times the size of the wood itself, which was here replaced by silica, as was the case in many of the Formations. In India and Australia one met with beautiful specimens of woody matter replaced by silica. A curious stone which the PRESIDENT handed to Mr. Hudleston he at once pronounced to be a lump of limestone fragments cemented by tufa. The ASSISTANT SECRETARY ventured to ask Mr. Hudleston how long he supposed it might be since these



"FOSSIL-FOREST," WEST LULWORTH.
"Broken Beds" on the right.

(Photo. by Mrs. Hueston.)



TUFACEOUS CONCRETION ROUND TREE-STUMPS.
"FOSSIL-FOREST," WEST LULWORTH.

(Photos. by Mrs. Hudleston.)

fossilised tree stumps had been living, verdant things in the vegetable world. The eminent geologist answered that in the domain of geology all computations of time are utterly empirical; but, as the trees belonged to the Jurassic period, it would not be at all excessive to put it down at eight millions of years.

On the party regaining the boat tea was served, and a short business meeting was held. Six candidates nominated at the last meeting were elected and four nominated.

The PRESIDENT then said that he had during his periods of office, both as President and as Secretary of the Club, tried to make many little speeches in acknowledgment of hospitalities and kindnesses which the Club had received, but he did not think that he had ever felt in a more difficult position than he did now in having to express their hearty thanks for the most liberal and magnificent entertainment which had been given to them by their esteemed friend, Mr. Hudleston. (Applause.) When Mr. Hudleston joined the Club he was welcomed as a most valuable accession, for they had no other geologist of so distinguished a standing as he; and then, besides being a geologist, he was an authority on many other subjects, and had a great store of valuable miscellaneous knowledge. They had that day had occasion to learn something of the extent of his scientific attainments, and they had also had the great pleasure of enjoying his unstinted hospitality; therefore they all united in giving him and Mrs. Hudleston warm thanks for their great kindness. (Loud applause.)

MR. HUDLESTON, in returning thanks, said they had that day realised the truth of the old saying that "Fortune favours the bold." In this moist and stormy summer it required a great stretch of courage on the part of many people, especially the ladies, to face the tempestuous waves. (Laughter.) However, they had done so that day with complete success, and so far they had survived the perils of the deep. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He hoped also that those with geological tastes might, partly from what they had seen that day, and partly from the study of the notes which he had provided for the occasion, be able to

grasp the salient features of that most interesting Dorset coast. He need not detain them any longer than to express his great pleasure at having seen them all that day. (Applause.)

The **PRESIDENT** added that they were most kindly invited to tea also at Holworth House by the Rev. Prebendary Linklater, but they found it impossible to accept that kind invitation. Nevertheless, they thanked Prebendary Linklater heartily.

Prebendary **LINKLATER**, who was cordially received, said that he and Mrs. Linklater were very sorry that it was impossible for them to come to Holworth, but they hoped they would be able to do so on another occasion. (Hear, hear.)

This concluded the business meeting, and at 6.40 the "Empress" came alongside Weymouth Pier, whence the Members dispersed, having spent an instructive and delightful day.



THIRD SUMMER MEETING.

WAREHAM AND LYTCHETT HEATH.

THE THIRD SUMMER MEETING was held on July 27th. The party numbered about 130.

Arriving at Wareham the Members were met by the Rector (the Rev. Selwyn Blackett), who kindly acted as guide during the morning.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

Mr. Blackett first conducted the party to St. Martin's Church, and then showed a ground plan of the building made by an architect, and indicating by five colours the composite nature of the present building, in which, according to the draughtsman, no less than five styles of architecture are represented—Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. BLACKETT said that he made no pretensions to being in any sense of the word an antiquary. He was simply a parish priest who had "got up" the history of his own parish; and when he told them that such and such a thing was of such and such a date they should please bear in mind that he was only echoing what authorities had told him. As to St. Martin's, they at Wareham held that they had, not a Saxon church, but a church upon the foundations of a Saxon church and still containing some of the original Saxon work. The original church was said to have been built by St. Aldhelm, the builder of the well-known Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon.

Mr. Blackett referred to an article from the pen of Mr. Charles Lynam, F.S.A., reprinted from "The Builder" in 1898. Mr. Lynam, in the course of it, says "That the remains of the first church are of the middle of the Eleventh Century no one can reasonably doubt. Its diminutive area, its excessive proportion of height to width, the extreme simplicity of its parts, the walls having no trace of a buttress, with a plain chamfered base, the footings showing above ground, the quoins at the angles formed

of "long and short" work, the masonry built of rubble only, the only remaining window, that on the north side of the chancel, being small in dimensions and having its glass face close to the outside—these are points justifying the conclusion of a pre-Norman date for the early church." In detail Mr. Blackett called attention to the architectural features of the church, both inside and outside; and the visitors could appreciate the "impression" of the picturesque little church given in picturesque language by Mr. Lynam in an earlier passage, in which he says "Standing almost upon the edge of a deep cutting in the road, which bounds its site on the west, backed on the north by well-grown trees; its small area but high altitude, with its gabled south porch rising as high as the church, its touch of ivy and grey walls and roof, produce a picture not often presented in so small a building. The general effect of the exterior is equal to that of the interior. Its high walls, a north arcade of two bays, a chancel arch flanked by an opening on each side, the remains of post-Reformation texts and earlier fresco painted on the white-washed facings, the barn-like roof, the riven rent in the walls, and the floor of sand, together with a general air of forsaken neglect, give to the place a very extraordinary yet interesting effect."

Mr. Blackett added the interesting statement that architects have discovered five distinct periods marked by the frescoes. Underfoot was one mass of burials; for when they wished to bury anybody they used simply to open a grave and push the body in.

THE WALLS.

From St. Martin's Mr. Blackett led the large party along the north-west wall, and, calling a halt near the corner, informed them that they were standing upon a portion of the ancient walls. Some people had claimed that they were British works, others that they were Roman, and others again that they were Saxon or Danish. But unfortunately they had never been able to get leave to cut a trench right through the wall with the

object of finding any clue to the date. Under the trees inside the corner they could see what was said to be a Roman amphitheatre. That Wareham was a Roman town had never been questioned. The streets were laid out on the usual Roman plan, with North, South, East, and West streets; and, moreover, a Roman road passed under those walls and on to Dorchester. Others had said that it was not a Roman amphitheatre, but a mediæval cockpit. He pointed to a neighbouring part of the walls which was called The Bloody Bank, because a number of the rebels of the Monmouth rebellion condemned to death by Judge Jeffreys at the Bloody Assize at Dorchester were sent by him to Wareham to be executed, as a warning to the neighbourhood, and the gallows were set up on that prominent part of the walls.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY observed that the Roman origin of Wareham was by no means generally acknowledged. For instance, it had been undoubtedly questioned by two of the best Dorset antiquaries of the old school, namely, Mr. Charles Warne and the Rev. William Barnes. In Mr. Warne's valuable map of ancient Dorset, prepared after exhaustive investigations and showing the prehistoric, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish towns, camps, forts, roads, &c., the town of Wareham was indicated as being Saxon-Danish, the Danish period being, as it were, a parenthesis in the Saxon. Moreover, Mr. Warne showed no Roman road coming to Wareham or at all near it. If that was indeed a Roman road which had been said to pass under those walls and on to Dorchester, it was strange that it should have escaped Mr. Warne's observation. Then, the Rev. William Barnes rightly attached importance to the negative evidence that no Roman tessellated pavement had been found near Wareham; the nearest find of such pavement (as Mr. Blackett had admitted) being at Furzebrook, three or four miles away. The finding of Roman coins, pottery, and other adventitious articles was of comparatively slight value as evidence of Wareham having been a Roman town. What, too, was the name of Roman Wareham? Now at Dorchester, the Durnovaria of the Romans, there was

abundance of evidence of extensive Roman occupation. There were not only the earthen walls, but also, what was much less conjectural, still standing upon the line of the rampart, a fragment of the core of the Roman stone wall. Many tessellated floors, some of them richly ornate, had been unearthed; and, as Mr. Warne's map showed, three or four Roman roads converged upon the town, including the important Via Iceniana. At Wareham there was a striking lack of such evidence. On the other hand, proceeded Mr. Pouncy, there was good evidence, both in the appearance of the town itself and in historical records, of Wareham having been a town of some consequence in Saxon days. Asser in 876 spoke of *Castellum quod dicitur Werham*; and Ethelwerd, the same year, made mention of *Oppidum quod Werham nuncupatur*. Although it might be questionable what Saxon work, if any, remained untouched in the church of St. Martin which they had just left, there could be no doubt that on that very spot in Saxon times stood a church; and in Wareham, on the banks of the Frome, was one of the Saxon mints of Dorset. The geographical situation of the town, then on an estuary of the sea, exposed it to attack by the marauding Danes. For instance, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recorded that in 876 the Danish army "stole away to Wareham, a fortress of the West Saxons," and the next year it was stated that "the army came to Exeter from Wareham." As to the light which these historical records threw upon the problem of the walls, good reason was shown why the Saxon inhabitants should fortify the town against the repeated descents of the Danish flotillas, and again why the Danes, when they had once taken the town, which they occupied for a period, should strengthen themselves in the possession of it. Then, expert members of the British Archæological Association, on their recent visit to Wareham, stated that both the broad, shallow foss outside the walls, so noticeable on the west and on the east, and the clear space inside, between the walls and the buildings, were typical of such earthworks thrown up by Saxons and Danes. As to the so-called Roman "amphitheatre" was it

really more than the space within the corner of the north and west walls, where possibly the ground had been a little worn away by children playing and animals straying?

Dr. H. COLLEY MARCH said that, as far as he could see, the only things in favour of the theory that Wareham was a Roman town were that the walls were square and the streets laid out cruciformly, as Roman streets often were. On the other hand the evidence which Mr. Pouncy had cited, that no Roman remains of importance had ever been found there, although merely negative evidence, was very important; and again there was importance in the fact that no Roman road was recognised leading to or from the town. Then with regard to the Danish theory, the position of Wareham and its accessibility from the sea made it very likely that the Danes would occupy it.

The HON. SECRETARY, referring to the ground plan of St. Martin's Church which had been exhibited, said that it would probably be nearer the mark to describe as Early Norman the work which had been put down as Saxon. For instance, the splayed window in the north wall of the chancel he considered would to-day be called Early Norman. As to Mr. Blackett's statement that the holes in the stonework outside the window may have been for the reception of the wickerwork to keep birds from flying into the window, he did not think that much importance was to be attached to the holes, because they found similar holes outside windows of as late date as the Perpendicular period. As to the "amphitheatre," it was, he thought, a hopeless name for it, and he wished that he had put the word in inverted commas on the programme.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH added, in respect to the "amphitheatre," that a position inside the corner of the walls, close to the angle, would be most unsuitable for an amphitheatre, as greatly weakening the military strength of the corner.

Leading the party past the wall of the Rectory garden, Mr. BLACKETT pointed to the interesting Norman doorway built into the wall, a doorway probably from one of the demolished churches of the town, and built into the wall to be preserved.

WAREHAM CASTLE.

Proceeding, Mr. BLACKETT said that when they were digging the foundation of the stables near his house they went down six feet and found some masonry, which some held to be parts of foundations of Wareham Castle, of which hitherto no trace had been discovered.

Mr. GEORGE BENNETT handed round, for the inspection of the Members, a series of photographs of the excavations, and added that Wareham Castle, which is believed to have been built by William the Conqueror, covered an area of nearly 20 acres. That very morning, by a singular coincidence, more masonry had been found in a garden near by, in the course of carrying out drainage works. One Member had the curiosity to ask Mr. Bennett to guide him to the spot. The wall, he found, ran east and west, at a depth of about three feet from the present surface. It was about two feet four inches thick, of large, rough foundation stones, but among them was a chamfered stone sill with a groove moulding. The surface of the stones was burnt black, as if the wall had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Bennett estimated that the wall was within a hundred yards of the spot described by Mr. Thomas Bond as the site of the keep in Castle Close.

On nearing St. Mary's Church Mr. BLACKETT drew attention to the picturesque gabled Priory and also to the site of the Saxon Mint, now occupied by some old sheds.

LADY ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The principal features of St. Mary's were pointed out by the Rector, who also pointed to two carved stone pillars, which he declared to be heathen altars upon which the Roman soldiers of the garrison of Wareham worshipped heathen gods before the introduction of Christianity. They would, of course, ask him for his authority for this statement. It was none less than that of Mr. Micklethwaite, the late surveyor at Westminster

Abbey, whose name was known to all architects and antiquaries. He had had printed on a card "These two stones are believed to be Roman altars"; but Mr. Micklethwaite said "They *are* Roman altars." Notwithstanding Mr. Micklethwaite's pronouncement, the leading antiquaries of the party remained sceptical. The visitors inspected with interest the chapel of St. Edward the Martyr, and beyond it the small a'Becket chapel, within the large buttress at the south end of the great east window.

At the kind invitation of Mr. A. S. Drew, the party next visited the Manor House and inspected his collection of coins, pottery, and other curios, among which are many of the things found in Wareham. Here the HON. SEC., who, in the absence of the President during the morning, had been Acting President, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Rector for acting as guide and to Mr. Drew for admitting the Club to view his collection.

THE GARDENS OF LYTCHETT HEATH.

After luncheon the party drove to Lytchett Heath, where they were received by Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil and Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil. The Members rambled through the extensive and beautiful gardens and grounds under the guidance of the Hon. Mrs. EVELYN CECIL, one of the most distinguished of lady Botanists, and well known in the botanical and horticultural world as the author of "A History of Gardening in England," "London Parks and Gardens," &c. On the way the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil pointed out curious, rare, and interesting plants and flowers.

She first called attention to the Japanese maple, a garden hybrid which is always red, but turns a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. This, she said, was brought from Japan in 1837. Secondly, she showed a young cedar of Lebanon that had sprung from a cone which Lord Eustace Cecil brought home from Lebanon itself in 1869; then a profusion of hydrangeas, which, she said, do very well in these gardens; Cornish heath, and an acacia, the Australian silver wattle, flowering wonderfully well. After looking at a *Buddleia albiflora*, the flower of which, by the way, is not white, the party observed a specimen of the holly-like *Desfontana spinosa*, a Peruvian plant which had gladdened Mrs. Cecil by putting

out its first modest flower—yellow and orange. It is, she remarked, related to the nightshades and a greenhouse plant; but yet it had been out in the open there for four years. The attention of the visitors was called to a specimen of New Zealand flax which had been flowering; the spiderwort from America, of which in the States there are large numbers of various colours—white, blue, and pink; the giant yellow centaur—*Centaurea Babylonica*; the giant scabious, which has not flowered yet; and the tree-fern, which, Mrs. Cecil said, was brought home for her from Australia by her sister, Lady William Cecil, and had stood out of doors two winters. They did not, she observed, lose anything seriously in those gardens last winter. Several members of the party availed themselves of the invitation to carry away bulbs of the curious air onion, which makes its bulbs in the air; and that they are not thereby lacking in pungency the party were afforded ample olfactory evidence. Having looked with interest at the only orange-tree that is hardy—*Citrus triptera*, the visitors next found their gaze arrested by the *Mariposa* lilies; and their guide told them that when she was with her husband in the Grand Canon they rode through them as one would ride through fields of buttercups. A showy red daisy of rich colour was, she said, a flower that had come to England only since the Boer war. They made its acquaintance in South Africa as the Barberton daisy, but it was now called the Transvaal daisy. Six plants were brought home, but this was the only one which had survived. Mrs. Cecil next showed one of the latest Chinese plants introduced into England since China had been opened up. It was a new vine, *Vitis Henryana*, from Northern China. The magnolias were admired, and then, having noticed a good specimen of *Clematis montana rubra*, the party observed the aromatic pineapple salvia, so called because, if you pinch a leaf between your fingers, you can smell the distinctive and unmistakable odour of the pine. Mrs. Cecil next led the Club to the ornate, recently-planted yew gardens, which she designed and Lord Eustace Cecil planted. It was, she explained, taken from a real 16th Century design, and the four corners were planted with nothing but lavender and roses. The onlookers could well believe that, when the yews are grown, this will be a delightful part of the Lytchett Heath gardens. They moved on to notice *Yucca flaccida*, a kind of woad, and *Erica Lusitanica*, so called after Portugal, its native home. It is spreading freely, and flowers from November to April with white flowers with little pinkish buds. This is the only place in the British Isles where it has ever seeded itself; and when Sir William Thiselton Dyer came down to see it he said frankly that he had not believed that such a large area could be covered with it in this country. The party passed on to a charming feature of the gardens, the series of three ponds, in two of which gorgeous water-lilies are growing—hybrids. Mrs. Cecil stated how M. Marliac, the French floriculturist, hybridised the pink Swedish varieties and some of the American varieties and produced these brilliant coloured ones. A pretty little bit of white flower, called the water hawthorn, was observed. In the upper ponds the party noticed the rich gleam of the goldfish, which do not hurt the lilies. Mrs. Cecil stated that they

were going to keep the lilies out of the lower pond, where there were trout. The uppermost pond was made a few year ago, and was so successful that they proceeded to make the others. Leading the way into a greenhouse, Mrs. Cecil showed a good many rare bulbs brought back by her and Mr. Cecil from South Africa, among them yellow arums which they themselves dug up in Rhodesia, *Melanoleuca*, and a quite new thing, *gloriosa superba lutea*. The party having shown interest in a *Mimosa pudica*, Mrs. Cecil next pointed to the red "mop" of *Hymanthus Cecil*, a find of her own and so named after her. Following their guide, the Club went down through a deep, cool, winding glade into the recesses of the wood. Here Mrs. Cecil called attention to the fact that the last flower had disappeared from the giant lily. The party next inspected the fernery, their guide observing that the parsley fern there did very well. Mrs. Cecil next pointed to the *Aralia spinosa*, seeding itself, a thing rather uncommon; the luxuriant *deutzia*, which had shed its profusion of petals like snow upon the ground, the rain having so dashed it; the swamp lily of California (as it is called by some) *lilium pardalinum*; the *Agapanthus*, which she said would come on here later, when those in the open garden were over; *Helleborus niger*, and the *Tropæolum speciosum*, which grows so profusely in Scotland. In turn the party next noticed the *Primula Japonica*, a new *rhododendron*, the "Fink Pearl," and the superb fan-palms, which Mrs. Cecil observed did very well in this spot. They were Fortune's *Chamærops*, introduced by that zealous and adventurous collector from China, where, to facilitate his botanical researches, he donned native dress. When the party had observed how wonderfully well a Himalayan variety of bamboo spathesflora was growing there, and had noticed the *Muehlenbeckia*, the hardier members of the party followed Mrs. Cecil up a pretty winding path, through heath, bracken, and shrubberies, to the summit of Black Mount, which wears as a coronal a curious circular earthwork, mound and ditch. It was perhaps a small defensive position, or more likely a look-out; but of what period it would be hard to say. The hill-top is plumed with fir-trees, and the party who climbed it were rewarded for their toil by the glorious view of the heath country and the long gleaming reaches of Poole Harbour which burst upon their sight.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

On the re-assembly of the party at the house, the Members attended a business meeting, at which four persons were elected and three candidates for Membership nominated.

The HON. SECRETARY mentioned that Mr. C. S. Prideaux had lately superintended some important excavations at a barrow on Mr. F. J. Barnes' quarryland at Portland, and the

Council of the Dorset County Museum and Mr. Barnes had given two guineas each towards the expense. It was proposed that the Field Club should give the same, and also vote a guinea towards the cost of cleaning out the outline of the "Giant" at Cerne. This was duly sanctioned. Mr. Pentin next mentioned the proposal that the Club should join hands with the British Archæological Association to cut some sections, after obtaining the necessary leave, at the Roman Amphitheatre and at Poundbury, Dorchester, in order to ascertain more correctly and fully the real nature of those ancient and interesting earthworks. It was proposed that a joint committee of the two bodies should be formed to undertake the supervision of the work, and as a guarantee to the public that it would be done in a scientific manner by responsible persons.

The proposal was approved, and the following were appointed to act on the joint committee on behalf of the Field Club:—The President, Hon. Sec., Hon. Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, Captain Acland (curator of the Dorset County Museum), Mr. H. B. Middleton, Dr. H. Colley March, the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, and Messrs. C. S. and W. de C. Prideaux. It was decided to invite Captain Acland to act as honorary secretary and treasurer of the committee.

The HON. SEC. added that it had further been suggested that the Club should make a grant towards the work out of the funds, to be supplemented by individual donations. If any Members of the Club would like to contribute towards the fund, Captain Acland would, he was sure, be pleased to receive their contributions.

The PRESIDENT said he believed that the British Archæological Association intended also to contribute towards the excavation fund, and they would likewise give them the benefit of their considerable knowledge and experience.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. STEPHENS, it was unanimously resolved to make a grant towards this object out of the Club funds, and to leave it to the Executive to determine the exact amount.

Mr. F. J. BARNES mentioned the desirability of having a recently discovered dene-hole at Portland—a beehive-like structure of slabs of stone, believed to be Roman, and used as a grain store—removed to the Dorset County Museum. The expense of removing it to Dorchester could not be great. It might be from £7 to £10, and the advantage of having so interesting an historical relic at the recognised depository of county antiquities was obvious. Dene-holes were getting scarce; and if they did not take steps to preserve this one, the likelihood was that it would be destroyed, and they would not soon have an opportunity of securing another.

The PRESIDENT stated that he wrote to Captain Acland about it; but he answered that he thought there was not room for it at the Museum, and, moreover, that the Museum Council could not afford to bear the cost of its removal. (The Council subsequently declined the proposal.)

Mr. BARNES answered that eight feet by six feet was the utmost floor space that it would take up, and it was seven or eight feet high. He proposed that the Club strongly recommend the Museum Council to secure the dene-hole for the Museum. Mr. FORDE seconded, and it was carried.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH asked what evidence there was that it was really a Roman dene-hole.* In reply Mr. BARNES described the nature of the structure, and gave all the particulars in his possession.

The meeting having ended, the party repaired to the lawn, where, under a marquee, tea was served.

The PRESIDENT, before the party quitted the lawn, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil for their kind invitation and the hospitality of their reception, and also to the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil for conducting them through the lovely gardens.

The vote having been carried with acclamation,

* The dene-hole closely resembles that figured on p. 165 of "Damon's Geology of Weymouth, Portland, &c.," 2nd Edu., 1884, except that the present one consists of a single excavation only.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL, in reply, said that it had been a great pleasure to Lady Eustace Cecil and himself to see them all there, and he offered them the most hearty welcome. It had been his good fortune to make that place what it was, and, from the point of view of Nature, there were few places in Dorset or elsewhere that were more beautiful. And to Mrs. Evelyn Cecil it had been a great pleasure to show them the various botanical changes which she had there worked out so successfully, and the numerous rare plants which she had brought from South Africa and other parts of the world, and which she was so well able to describe.

Before returning to Wareham Lord Eustace showed his beautiful little Chapel of St. Aldhelm, and called attention to the variety of stone used in the structure, and also the various orders of architecture reproduced, forming a truly "composite building."





FORD ABBEY, DORSET.

FOURTH SUMMER MEETING.

FORD ABBEY.

THE LAST OF THE SUMMER MEETINGS was held at Ford Abbey, on September 5th. The party numbered about 150.

On arrival at Chard Junction a short business meeting was held, at which three Members were elected and ten candidates for Membership nominated.

The HON. SECRETARY announced that he had received a letter from Sir Frederick Treves enclosing a cheque for five guineas towards the proposed excavation work at Maumbury Rings. He had sent the cheque to Captain Acland, who had kindly consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the Excavation Committee. The name of Mr. Alfred Pope was added to the committee, and this concluded the business meeting.

The party then drove to Ford Abbey,* where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper, and were invited first to enter the refectory or great hall.

Mr. Sidney Heath, joint-author of "Some Dorset Manor Houses," had sent a paper on "Ford Abbey," and in his absence it was read by the HON. SEC., who said he was sorry that Mr. Heath could not be with them, and explained that the paper was a portion of a chapter of the book "Memorials of Old Dorset" which was soon to be brought out by Messrs. Bemrose.

FORD ABBEY.

Various authorities agree with Camden in stating that Ford Abbey (originally in Devon, but now included in the county of Dorset), near Chard, was founded in the year 1140, for Cistercian monks, by Adeliza, daughter of Baldwin de Brioniis, and a grand-niece of William the Conqueror. The circumstances of its origin are interesting and romantic. It appears that Adeliza's brother, Richard of Okehampton, had given, in 1133, certain lands at Brightley, within his barony, to an Abbey of the Cistercian Order, and had secured twelve monks to

* The illustrations of Ford Abbey in this volume are reproduced, by permission, from "A Brief History" of the Abbey, published by Messrs. Young and Son, Chard. The photographs were taken by Messrs. Higgins and Son, Chard.

dwelt therein from Gilbert, Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey. This small community remained at Brightley for five years, when they, "by reason of great want and barrenness, could abide there no longer," and commenced a return journey to their original home in Surrey. On their way they passed through Thorncombe, the parish wherein Ford is situated, where they encountered Adeliza, who, hearing with great regret of the failure of her brother's enterprise, exclaimed: "Behold my manor where you now are, which is very fruitful and well wooded, which I give you for ever in exchange for your barren lands at Brightley, together with the mansion-house and other houses. Stay there until a more convenient monastery may be built for you upon some other part of the estate." The site selected by the monks for the erection of the Abbey was in a valley, on the left bank of the river Axe, at a place called, according to Leland, "Hertbath" (*balneum cervorum*), and which, from its nearness to a ford crossing the river at this spot, subsequently became known as Ford.

Such is the accepted origin of the splendid pile of buildings which sprang up in this fertile and sequestered valley in 1148, and which still, notwithstanding the pillage at its dissolution and its many structural alterations, still commands our admiration and our attention, although, if we except some small portion of what is known as "the chapel," at the eastern end of the south front, nothing now remains of the original foundation erected by the pious Adeliza.

The original purpose of this ancient part of the building, known as "the chapel," is somewhat obscure. It has been commonly regarded as that portion of the religious house which its name indicates, and as being the burial-place of its founder and other benefactors. Dr. Oliver, however, in the supplement to his *Monasticon*, speaks of it as the "Chapter House"—a likely suggestion. In his *Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D.*, Dr. J. H. Pring writes:

"That except in the deed of surrender, and a short reference made to it by Hearne, I have not been able to discover the slightest notice of 'the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Ford' in any of the numerous accounts which have been given of the abbey; though when we read of frequent interments, some on the north, others on the south side of the choir—others, such as that of Robert Courtenay, who, we are told, was buried on the 28th July, 1242, in the chancel, before the high altar, under a stately monument exhibiting the figure of an armed knight—there can be little doubt, I think, that these took place, not in what is now known as the Chapel, but in the Abbey Church, which stood at the east end of the abbey, about two hundred feet above the chapel.'

This portion of the edifice, whose original uses are conjectural, shows, both inside and out, considerable vestiges which appear to suggest a Norman origin, and which we may assume were possibly erected under the immediate auspices, if not under the personal superintendence, of the Lady Adeliza. The exterior angles of the eastern end exhibit the quoins so characteristic of the Norman style of building, and the interior has many fine examples of Anglo-Norman work, in the pillars, the groined stone roof, the arches at either end, of a slightly pointed character, with the well-known zig-zag or chevron moulding. The eastern



MONKS' WALK, FORD ABBEY (LOOKING NORTH).

window is of much later date, being Perpendicular in style, and it is believed to have been inserted by Thomas Chard, the last Abbot, as the upper panel of the left-hand side depicts a stag's head, whilst the companion panel, parallel to it, contains faint traces of the oft-repeated monogram, T. C.

The next feature in point of antiquity is what is now termed the "Monks' Walk," a range of ivy-clad buildings running back for nearly four hundred feet from the eastern end of the Abbey in a northerly direction, and it is thought that a similar range ran parallel to it. The remaining wing is on the eastern side, and consists of two storeys, the lower of which possesses some beautiful Early-English work, and the upper one was probably the monks' dormitory. In the centre is an archway of fourteenth century date, and along the entire length of the wing is a series of lancet windows, almost perfect on the western side, but destroyed or built up on the eastern. Hearne thus notices this wing :

"But now, though one of the chief uses of the cloisters was for walking, yet in Religious Houses they had sometime galleries for the same end. We have an instance of it in Ford Abbey in Devonshire, which is one of the most entire abbeys in England ; in the east front whereof, which is the oldest of the two fronts (though the south front be the chiefest), there is a gallery called the Monks' Walk, with small cells on the right hand, and little narrow windows on the left."

Great as is the antiquarian interest of these fragments of what we may reasonably presume to have formed part of the original foundation the greater part of the existing fabric is the work of Abbot Chard. The best view of the building is obtained from the front, where nearly all that meets the eye affords a striking instance of the consummate taste and devoted perseverance of this remarkable man under circumstances that may well have discouraged the boldest. The storm which culminated in the dissolution of the monastic houses was gathering ; but instead of being filled with dismay, as were so many of his fellow churchmen, Thomas Chard spared no effort to beautify his beloved abbey, so that the very glamour of her loveliness might enchant the eyes of the spoilers and turn them from their purpose of ruthless spoliation. To a great extent his work was preserved, for, although the abbey did suffer, and that grievously, yet it escaped the wanton wreckage by which most of these foundations throughout the land were devastated.

The first portion of Chard's building to claim attention is the cloister, late Perpendicular in style, with mullions and window tracery which present an appearance at once good and bold, and show no signs of the debasement and formality that are so characteristic of the late buildings of this period. Above the windows a frieze of stone-work depicts on shields the arms of various benefactors to the Abbey—as those of Courtenay quartering Rivers, Poulett, the Bishop of Exeter, etc. ; and on many shields appears either the monogram or the name of Thomas Chard.

An excellent account of the cloisters—and, indeed, of the whole Abbey—is contained in a very rare little volume, entitled a *History of Ford Abbey*, written anonymously many years ago, but acknowledged by ecclesiologists to be the work

of one who for a long period must have resided there, and who thus, by daily associations with the fabric, became more familiar with its minute architectural details than could possibly be the case with anyone who had not enjoyed a similar privilege. As this volume is rare, as well as interesting and accurate in regard to its architectural information, no apology is needed for quoting certain passages from it here. In reference to the cloisters we learn that :

"The cloister is divided by a suite of rooms and arcade from the grand porch-tower, so conspicuous for its architectural beauty, and which in days gone by was no doubt the original entrance. It is richly ornamented with first-rate sculpture, some of it obviously unfinished ; the central boss in the vaulting uncut ; and the blank shield in the centre, below the basement window, encircled by the garter, was doubtless intended for the royal arms. The uncut shield on the sinister side, having the pelican and dolphin for supporters, was for Courtenay. The two small shields cut are charged with a lion rampant for De Redvers, and checky two bars for Baldwin de Brioniis. Immediately over the arch of the door is a large scroll shield of a more modern date, bearing the arms of Prideaux, impaling those of his second wife, Ivery. On the upper part of this elegant specimen of Dr. Chard's taste, in the centre shield, are his initials, T. C., with the crosier and mitre (Dr. Chard was a Suffragan Bishop) ; and the two smaller shields, with the T. C., crosier, and abbot's cap, alternate with the stag's head, cabossed—supposed to be the bearing of the then Bishop of Exeter ; and just below the battlement of the tower is the following inscription :—

AN^o Dⁿⁱ MILLESIMO QUINGESIMO VI^{mo} OCTA^o. A D^{no} FACTUM EST THOMA
CHARD, ABB."

Now, while there is no doubt that Chard united in his own person the offices of Abbot and Suffragan Bishop, the above account is at fault in attributing "the stag's head cabossed" to the then Bishop of Exeter, for it formed no part of the arms of either Bishop Oldham or of his successor, Veysey. In a letter from Dr. Chard to Cardinal Wolsey "the stag's head cabossed" is used as the *seal*, and is expressly referred to in the body of the letter as "*sigillum meum*," and we find the same ornament associated with his name or monogram in various parts of the Abbey buildings ; the most probable solution being that it relates to the ancient cognizance of the Abbey, or the site whereon it stands, which, as we have already seen, was Hertbath (*balneum cervorum*).

Further confirmation of Dr. Chard's double office of Bishop and Abbot is found in a remarkable panel in the frieze, which appears to have been designed for the purpose of attesting this fact, if not in actual words, yet in unmistakable and appropriate symbolism. The small top corner shields of this panel contain the letters T. C., and the lower ones an abbot's and a bishop's staff, respectively ; whilst on the hatchment-shaped panel in the centre occurs the stag's head and bishop's staff, the name "Tho. Chard" on a scroll entwined round an abbot's staff ; and above these, as a fitting termination to the whole, appears the abbot's cap, surmounted by the bishop's mitre.



THE CLOISTERS, FORD ABBEY (LOOKING EAST).

The entrance porch contains a fine west window of the same character as those of the adjoining great hall, which in their turn correspond with those of the cloister, and above them is a frieze of grotesque animals. To quote once more from the book already referred to :

"This part of the building has been shorn of its length, as, on minute inspection, will appear. The royal arms are not in the centre, as they no doubt originally were. They consist of a rose crowned, encircled with a garter, and supported by a dragon and greyhound, the badges of Henry VII. . . . Although the remaining portion of this wing has been altered, it was built by Thomas Chard, the battlements corresponding with the tower and chapel ; and, as a more decisive proof that it was so, there is, at the western end of the building, but hid by ivy, the portcullis cut in stone, another of the badges of Henry VII. ; and to the north, or back side, are the initials T. C., with the crozier and cap."

The ancient guest-chamber, so integral a part of these old foundations, appears to have been at right angles to the great hall, as it was noticed some years ago on the collapse of portions of the ceiling that the ancient timber roof was still *in situ*. The antiquary, Leland, visiting the Abbey during Dr. Chard's alterations, writes : "*Cenobium nunc sumptibus plane non credendis abbas magnificentissime restaurat.*" * This beautiful structure had scarcely had its delicate stonework mellowed by the soft winds from the Devonshire moors, when the Dissolution, long impending, burst in fury upon the larger religious houses, and on March 8th, 1539, Thomas Chard was induced to sign the surrender of his beloved Abbey of Ford, which was endeared to him by many sacred associations, and on which he had lavished his own private fortune and the artistic genius of a master mind.

No sooner had the document been signed than the work of pillage commenced ; but one is inclined to agree with the Devonshire historian Prince that, "by what lucky chance he knew not, Ford Abbey escaped better than its fellows, and continueth for the greatest part standing to this day." At the same time there is little doubt that much havoc took place, although, perhaps, not to the extent recorded by Risdon, who says it now merely "somewhat showeth of what magnificence once it was."

It is just possible that Thomas Chard's beautiful work softened the hearts of the spoilers, and its very wealth of ornament caused it to be retained as too valuable a prize to be utterly demolished ; but, whether standing entire or razed to the ground, it appears to have been an encumbrance, for on October 28th, in the year of its surrender, it was granted by the King, "with all and singular its manors, lordships, and messuages, etc.," to Richard Pollard, Esq.

At the time of its dissolution the annual revenues of the Abbey were computed at £374 10s. 6½d. by Dugdale and at £381 10s. 6d. by Speed, and the net revenue was, no doubt, somewhere between these two sums.

* "The Abbot at incredible expense is now restoring the monastery most gloriously."

Having finished reading Mr. Heath's paper,* Mr. PENTIN read a short paper written by Mr. L. B. Clarence on the Ford Abbey Chapel bell.

FORD ABBEY CHAPEL BELL.

In the little bell-cot on the roof of the chapel-tower hangs a mediæval bell—a pre-Reformation bell. Bell-founders before the Reformation very seldom put their names on their bells, much less the names of churchwardens, or the doggerel rhymes which we find on more modern bells. The founders, however, can usually be identified by the lettering of their inscriptions, and various ornamental devices, some of them known as foundry-marks, also cast upon their bells.

The inscription and the ornaments on this Ford Abbey bell tell us that the bell was cast by one of a family of Norwich bell-founders, who bore the surname of Brasyer, a name derived from their craft, and who cast very fine and handsome bells in that city in the 15th and 16th centuries; perhaps also in the 14th.

A William Brasyer, of Nottingham, was admitted to the Freedom of Norwich in 1376. A Robert Brasyer was Mayor of Norwich in 1410, and two Richard Brasyers, father and son, were casting bells there between 1456 and 1510. This Ford Abbey bell may have been cast by any one of them; and it is noteworthy as the only specimen of their handiwork known to exist in this part of England. In those days, when roads—or rather tracks—were rough and “foundrous,” it was a difficult and risky matter to convey a bell any long distance from the foundry, unless water-carriage were practicable. Sometimes, there is reason to think, a founder may have brought his materials with him to a distant parish and cast a bell there, *in situ*, but seldom, or never at any very great distance from his foundry. In all probability this Ford Abbey bell was cast at Norwich and conveyed by sea to Lyme or Bridport, and so to Ford Abbey.

The inscription on the bell is Leonine or rhymed Hexameter, in very handsome Lombardic capital letters:

FAC MARGARETA—NOBIS HEC MUNERA LETA,

showing that the bell was dedicated to St. Margaret.

Between the two halves of the hexameter are two grotesque leonine heads, one of them in the centre of a cruciform ornament. On the waist of the bell is a shield, bearing the ordinary device, or “foundry stamp,” of the Brasyers; three bells on a field adorned with something like sprigs of some plant.

* Reference may be made to Mr. J. S. Udall's “Notes on the History of Ford Abbey, and of the families who have possessed it since the Dissolution of the Monasteries,” printed in the Club's *Proceedings*, Vol. IX. Also to Mr. Heath's forthcoming book on Ford Abbey (F. Griffiths, London, 10s. 6d. net).

The **PRESIDENT** said that, as the assembly was about to split up into several parties, he would take the opportunity, while they were all together, of expressing their warm thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper for their great kindness in allowing the Club to come there that day. It had been the wish of Members of the Club for many years past to visit the Abbey; but circumstances had not admitted of it; and, therefore, they ought to be all the more grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Roper for so kindly at last gratifying their wish.

Mr. **FREEMAN ROPER** thanked the Members of the Club for the cordiality with which they had received the President's words. He hoped that they would all spend a very pleasant afternoon and take away agreeable recollections with them.

The Club was then conducted over the Abbey in convenient parties of about 30 each, taking different routes.

Tea was afterwards served in the old refectory, and the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Roper made the Club still further indebted to them.

Shortly after four o'clock the party drove off to catch their train, and thus ended a delightful day and a very enjoyable summer season.



Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Dr.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1906.		Cr.	
			£	s. d.
Balance (as printed) December 31st, 1905	..	58 2 6	..	164 8 2
Printer's Error	2 0 0	..	1 1 0
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, and Arrears	..	228 15 9	..	7 16 3
Sale of "Church Bells of Dorset"	1 12 6	..	5 12 6
" "Dorset Church Goods," data 1852	..	3 5 0	..	0 14 6
" "4 Volumes of "Proceedings" and Indexes	..	1 18 5	..	1 0 0
From Reserve Fund	5 19 0	..	0 10 0
Total	£301 13 2	..	120 10 9
			..	£301 13 2

Sime and Co., Printing	..	..
National Trust (Subscription to)	..	..
J. Figg (Engraver), £6 10s. 3d. and £1 6s.	..	..
McFarlane	..	..
Henschel	..	..
Capt. Elwes (Hon. Treasurer's Expenses)	..	..
Subscription returned	..	..
Balance in the Bank	..	..
Total	..	..

RESERVE FUND.

Interest on Consols (£250)	RESERVE FUND.		Paid to General Fund	
			£	s. d.
..
			£	s. d.
In the Bank	120 10 9
On Deposit	7 2 5
Total Balance in favour of Club	..	£127 13 2	..	£127 13 2

24th June, 1907.

G. R. ELWES,
Hon. Treasurer.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Dr.	HONORARY SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT FROM MAY, 1906, TO MAY, 1907.		Cr.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	6 4 0	.. 3 12 9
Receipts from Members attending Three Summer Meetings, namely :—			
Wool and Lulworth Castle	26 8 0	.. 17 15 8
Wool and Lulworth Castle	30 0 0	.. 17 16 2
Badbury and Kingston Lacy	19 7 0	.. 15 18 6
Frome and Longleaf 7 14 6
Printing Programmes, Postages, Advertising 12 10 0
Honorary to Assistant Secretary 0 15 0
H. Voss, Gratuity, Three Winter Meetings at Museum 6 16 10
Balance in hand
			£81 19 0

2nd May, 1907.

HERBERT PENTIN,
Hon. Secretary.

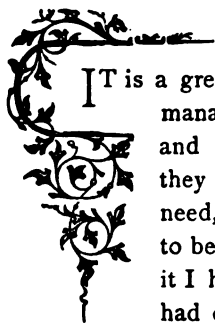


:
Anniversary
Address of the President.

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

(Read May 2nd, 1907.)

OBITUARY.



IT is a great thing in a Club like ours that those who manage it should have a certain number of friends and supporters amongst its Members on whom they can rely for help in various ways in time of need, either pecuniary or otherwise, and I am glad to be able to say that during my connection with it I have always had a certain number to whom I had only to appeal to meet with an immediate and kind response. One of these was one of the few remaining original Members of the Club, Mr. William Colfox, who has passed away from us since our last annual meeting. He always took great interest in both our Club and its kindred institution, the Dorset Museum, and has given us much information on various subjects, chiefly connected with archæology. Another friend whose loss we have to deplore is the Rev. O. M. Ridley, a frequent attendant at our meetings and

interested in natural history. It is to be regretted that he should not have lived a short time longer to see the distinction of F.R.S. conferred upon his son, Mr. Henry Nicholas Ridley, director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, of whose talents he was justly proud. Last year it was my painful duty to chronicle the loss of two distinguished Dorset astronomers, and I have again to record the loss of two of our Members who have been specially interested in that branch of science, Rev. Thomas Perkins and Dr. Griffin, who, before he became incapacitated during the last few years through illness, was interested in this and various other scientific matters. Mr. Perkins was seventeenth Wrangler, and a man of great and varied attainments, and he is a great loss to our Club as well as to his friends. He was a good antiquary and an excellent photographer, and is perhaps best known to us in the latter capacity, as is evidenced by our volumes of Proceedings and by those of the Photographic Survey in the Dorset Museum, in which he greatly assisted the Rev. W. Miles Barnes. Many of those present will remember Mr. William Mate, who has been a Member since 1885, and gave us some interesting information about Poole at our meeting there in 1905. Lastly and quite lately I have heard with regret of the death of Dr. Comyns Leach, who held several important medical posts, and whose genial presence will be missed from our summer meetings.

Science is always advancing, and I will now mention some of the chief discoveries and what I may call scientific events of the past twelve months.

ZOOLOGY.

In all the animal kingdom man's greatest foes are the smallest and apparently the most unimportant members of it. For one who is slain by a lion, thousands fall before the trypanosome of, say, sleeping sickness, so that these lowly organisms have deservedly merited the great attention they have received in recent years. The smallest object visible is an ordinary microscope would have a diameter of about $1\text{--}147,000$ inch,

whilst with special arrangements an object about half that size would be seen, so that we are able to perceive creatures of very minute dimensions. The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of £8,000 for the discovery of a remedy for the disease I have mentioned. It has not yet been awarded, though Professor Koch claims to have discovered a cure in the form of atoxyl; but as the disease often lasts for years it must take a long time before its efficiency can be proved. An attempt is also being made to prevent the tsetse fly from becoming infected with the trypanosome, which it takes in when sucking the blood of an infected person and injects into a fresh victim when performing the same process. To avoid this the natives are being removed from the lake shore where the fly occurs, and at the ports on the lake the trees which harbour it are being cut down, so that it is hoped by these means to keep the plague in hand and very greatly diminish it. It is sad to have to record the death from sleeping sickness of Lieut. Tulloch, one of the three gentlemen, sent out by the Royal Society to investigate it, who have performed such excellent work. An important discovery has been made in finding for the first time the pupæ of the tsetse fly in a natural position. The fly is viviparous, and its larvæ are not born until they are full grown, when they very soon turn to a dark brown pupa about the size of a grain of wheat. These had often been produced from captive flies, but it has only just been discovered that pupation takes place naturally in the loose earth among banana roots. As the flies are abundant in some places where there are no bananas it would seem probable that they also pupate elsewhere. The destruction of mosquitoes (*Anopheles*) has been so well carried out at Ismailia that it has now become quite free from malaria, though as lately as in 1902 there were 1,550 cases. This has been done at an expense of something like £5,000 only, by filling in and draining the pools and marsh land or treating these with petroleum where the insects breed, concreting water-courses, &c., and teaching the inhabitants to keep their own water supplies clear of the mosquito larvæ. This has been done

also with more or less success at many other places, including the Roman Campagna. The Royal Society's Commission at Malta have traced the origin of Malta fever to goats' milk, and by preventive measures the cases have been reduced to 15 from 258 in the summer of 1905, and many other diseases of bacterial origin are now more or less under control. In regard to animal diseases of this nature, a valuable report has lately been published on the results of an investigation ordered by the Board of Agriculture in 1902 on two serious diseases of sheep, louping ill and braxy, which caused at times great loss among them. The bacilli have been discovered and effective means of prevention indicated. It has been suspected, and is now proved, that rats in India are subject to plague, which is transmitted from one to another by fleas ; and that they are also a great cause of its spread amongst human beings is strongly evinced by the fact that, since a wholesale destruction of rats in Mysore, that city has been practically free from plague, there being only five deaths instead of 995 in the year before these measures were taken. Further experiments have been made with the *Radiobes*, which had been put forward as *living* structures generated by the action of radium on gelatin, but which had not been accepted as such by the scientific world. It is found in the first place that it is not radium, but the barium usually associated with it, which produces the effect on the gelatin, and that pure gelatin is not affected unless it contains, as is usually the case, some sulphuric acid. The so-called cells appear to be formed round a precipitate of insoluble sulphate, but show no trace of the division which takes place in the living cell, though they may be kept in their original condition for months by sealing down the covering glass. They are, therefore, merely a chemical product devoid of life. Before I leave these lowest forms of life I should like to draw your attention to an address given by Mr. J. J. Lister, F.R.S., as President of the Zoological Section of the British Association, containing many of his discoveries in relation to the *Foramini-fera*, some of the most beautiful and interesting of those minute

creatures, which form many-chambered shells, of which some resemble small Ammonites. His work is worthy of the distinguished scientific family to which it belongs, headed by his uncle, Lord Lister, whose discoveries have been of such immense benefit to mankind. As you are aware, we have the honour of including his father and sister amongst our Members. Coming next to insects, I have to record the discovery, by Mr. Gervase Matthew, a visitor to Dorset, of a plume-moth new to Britain, *Stenoptilia graphodactyla*, bred from marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) in the neighbourhood of Wimborne. It has been found that white ants in Ceylon cultivate in their nests a small white fungus on which they feed, thus imitating the better-known habits of some true ants. A very remarkable new leaf-winged grasshopper is described from Costa Rica, which not only has its wings veined and coloured to resemble a dried leaf, but the edges of the wing are crenulated and deeply hollowed out here and there, as if a caterpillar had been eating it. The issue of a bulletin of the "Laws against Injurious Insects and Foul Brood in the United States" suggests that some such laws in our own country might be of advantage. For instance, there would probably be no great difficulty in exterminating warble-flies, which are a source of considerable loss to the farmer through the damage to the hides caused by the perforations made in them by the larvæ. These larvæ are easily killed whilst in the backs of the cows, either by pricking them or by the use of a suitable insecticide, and if this was universally done for a few years warbles would become exceedingly rare. But farmers will not take the trouble unless compelled. Some even, in this part of the country, consider their presence a sign of health! but, if numerous, they cause much suffering and deterioration of milk. In Derbyshire I found that they understood and waged war against them. To show how much there is still left to discover in the world I may allude to the fact that some moss lately brought from British Guiana contained no less than 40 new species of *Orobatiæ*. These are the tiny hemispherical mites, generally

shining black, which are often found abundantly on the undersides of stones and elsewhere. An instance is recorded from China of a sparrow flying into and becoming hopelessly entangled in the web of a large spider, though it struggled violently and was not interfered with by the spider. The Fish Gallery of the British Museum (Natural History) has again been opened to the public in a much improved state as regards the quality and arrangement of the specimens. I alluded in my last address to some discoveries in the early life history of eels. Since then the knowledge of the cycle has been made fairly complete. The parent eels leave the rivers for deep water of 500 fathoms, where they spawn, the young larvæ eating for a time when they are in the stage called *Leptocephalus*, very unlike their parents and more the shape of an ordinary fish. They then eat nothing for about a year, and gradually assume the eel-like form and migrate towards their parent rivers, growing there to their full size. The remarkable fauna of the African lake Tanganyika has been further investigated, showing a very large proportion of fish and crustaceans not found elsewhere, whilst the general similarity of the fish-fauna in tropical Africa and America is striking. The capture of an unusually abnormal turbot is worth recording, as such specimens may throw some more light on the extraordinary development of flat fish. In this the right side was white and contained both the eyes, and the fish consequently rested with its white side uppermost instead of its coloured side. Last, but not least, among the fish records (if *fish* it be) comes the account of a sea-serpent, seen on December 7th, 1905, off the coast of Para by two gentlemen trained in natural history observation. The head, resembling a turtle's, the neck about six feet long, and a dorsal fin were seen, the total length being perhaps about 25 feet. In the face of this and similar reliable observations it seems impossible to doubt the existence of some large unknown marine animal, possibly a Saurian, the nature of which will probably only be fully understood on its capture being effected.

From experiments made with earthworms, its usual food, it appears that the *Apteryx* possesses a strong sense of smell, being able to locate and pick out with its bill both living and dead worms buried in earth. Our English birds are well protected, but it is to be feared that at no distant date some of the more beautiful species of tropical birds will be exterminated, as, in spite of Bird Protection Societies, the number imported into England and France alone reaches the enormous total of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. South America is, fortunately, making protection laws, and it is extraordinary that there are none in India, as is, I believe, the case. A defect, termed "barring," in ostrich feathers has lately been causing considerable loss on the Cape farms; the cause is uncertain, but seems to be connected with nutrition, or possibly parasites, doubtless also with the semi-artificial conditions of domestication. More specimens of the okapi and African forest-pig have been obtained. The former is said to be solitary in its habits, to frequent marshes, and to be exceedingly shy and quick of hearing. The success of an open-air lion cage has caused others to be made at Clifton, and the lions flourish in them, like the open-air caged monkeys, more than under the old system. To pass to more general subjects, the great value of finger-prints as a means of identification is shown by the City Police records, in which, out of about 1,000 individuals apprehended, more than a quarter, not otherwise recognised, were found by a comparison of their finger-prints to have been old offenders. I think that it is a common belief that the children of clever fathers are not, as a rule, noted for talent; but the researches of Dr. Galton have shown that able fathers have able children in a much larger proportion than the generality.

BOTANY.

In Botany a new order of plants has been discovered in Mexico and Peru and named *Julianiaceæ*. It consists of two genera and five species, which are resiniferous, deciduous,

dioecious shrubs, with small green female and catkin-like male flowers. The fruit is a nut contained in a samaroid pod, much larger than that of the elm. It is interesting to note that the two genera have not yet been found nearer together than 2,000 miles, the genus *Juliania* being confined to Mexico and *Orthopterygium* to Peru. A new species of *Eucalyptus* from E. Australia, which attains a height of 60 feet, possesses a remarkably hard wood resembling lignum vitæ, which will be valuable for many purposes. Another plant, a common English St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), was sown in an Australian garden 25 years ago, and has now become a most noxious weed over, it is estimated, 10,000 acres of good land, large sums being spent in attempts to extirpate it. Only two flowering plants have as yet been found in the Antarctic, against 400 from the Arctic regions, though lichens and mosses are numerous. What threatens to be a serious enemy to the gooseberry has lately appeared in England in the form of the American gooseberry mildew (*Sphærotheca mors-uvæ*). It is most destructive in America, and appeared first in Ireland in 1900, where it has done great damage. The sugar-cane leaf-hopper, which has caused great loss in Hawaii, seems to be decreasing under the attacks of an egg-parasite which has been introduced, but, unfortunately, this method cannot be applied to a mildew. Two exhibitions which have been recently held may be alluded to. At one, that of the Royal Agricultural Society, many matters important to farming were discussed, including the vitality of farm seeds. In certain experiments it had been found that wheat and barley ceased to have any vitality after ten years, whilst black and white oats retained 76 and 57 per cent. of living seeds in the eleventh year. This seems to be directly opposed to the stories of the germination of mummy wheat, which, if true, may be accounted for by the dryness of the Egyptian climate. The other was the Exhibition of Indiarubber, held in Ceylon, and of great importance in view of the demand for and cultivation of rubber. The most interesting new development seems to have been processes for vulcanising, colouring, and

mixing with fibre rubber whilst in the milk state. A serious fact for rubber-tree planters is that chemists have very nearly, if they have not already quite, succeeded in making indiarubber synthetically, which is likely to bring down the value of the natural product.

GEOLOGY.

Last year I had to record the occurrence of the terrible earthquake at San Francisco. This year, on January 14th, there took place one, also attended with great loss of life and destruction to property, at Kingston, Jamaica. It was confined to a small area, as places 30 miles distant were scarcely affected. It will interest those present to know that Dr. Vaughan Cornish, so lately a Member and Vice-President of our Club, was in Kingston at the time, and, though a sufferer, as well as Mrs. Cornish, from injuries from the falling walls of the Myrtle Hotel, the ruins of which were figured in the illustrated papers, he managed, with true scientific spirit, to take photographs and notes of the devastation. They are now starting again to make further observations. One of our Members, Mr. Arthur Symonds, was also injured in the earthquake. A great earthquake on August 16th, 1906, also partly destroyed Valparaiso. Nearer home one of the strongest shocks which have visited this country took place over South Wales on June 27th, 1906, and did much damage, in Swansea especially, though trifling in comparison with those I have just described. By other movements of the earth's crust, doubtless the effect of a submarine volcano, a new island was at the end of 1906 formed in the Bay of Bengal, 307 yards long by 217 broad and 19 feet high. Probably, however, it would not, from the loose nature of the materials composing it, be very permanent. At the York meeting of the British Association the President of the Geological Section reviewed the evidence on which a belief in the occurrence of mild interglacial epochs rested, showing that it was weak, and that the glacial period, which at one time clothed the greater part of our country in ice, was probably

unbroken by milder intervals. A good supply of coal, one seam being 24ft. thick, is now found in the Transvaal, and it has also been discovered, at a depth of 1,668 feet, in a seam of almost equal thickness, under the sandstone to the west of the South Staffordshire coalfield, according to the predictions of geologists, after nine years' work in sinking. The Dover coalfield shows great promise, seams amounting to $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet having been found at Dover at a depth of 1,000 feet, and others at other places in the neighbourhood at depths down to 1815 feet. The British output of coal in 1906 was 6·33 per cent. more than in 1905, or 251,050,809 tons. Rubies have been found in the Transvaal, though not yet on a large scale, and an enormous quartz crystal has been found in Japan, stated to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The largest in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) is 3 feet long and more than 1 foot thick, and comes from Madagascar. An interesting association between diamonds and garnets has before been noticed, the former having been found embedded in the latter crystals. Now conversely a diamond has been found containing a garnet. An excellent geological map of Cape Colony is being published, and the tenth International Geological Congress was held last September in Mexico, but was attended by hardly any delegates from England.

Recent researches in Irish caves in county Clare have shown that they do not generally contain stalagmite floors, but usually two distinct deposits, the lower of a clayey nature with bones of the bear, reindeer, Irish elk, and Arctic lemming; the upper layer being brown earth with implements, charcoal, and bones of domestic animals. Remains of the wild cat also occurred, and in the mammoth cave, near Doneraile, co. Cork, were found, for the first time in Ireland, bones of the cave hyæna. Another specimen of a pterodactyl from Eichstatt, showing the wing membranes, is now in the U.S. National Museum, and is valuable on account of the rarity of fossils in which such soft parts are preserved. As a rule we can only speculate on their form and markings from analogies with living animals. The frequent occurrence of fossil cycads in the

Purbeck beds at Portland will give a local interest to a valuable memoir on these fossil plants lately published at Washington on the Mesozoic American species and others, which throws much light on their methods of flowering and other points. A new fern of the genus *Tubicaulis* of some importance has been found in the coal measures, and the President of the Botanical Section of the British Association calls attention to the great loss to science that arises from the fact that so many of the specimens of coal fossils in museums and elsewhere are not labelled with particulars of locality and horizon. Careful and accurate labelling in all branches of science is important; and the want of it may lead to serious losses of knowledge in the future. This fact is probably far more realised and acted upon now than formerly, but there is still room for improvement.

ASTRONOMY.

The records of some of the ancient eclipses are sufficiently definite and well dated to have formed the basis for calculations in which it has recently been found that, by allowing an acceleration of 11 seconds per century for the moon and 4 seconds for the sun, the conditions and dates of these eclipses can be worked out to agree with historical accounts. These accelerations might be caused by the motion of the earth through a resisting medium or a lengthening of the day by one two-hundredth part of a second in a century. Without historical aid it would seem impossible to deal with these extremely minute changes. Certain difficulties involved in the well-known nebular hypothesis of Laplace have led to the propounding of the planetesimal theory in its place, which assumes that the nebula from which the solar system was developed was not gaseous, but consisted of innumerable minute planetoid bodies, revolving each in its own orbit, as is probably the case in certain existing nebulae which do not show a gaseous spectrum. In these the particles are much closer together at certain parts, and it is by the still further

aggregation of these that planets would be formed. Whether this theory will last as long as Laplace's remains to be seen, but theories, even if wrong, are often of great use, and lead to an increase of our knowledge in the investigations they necessitate. Though light-pressure is not a new discovery, it is only lately that it has been measured and taken much into account in the forces which affect the heavenly bodies. It would seem from experiments that the light pressure caused by the sun on a particle of dust of less than one-ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter would be greater than the attraction of gravitation, so that it would tend to recede from the sun into space, though by a dark object, such as a planet, it would be attracted. Gravitation varies, of course, as the cube of a diameter, light-pressure as the square, which accounts for its much greater effect on small bodies than on large ones. This theory opens out quite a new train of considerations in regard to the constitution of the universe, as must any new force which has not hitherto been taken into account. It is suggested that this may be an agent by its action on meteoric or cometary dust in producing that elusive phenomenon, the Zodiacal Light, which is now supposed to be caused by the illumination of such dust by the sun's rays. From observations taken some years ago it appeared that there was a very slight oscillatory movement of the equator backwards and forwards parallel to itself, which could not be accounted for by any known cause ; and observations were instituted of the variation of latitude at several stations, which are still being carried on, and will, it is hoped, lead to some result. Owing to photographic methods and better instruments the discovery of new variable stars and asteroids has become of such common occurrence as to be hardly worth recording here, the latter having been lately found at the rate of about one a week. A reflecting telescope of 100 inches in diameter, the largest ever made, is in course of construction, as a gift to the Mount Wilson observatory. It has been found practicable to produce at a very moderate cost large lenses consisting of a liquid contained

between concave glass ends, which are said to give good results. A fine aurora was seen in many parts of the kingdom between six and twelve on the evening of February 9th last, showing beautiful undulatory streamers of white, red, green, and yellow, whilst a series of sunspots, some visible to the naked eye, were also seen during the same month. A graphic description of the fall of a meteorite into the sea is worth recording on account of the rarity of such an observation. The observer says that suddenly on October 17th, 1906, an immense meteor made the dark night as light as day, and, falling almost perpendicularly, produced a broad electric-coloured band, gradually turning to orange and then to the colour of molten metal. When it came near it appeared like a molten mass of metal being poured out, and entered the water with a hissing noise close to the ship. The planet Mercury is an object which is not often seen without the aid of a telescope, but it is stated by an observer who has seen it 130 times since 1868 that it may be seen about 15 times in a year. Doubtless an accurate knowledge of its position is first essential. Interesting changes have been taking place in Jupiter. The north equatorial band, which has been diminishing since 1903, and was almost invisible on April 10th, 1906, was on July 17th, of the same year, seen to be completely re-formed, being broader and at some points darker than the south equatorial band. Also a great increase of velocity in the rotation, as deduced from the great red spot, was observed, between May 4th and August 8th last, the period of rotation being only 9 hours 55 min. 33 1-8th secs.—a greater increase than any previously observed in the past 75 years, the time during which these points have been specially noted. A serious trouble has lately been threatening the Greenwich Observatory in the vibration caused by the lately erected electric-power station of the London County Council within half-a-mile. The tall chimneys obscure part of the heavens, and the hot gases which they emit cause a flickering and uncertainty of vision. A committee of the Admiralty appointed to inquire into the matter has suggested certain modifications and restrictions

which will diminish the evil, but in view of the immense importance of this Observatory, not only to England, but to the world in general, both as regards practical and theoretical science, there can be no doubt that more drastic remedies ought to be applied, and the County Council station removed elsewhere in spite of the cost involved. A new departure in observatories has lately been made by the establishment at Cardiff of a public observatory, where large numbers of people are taking the opportunity afforded them of using the 12-inch reflector presented for this purpose to the City Council.

METEOROLOGY.

The results of rainfall over the British Isles in 1906 were, on the whole, average in England and Wales, 9 per cent. above in Scotland, and 4 per cent. below the average in Ireland. In Dorset the fall was above the average for the year, caused by large falls in January, February, May, and October. At the meteorological station, Weymouth, an unusual amount of bright sunshine, 1,908 hours 20 mins., was recorded by Mr. I. J. Brown, the hon. observer, being 130 hours 8 mins. above the average. During a part of January the barometer was unusually high over a large part of the north of Europe, the highest reading being 31.58in. at Riga on January 23rd, whilst parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland showed readings of over 31 inches, those at some of the stations being the highest recorded there. The highest reading ever recorded was 31.72in., and occurred on December 20th, 1896, at Irkutsk, and on December 16th, 1877, at Semipalatiusk, the highest in this country being 31.11in. at Aberdeen on January 31st, 1902. The lowest is 27.12in. at False Point, on the coast of Bengal, and in the British Islands, 27.33in. at Ochertyre on January 26th, 1884. These observations are all reduced to sea level. The thermometer, too, has given a record, as temperatures of 94.3, 91.9, 93.5, and 91 degrees were registered at Greenwich on August 31st and September 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1906. Though the highest record at Greenwich is

97 degrees, yet the thermometer has never before risen above 90 degrees on four consecutive days. Great heat prevailed at this period over most parts of England, the highest temperature reported being 96 degrees at Bawtry, in Yorkshire, on September 2nd. From the first report of the Meteorological Committee it is satisfactory to learn that, with regard to the weather predictions for the preceding year, complete or partial success was attained as follows :—Harvest forecasts, 89 per cent. ; forecasts appearing in morning newspapers, 88 per cent. ; storm warnings, 88·4 per cent. A cyclone, causing great destruction and loss of life, swept over Cuba and Florida on October 17th ; and on September 18th a typhoon of great severity, which appears to have come without any of the usual premonitory signs, burst over the China seas with even more serious results. I turn to a more pleasant phenomenon in the shape of a quadruple rainbow seen in Orkney on September 3rd, the two primary bows rising from the same points and likewise the two secondary ones. The direct rays of the sun shining on the raindrops produce the ordinary double bow, whilst the second pair is caused by the sun's rays being reflected from some piece of water behind the observer and falling on the raindrops at a different angle. The distance between the bows would depend upon the sun's altitude at the time. A valuable addition has been made to our knowledge of air currents by the publication of a book by the Meteorological Office, entitled "The Life History of Surface Air Currents," founded on a very large number of observations, whilst investigations with balloons and kites continue to add to our knowledge of the upper air strata. Telegraphic reports are now received by the Meteorological Office from Iceland, and form a valuable addition to our daily information on this subject.

ELECTRICITY.

Three antique sundials, provided with magnetic needles, including a German one dated 1451, and all before the time of Columbus, have lately been brought into notice as showing the

early date at which the compass was used. The circumference is marked with the cardinal points and also inscribed in such a way as to lead to the belief that the variation of the compass was also known at that period, though the fact does not appear to have been known to Columbus until forced upon his attention in the course of his great voyage of discovery in 1492. A magnetic survey of the globe has been begun by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and it is hoped that it may be completed in about 15 years. Though England cannot boast of the main share in the discovery of wireless telegraphy, we may yet feel some satisfaction in the fact that the first foreshadowings of it were due to an Englishman, Clerk Maxwell, who by his theory gave rise to the experiments made by Hertz, which, after further advances made by Sir Oliver Lodge, have been developed into the present wonderful system by Signor Marconi. The necessity for international control in such a matter has been fully recognised, and certain rules were made at the second International Conference held at Berlin in November last. In connection with this subject it has been demonstrated in Bombay that the presence of higher mountains between two lower-lying stations does not interfere with wireless telegraphic communications. Both at Plymouth and Berlin experiments have lately been made with success in wireless telephony, in which extraneous noises seem to have hitherto caused failure. Sounds of various kinds, speech, phonographic records, and music were clearly transmitted 11 miles and 40 kilometres respectively, so that we shall probably before long have wireless telephones as well as wireless telegraphs. The general electric supply of London is agitating the minds of the County Council and others, but no decisive steps have yet been taken.

CHEMISTRY.

Radium still occupies a foremost position among the subjects of chemical interest, as might be anticipated from its extraordinary and unexpected properties, and a great controversy has been

going on as to the production from it of helium. There is now evidence of the production of radium from actinium, the actinium itself being a product of uranium. Numerous experiments show that the radio-active power of various substances is not altered by an alteration of temperature, even in the wide limits between -180 degs. and $1,600$ degs. Centigrade. The absorption of the radium emanation by charcoal is another interesting discovery, and the heating effect on the earth of the radium contained in its rocks is a subject for divers opinions and much speculation. Platinum is a metal which is much in demand, and has become of late years scarce and valuable, being now considerably dearer than gold. The uses of aluminium, one of the most generally distributed and common metals in combination, have been greatly developed, the latest being due to experiments on alloys of a small proportion of aluminium with a large proportion of copper. These alloys are practically incorrodible by sea water, whilst some of them, containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of aluminium, are equal even to steel in hardness and other desirable qualities, and in some respects superior, and have no doubt a great future before them. One of the great difficulties about aluminium is to produce a satisfactory joint by soldering, a difficulty which has as yet, I believe, been only very partially overcome. A high vacuum can now be obtained through the discovery that the residual gases (except those of the argon group) are absorbed by heated calcium. The air in the receiver is first replaced by some gas which does not contain argon; the receiver is then emptied by a pump, after which the calcium is electrically heated and absorbs the residue, forming an extremely perfect vacuum. Experiments seem to show that Xenon, which had been ranked as an elementary substance, is a mixture of various gases. It has always been thought that the rusting of iron was caused by contact with oxygen and water, but it has apparently been proved that if all the carbon dioxide can be eliminated from the water before the iron is placed in it, no rusting at all will take place. My notes on the chemistry of the past year may fitly close with a mention of the International

celebration of the jubilee of the coal tar industry held in honour of Sir W. H. Perkin, who began when only 17 years old by discovering the first aniline dye, mauve, a discovery which had such far-reaching and important effects on the world's industries.

ENGINEERING.

Perhaps the most important development in engineering is in the navigation of the air, towards which great steps have lately been made, though it can hardly be said that it has yet assumed a useful form. The first successful public flight of a flying machine which could raise itself from the ground took place on October 23rd last, when M. Santos Dumont's machine successfully raised itself and its driver from the ground several feet and transported itself by its own power for 80 yards. Further successful experiments have since been made. In this machine no sort of balloon was used for support, the entire power being derived from mechanical means ; and it seems not improbable that in the near future some airship of this sort will come into practical use. It is said that similar private experiments of a much more successful nature have been made by an inventor in America ; but they are conducted with as much secrecy as the nature of the case admits of, and one cannot, therefore, speak of them with certainty. A great balloon race was organised in Paris, in which 16 competitors started, but no record flight was made, the greatest distance covered being 400 miles. The size of ships appears to be increasing, and the largest ship afloat, the *Mauretania*, of 43,000 tons burden and having a length of 785 feet, being 80 feet longer than the *Great Eastern*, was launched on September 20th, 1906. It is not improbable that gas engines may replace steam engines as the motive power in ships in the near future. The economy is considerable, and could the former be made as reliable in their action they would doubtless be at once adopted. What promises to be a most important discovery is the application of a gyroscope to the prevention of rolling in ships, and recent

experiments have given results unexpected by any but the inventor. Besides preventing sea-sickness its effects will in other ways be of much value. A scheme for the carrying out of the proposed Channel tunnel connecting England and France has failed owing to the great general opposition received on account of the dangers of invasion of our country in case of war. Though the majority of the Commission appointed to consider the matter were in favour of the scheme for making the Panama Canal on the sea level without locks, it was finally decided to use the lock system on account of the smaller cost and the shorter time employed in construction, the sea level plan involving enormous excavations. The canal will rise to a height of 255 feet, and will be nowhere less than 200 feet in breadth and 45 feet in depth. An enormous dam will also be required $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the bottom, and 135 feet high. Serious changes are threatened in the region north of the Gulf of California by the diversion of the Colorado River, caused by the making of a canal from it for irrigation purposes a few years since. The river was becoming diverted into this canal and a dam was made, but this has failed to stop the influx, and there is danger of the whole river being diverted, causing immense and rapid changes by denudation in the new course, and by deprivation of water in the neighbourhood of the original river. An artesian well has been bored to a depth of 728 feet on Bovington Heath, near Wool, Dorset, the geological details of which we look forward to hearing in a paper from Mr. Hudleston next winter. Valuable geological information is often procured from these borings, which have in some places been carried to immense depths, one at Schadelbach, in Prussia, reaching a depth of 5,736 feet. To effect this, an 11 in. steel tube was first driven to a depth of 60 feet, then percussion drills to 570 feet, with streams of water forced down a tube to carry off the detritus. Then tubular diamond drills were used of $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and smaller down to 3,510 feet, and for the rest of the distance a tubular drill of 2 in. diameter, yielding a core of a diameter of 1 in. This occupied about four years, and cost about 40s. a foot, and was

unsuccessful in its object of finding coal. One of the deepest, if not the deepest, boring in Dorset was that made near Lyme Regis in 1901, of which specimens of the core are in this Museum. A depth of 1,300 feet was reached, but as no coal was found the attempt was given up. The core down to 160 feet or more is of Rhætic black or grey shale and about 5½ in. in diameter. At 490 feet it is 4½ in. and at 850 feet about 3½ in. to the bottom, the lower part being of the Red Marl series. The marks of the tubular drill can be seen on the outsides of the cylindrical pieces of core. Mr. Pope tells me that his artesian well in Dorchester was made with percussion drills and not with a tubular drill. It is interesting to note that ancient boring in Egypt in hard rocks must have been executed with similar tubular drills, as holes up to 12 inches or so have been found with cores in them still attached. Possibly metal cylinders were used with sand as the cutting agent. A line of pipes no less than 550 miles in length has lately been completed for conveying petroleum from Baku to the Black Sea, and other shorter similar systems are in use in America. The effect of a sand blast is used as a test of the durability of various building stones by comparing the amounts abraded in a fixed time. Another new invention is a method of exploding mines by means of sound waves. A disc, free to revolve about its diameter, and contained in a cylindrical resonator, will, when the fundamental note is sounded, place itself in a plane perpendicular to the cylinder, and is arranged so that when in this position it completes an electric circuit. The right note is then sounded by a syren on a warship, and the mine explodes. The dangers of this ingenious method sound considerable, but I do not know what further precautions may be taken.

GEOGRAPHY.

In spite of the numerous expeditions that have been made for many years past with the object of reaching the North Pole, this

feat has not yet been performed, but a record has been established by Commander Peary's last expedition, which reached a latitude of 87 degrees 6' N., a point only 203 miles from the Pole. Various enterprises have lately been proposed, including a journey to the North Pole by an airship. What is said to be the highest camp ever made was used for two nights on the Numkun range in Cashmir at a height of 21,000 feet, the party ascending 2,000 feet higher. Explorations have been made in the Ruwenzori range in Central Africa and elsewhere, but I can better refer to some of these in my next division. An important meeting of the International Geodetic Conference took place at Buda-Pest in September last, where the extensive and successful surveying measurements in South Africa were discussed, besides other matters. The Simplon Tunnel has been used for a base line, and was accurately measured in five days, during which it was placed at the disposal of the geodesists by the railway company.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

The International Congress of Archæology was held in April, 1906, at Monaco and discussed amongst other things the question of the human origin of the primitive forms of flints called eoliths, which had been shown to be identical in shape with some produced in cement mills. Though some forms found in certain districts seemed to be distinct from the cement mills products, opinions were divided, and it would seem unsatisfactory to assume the existence of man at any period on their evidence alone. The art of Palæolithic man, as seen on the walls of caves in the drawings of animals in great variety, was also exhibited. Man was less frequently figured, and generally with grotesque faces or masks. It has been found from an elaborate series of measurements that the modern Egyptians show no sensible difference in head measurement from their earliest ancestors. Excavations in Crete have produced a new form of Greek pottery of a date earlier than 2,000 B.C. The houses containing it appear to have been

plastered and to have fallen in through a conflagration. It is proposed that extensive excavations should be made at Herculaneum and other places by the Italian Government, the objects obtained to be kept in an Italian Museum. It would be well if our Government would imitate the Italians in taking some steps to prevent the more valuable objects of antique art from leaving this country, which they are doing at a great rate, as it is unlikely that they will ever return, and the number is strictly limited. A find of a jar containing 7,000 3rd brass Roman coins was recently made at Wakefield, the date being about the time of Constantine. A good deal of exploration has lately taken place in various countries. In Turkestan have been found ancient Buddhist paintings and MSS. In Central Nigeria numerous megalithic monuments and stone weapons and implements give evidence of the ancient dwellers in that region, whilst at a later but still very early date a higher civilisation is shown by the metal work and pottery. Some steps have been attained towards deciphering ancient Nubian MSS. of the 8th Century A.D., and it is hoped that certain other Coptic inscriptions in that country may be also interpreted. Many peculiar customs and beliefs amongst the Haida and Hopi Indians have been described. In view of recent occurrences in this country, it may be interesting to mention that in the latter tribe the woman rules absolutely in the house, which she also builds, and can turn out her husband when tired of him! The men are trained to be wonderful runners, sometimes running 40 miles to work in their fields and back again the same day. A few skulls have been found in Nebraska of a very primitive type, much lower than those of any of the present inhabitants of North America, and more nearly resembling the Australian. Evidence has been adduced to show the very early domestication of the horse during the Reindeer epoch, from incised figures of horses' heads with halters or head-stalls, found in certain French caves. Lastly, I may suggest in connection with our possible visit this summer to some of the Dorset stone circles, that they should be

examined, having regard to the light thrown upon their origin as celestial time-keepers for regulating the calendar through the recent investigations of Sir Norman Lockyer, to see whether they bear out his theories on the subject.

GENERAL.

The name of Senior Wrangler, or, indeed, of any Wrangler, was greatly shorn of its honours more than 20 years ago, when it was first applied to the candidate who passed the best examination in the more elementary mathematical subjects only, whereas it had up to that time meant the candidate who passed the best examination in the whole range of subjects dealt with in the Tripos, and therefore really the best mathematician of his year. By a recent alteration candidates are to be placed in classes in alphabetical order, and thus one of the most time-honoured educational positions comes to an end. The quatercentenary of Aberdeen University was celebrated with great *éclat* and new buildings opened, and a new laboratory also at the University of Liverpool; but the proposed Royal College of Science, the scheme for which was so munificently started by Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., does not develop, and America makes all English gifts for education look small by the enormous sums which her millionaires give for this object. An interesting calculation has been made of the proportion of American workers in each branch of science. Thus 164 per 1,000 are chemists, 155 zoologists, whilst only 23 in each 1,000 scientific men study anthropology. The production or birth-rate of scientists is highest in Massachusetts, and amounts to about 109 per 1,000,000 of the population, whilst some of the Southern States have only one or two per million. It would be interesting to know how, compared with these figures, Dorset would stand. The largest international exhibition ever held in the Southern hemisphere was opened in New Zealand on November 1st last, and seems to have been very successful. Amongst the great and reasonable complaints which are always being made of

the number of articles which are used in this country, but "made in Germany," it is refreshing to find that the Germans with good cause complain of the inundation of British photographic plates, the amount of which has increased from 9,600 kilogrammes in 1903 to 83,000 kilogrammes in 1906. At the British Association meeting at York last year the President lamented the "less widespread interest than formerly in natural history and general science outside the strictly professional arena of the school and university." The President of the French Association implied something of the same sort, and it has struck me often that the number of those interested in any branch of science who really work at it with some degree of industry and perseverance and make no pecuniary profit out of it by professorships, or commercially or otherwise, is very small indeed. If any proof is required of this, look at the list of those scientists who take some part in the actual scientific work of the British Association. I regret to say that in our own Club not one Member has come forward this year with an essay for the Mansel-Pleydell medal competition, though I feel sure that there are many who could have written a very fair one, and some a very good one, on the subject proposed, "Ancient Camps in Dorset." I can only hope that with regard to the subject for the present year, namely, "The distribution of living plants in relation to the different geological formations in Dorset," we may have a very different result. It is one which requires no deep knowledge of botany or geology, and is quite within the powers of many of our Members who are interested in these subjects. I hope that some of our lady members will take it up, as I know of several with botanical tastes. Thanks to our late President, in whose honour the medal is given, we have "The Flora of Dorset," a book from which almost anyone could write an essay with the help of a geological map of the county. The Cecil medal competition has been more fortunate, and has produced the excellent essay which is laid on the table for your inspection, besides others of merit. It is satisfactory to feel that even so far off as in the Malay States

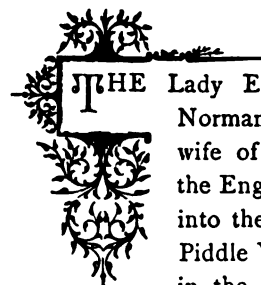
the Dorset Field Club medal is thought worthy of competition. May it be the aim of each of us during the ensuing year to do something, be it ever so small, which shall add to the knowledge of the world and redound to the merit of ourselves and of the Dorset Field Club.





Notes on the Parish and Church of Piddletrentthide.

By the Rev. C. W. H. DICKER.

 **THE** Lady Emma, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, became in the year 1002 the second wife of King Æthelred, receiving at the time the English name of Ælfgifu. She thereby came into the possession of certain royal lands in the Piddle Valley, traces of which remain to this day in the local names of King-grove and King-combe. During the 50 years of this lady's residence in England, as Consort first of Æthelred and afterwards of Cnut, she gained the same notoriety for her persistence in bringing this country under Norman influences as history attributes to her son, Edward the Confessor. To this fact we probably owe the bilingual name of Piddletrentthide—the “trente hides,” as her friends would doubtless call it, “on the Piddle.” I may say that Piddle or Pydele is a genuine old English word, which occurs in charters with the meaning “stream or brook.”

This parish—or *Manoir*, in Ælfgifu's native tongue—the Queen presented, with a number of others, to the Benedictine monastery founded at Winchester by Eadward the Elder, afterwards famous as Hyde Abbey.

Piddletrenthide is situated near the summit of the great central chalk highlands of Dorset, two or three miles to the south of the greensand outcrop and the mighty escarpment which overlooks Blackmore Vale and Somerset. The village proper stands upon the hard Middle Chalk (our worthy sexton wishes it didn't), and the characteristic fossil, *Inoceramus myteloides*, is not infrequently found there. Its altitude above sea-level ranges from 286 feet at the lowest point of the valley to 700 feet on the eastern, and 780 feet on the western spurs of the Upper Chalk.

The dwellers on these uplands may, I think, be reckoned as being descendants of the oldest surviving race in Britain. There appears to be every likelihood of our having amongst us an unbroken strain of Welsh blood, undisturbed by such vicissitudes as have befallen the Celtic families of West and North Wales. For the Dorset chalk was never subjected to an English hostile invasion; the tide of battle in the sixth century, deflected by the impassable fens and thickets of the Stour and the Frome, flowed northwards before it turned westwards, compassing Selwood and fighting its way through the vales of "Blackmoor" and Taunton into Devon.

In early times our quite treeless downs offered on their well-grassed slopes and rich valleys the most highly-prized accommodation to a people of pastoral pursuits; and to-day they abound in evidences of having supported a crowded and industrious Celtic population. A mile or so to the north immense works, divided by mounds and ditches into rectangular enclosures, crown the hills above Plush, forming what must have been an impregnable camp of refuge for hundreds of families with their flocks and herds. Southwards, at Piddlehinton (the *hin tun*, the "lower Piddle village," as the name implies), is a similar but unfortified *kraal* in the bed of the valley, besides

which earthworks of kindred design meet the eye in every direction. Go where you will in our parish, and you are compelled to tread on ground furrowed and wrinkled in all directions with Welsh spade-work.

Not that these remains constitute the earliest chapter of our Piddle history. On a hill to the north-east of our parish are to be found typical examples of the so-called "Pit Dwellings" and round and square "Pond Barrows," whilst round tumuli are scattered throughout its whole area. Not the least interesting of these relics are a series of double pits with a narrow sloping entrance. Then there are clearly traceable ancient roadways, having an obvious connection with the various earthworks, whilst above them all frowns the great chain of world-famed fortresses, guarding every pass leading up from the Vale, and forbidding all attempts on the part of envious *Sumorsælas* to get a footing in the coveted uplands that smiled above them, wrestling with the gloomy forest land below. Doubtless some of these old works bear traces of Roman occupation; but it was in any case a merely passing incident of no historic importance.

There are many things which testify to the Celtic descent of the Mid-Dorset folk, which cannot be well brought within the scope of this paper; the people are now English—as English as Lord Roberts or Mr. Lloyd-George. The genius and faculty for annexing and "Englishing" foreigners is pre-eminently a characteristic of our race. At first this Island received its lessons in English at the edge of the sword and battle-axe, but these soon gave place to methods of peaceful assimilation and inter-marriage. For we read of no English women being imported by the followers of Cerdic; frau and fräulein were left on the banks of the Elbe with the forgotten Thor and Freya; Woden was exchanged for Christ, and the vivacious and accomplished Welsh maiden supplanted homely Gretchen. But the predominant element is always the English, and after so many years' supremacy it is not surprising that hardly any traces of the older blood remain beyond certain racial characteristics

of temperament and speech. Queen Ælfgifu found her manor English, and as such we must proceed to deal with it. The condition of the place from the 7th century to the 11th can only be deduced from the data supplied in the Domesday survey, which tells us that the boundaries, population, and general industrial status of the inhabitants of Piddletrenthide were much the same in King Edward's time as they are now, *mutatis mutandis*.

The arable land in the parish employed 17 bullock teams; half the manor was the Lord's demesne, in this case held by the nominee of the Abbot of Hyde. The manor farm worked five plough teams, and the work on the estate was done by 20 serfs, 20 villeins, and 30 boarders, probably occupying as many cottages as the village could show at the present day. The other half of the manor included a strip of pasture or sheep-run "two miles long and half-a-mile wide"; this seems to imply that the whole of the central valley-land was reserved for this purpose, as nowhere else could such an area be located, and a sub-manor of three hides (some 400 acres) in the hands of freeholders, namely, "a knight and a certain widow," whose land employed three ploughs. Now, it is interesting to note that, at the present day, 400 acres remain freehold in the whole parish, and that previous to the Enclosures Act a strip of land in the most likely position for such a sub-manor as is mentioned in Domesday was known as "Free-lands." This ancient landmark is now entirely lost, the lands in question having been exchanged for others in another part of the parish some 90 years ago.

The number of mills is given as three (which are still in existence), and the demesne allotted to the Church was worth £28. A further statement in Domesday puzzled me—*Aliud valet xv. sol. Hoc manerium tenuerunt Almer et Alured T.R.E. pro II. maneriis de rege E, et non poterant cum terra ista ire ad quemlibet domum*. Finally, the Survey tells us that "afterwards Roger of Arundel held this manor of King William."

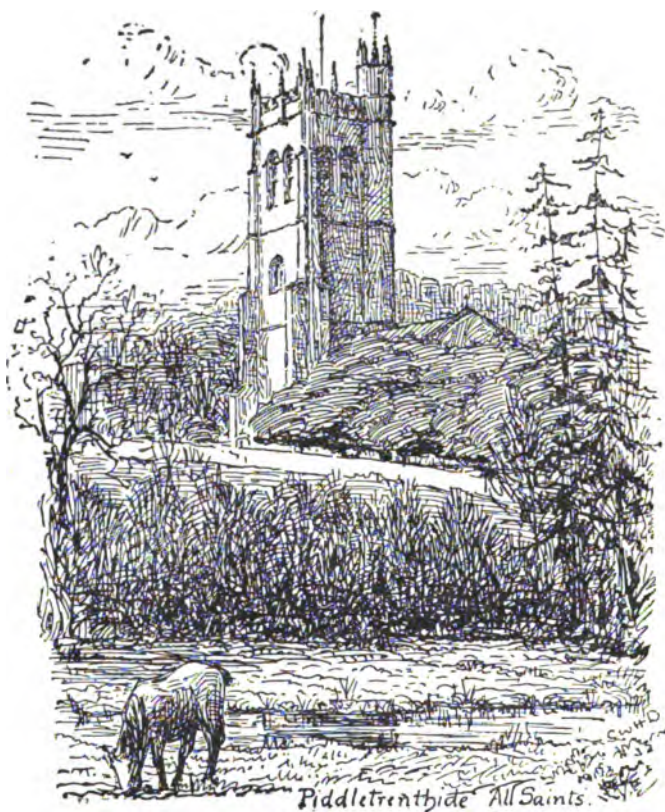
When we remember that those 20 villeins and 30 boarders all had farming lots of their own, with their implements and stock

—a man of the former class sometimes having as many as 30 acres or more—it is obvious that the English common-field system must have been in full swing long before the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is possible that some of the measured “acres,” marked to-day by clearly discernible *balks* on the hill-sides of Piddletrenthide, are a link between us and the first English eyes that rested on the freshly-cut turf twelve centuries ago.

The site of two of the common-fields, including a magnificent Combe of Lammas land, is laid down on a plan of land for sale under the Enclosures Act, dated 1816 (in the possession of Mr. J. E. M. Bridge). A third field was evidently situated some distance southward, where acre and two-acre strips are still conspicuous. In the old common-field on the west of the church the strips take the form of curved lynchets, apparently the result of ploughing-out. Other lynchets abound on both sides of the valley; some of them appear to be terraces cut in the face of the hillside, and some far older than others. A great many are now hidden under copses—in fact, all the woods in the parish, with one or two exceptions, are planted upon lynchets.

The church, dedicated in the name of All Saints, stands upon a picturesque knoll near the northern boundary of the parish, justifying the conclusion that the lower two miles of valley was originally an uninhabited sheep-run. An ancient track runs along the western side of the valley; beginning in the farther common-field, passing the old reservoir known as the Morning Well and the church, it probably became the village street, leading southwards parallel with the river to the lower common-field and on to Piddlehinton. The site of the ancient village, or Church-Town (as they call it in Cornwall), is now occupied by a few dilapidated cottages and farm buildings of considerable antiquity.

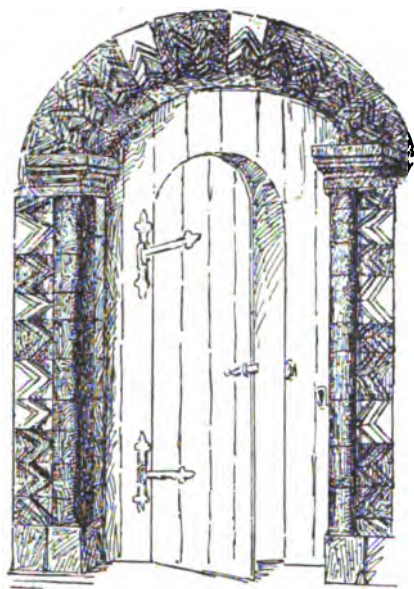
Of the church which stood at the time of the Norman Conquest no vestige remains. The present Romanesque doorway and piers of the chancel arch show that it was rebuilt early



in the 12th century, probably under the auspices of the Arundel family. These remaining bits of Norman work are mainly constructed of Ham Hill stone. The rest of the history of this church, which for rustic stateliness and beauty cannot be excelled in many English villages, must be largely a matter of conjecture until some documentary evidence can be adduced to throw light upon it; but we may venture roughly to deal with it as follows:—

The Norman building must have gradually disappeared in the 14th century under the several alterations that then took place.

The earliest of these works would seem to have been the erection of a chapel at right angles to the old chancel; this may have been the "Chapel of the Holy Trinity" referred to in the will of Alex. Riston, dated 1392 (*Hutchins*). Then the chancel and



NORMAN DOORWAY.

nave were rebuilt, the original Norman piers being retained for the chancel arch, and a large and lofty porch added to the south doorway. In the 15th century a beautiful south aisle or chantry of three bays was erected. Its arcade of richly-moulded pillars and arches, with vine-wreathed capitals, is in the best style of Perpendicular work, and gives marked distinction to the interior of the church. Outside it is adorned with fine buttresses, carrying lions of spirited design, gargoyles, and a battlemented parapet. The corbels of the hood-mouldings are carved with considerable ingenuity into likenesses of ecclesiastics, each

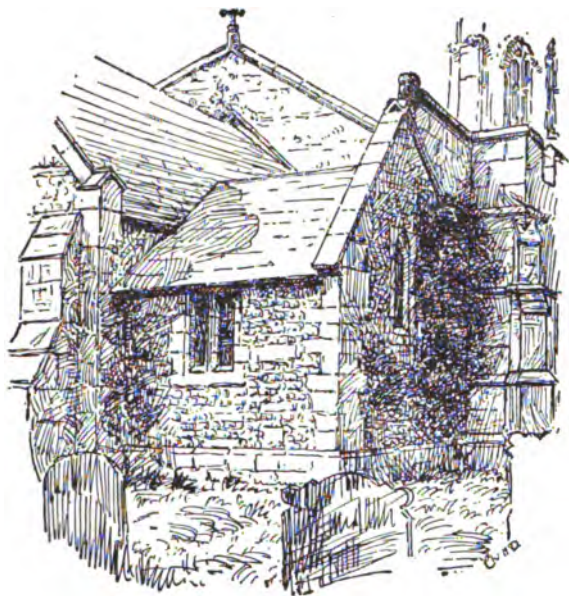
paired with a grotesque animal, but in the eastward window an angel is introduced.

Et piddeltrenth villa in
Dorsetie comitatu constructa
in illa ægna æ rexit æ ædic
ariatu 128^

INSCRIPTION ON W. FRONT OF TOWER.

The tower is the great glory of Piddletrenthide, and judging from the curious description in Leonine Latin verse it was erected by Nicholas Locke, vicar, a native of the village, in 1487. The date is one of the earliest instances of the employment of Arabic numerals. The first storey of the tower is pierced on the south side only with a small pointed window; the higher stage has on each face a pair of graceful belfry windows of two lights, each divided horizontally by a transom. The proportion of wall-space to window could hardly have been arranged with better judgment. The buttresses show the same masterly hand as those of the south aisle, and the work probably is of the same date. Within, the tower has fragments of a beautiful fan-traceried vault, which may or may not have been completed. The great arch opening into the nave is richly panelled and similar to those at Cerne, Charminster, and (I think) Bere Regis.

Contemporary with the chancel, or possibly a little later, is a large chantry or chancel-aisle on the north side, of peculiar construction, to describe which would be to state an architectural problem too intricate for the present occasion, and unintelligible without diagrams. I may some day, perhaps, appeal to the Club for help in solving it. I will now be content with calling attention to the curious way in which the builder of this chantry



NORTH-EAST CHAPEL.

has joined it on to the ancient North-East Chapel, shown in the accompanying sketch. In this sketch we may note work of four different periods.

The latest addition to the building as it now stands was presumably the north aisle, which is a continuation of the chancel-chapel for four bays westward. Its design and construction are poorer than the work of the south aisle, although the arches are more symmetrical than those of this period generally were—*e.g.*, in the neighbouring church of Cerne.

Now, who were the pious builders who lavished all this costly work upon All Hallows' Church? In default of any definite information, one is inclined to attribute these chantries and aisles to the benefactions of the Collier family, who for many hundreds of years held the manor, as tenants at first of the Abbot of Hyde and afterwards of Winchester College.

A rood-loft formed part of the design at the time of the building of the south aisle, the staircase in the thickness of the east wall being an integral part of this work. Its noticeable feature is a window, four feet above floor-level, opening into the aisle, which cannot have served any purpose of a squint. In erecting the screen, mortices were cut into the chancel step, and the Norman capitals of the piers were slightly mutilated. Mortices are also observable in the chancel arch, where it received the ends of the beam carrying the rood.

The font is of the 13th Century, and consists of a roughly-worked octagonal bowl of Forest marble upon a cylindrical stem. The base (of Ham Hill stone) is of the Perpendicular period. This font is remarkable for the exceedingly shallow excavation of its bowl, which is only some four or five inches deep. The whole building was restored in the middle of the last century in a manner which demands some thankfulness, the general design of the fabric having been closely studied and very little new work—chiefly repairs to window-tracery—inserted. The painted glass includes a window by Wailes, two admirable ones in Clayton and Bell's later style, and a satisfactory west window in the tower from Munich.

The old Laudian Holy Table was removed from the chancel, and for many years lost sight of. During the incumbency of the Rev. R. W. H. Dalison (1894-8), it was discovered in a public-house in the village, but it now occupies a suitable place in the South Chapel, restored to its sacred use. I may add that some of our young men are at work at a reredos of carved wood to stand behind it.

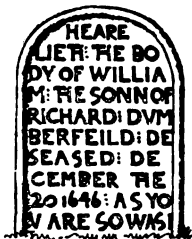
The register was commenced in 1654, when "Upon thee Prayr of y^e Pishoners of Puddle Trenthead" Edward Collier was appointed "to be the pish Register."

Upon the suppression of Hyde Abbey by Henry VIII. the manor became part of the spoils of Winchester College, and during the troublous times that followed, the Collier monuments, many of which must have been found in the church, were entirely swept away. The family held the manor during part

of the 17th century, and it then changed hands several times before coming into the possession of its present holders, the Bridges, in 1812. To Mr. John Bridge, early in the last century, Piddletrenthide is greatly indebted for its rich endowment of forest trees and beautiful woods, whose many-tinted foliage gives the place a special charm. Old surveys of the parish show an almost entire absence of timber, King's Grove being the only ancient wood. Even the present imposing avenue at Dole's Ash did not exist 100 years ago.

Under the ownership of Winchester College the old village near the church died down, and a new one sprang up, straggling southwards. The ancient two-mile strip of pasture was broken up and a string of small holdings established all down the river. Great building operations went on from the later years of Henry VIII. down to the close of the Stuart period, as is shown by the architecture of the houses and cottages, several of which bear dates carved upon them. Flint, with bands of ashlar, is the prevailing material, varied in later work with courses of brick, and two or three houses of the Jacobean days are entirely of red brick. One house (with a lower storey of Tudor date) has a remarkable stone newel staircase, with massive oak treads.

The Manor House, a solid Georgian mansion, built by Mr. Wm. Cox during his tenure, stands upon the basement of the old Tudor Court-house, some of the mullioned windows of which are still to be seen. Its ancient fish-ponds (still available for their original purpose) and stately culver, or pigeon-house, are interesting links with the past.



A D'URBERVILLE TOMBSTONE IN THE CHURCHYARD.



Dorset Chantries.

(PART II.)

By E. A. FRY.

DECANATUS DE WHITCHURCHE.

74. (33.) Cantia bte marie infra eccliam poch de Wotton
Glanfyld, Johes mylle incubens ibm, *vj*l*i. xvij*s*. iiij*d*.,*
whereof deductyd for money yerely dystributyd to
the pore people in a yerely dole in brede *vs.* ; X^{ma}
inde *xij*s*. viij*d*.* And so Remayneth Clere *vj*l*i. viij*d*.*
All which the sayd incumbent ther receauyd for his
Stipend or Salary * (Penc. Cs.)
75. (34.) Due Cantie infra domn. mancione de Canford, Will^s
Dowhurst (?) and Robtus Rande incumbens ibm, *x*l*i.*
which sayd Sume of *x*l*i.* the sayd incumbentes ther
receauyd at the hands of one John Colyer a farmer
but by what composicon or meanes y^t ys not
declaryd in ther certificate (Penc. utriusq. Cs.)
- † The manor of Canford is my l. ptectors gracs, And the
psonage is the R^e out of whiche psonage the
peñcto of *x*l*i.* is paid
76. (35.) Cantia in lychett matrauers vocat Gybbons' chauntrye,
Johes Carter incumbens ibm, *x*l*s.* All which sayd
Sume of *x*l*s.* the sayd incumbent receauyd to his

* All the Pensions are added in a different hand.

† This is in a different hand.

owne use towardes his fyndyng and ys not resident uppon the same Chauntrye but is pson at Sheryrington in Wylshire as in ther certyfyate yt appearyth &c. (Penc. xls.)

77. (56.) Cantia in lychett matravers vocat matravers chauntry, Jacobus Tübervyle Doctor in diuinitate incumbens ibm et Robtus Byrche, xvij*li*. xijs. xd. whereof deductyd for Rente resolute vjs. ij*d*. X^{ma} lxiijs. and so Remayneth Clere xv*li*. ijs. vij*d*. all which sayd some of xvi*li*. ijs. vij*d*. the same S^r James Turbervyle receayd to fynd thre prestes to pray for the solls of S^r John matravers and his Auncetryes who at the last certyficat dyd fynd but j prest besids hymself whose name is S^r Robt Byrche pst.

(Penc. Jacbi Turbvyle vi*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.)

Penc. Robti Birche Cs.)

78. Liba Capella in frome Whitfeld, Thomas growue incumbens ibm, x*li*., X^{ma} xxs. Rem ix*li*. all which sayd Some of x*li*. thincumbent ther receayd to his owne vse towardes his lyvyng as in the certyficat exhibytd to the kynges comysioners yt will appere. In all the sayd chauntries and fre chappells [Nos. 74-78] ther ys nother beadmyn powre people releayd nor yet Gramer Schole found as in ther certyfyate exhibytd to the kyngs comysioñes yt will more playnlye appere &c.

79. Obitus Dne mirrell Hugonis Rosse militis and Radulphi Rosse fundat infra eccliam pochialem de Alton pancras xxs. Whiche sayd Sume of xxs. was gyven for the maytennce of th foresayd Obyte oute of a pcell of ground lyenge in Holcomb belongyng to Thomas Trenchard Esquire ād was wont to be payd to the vicar of Alton pancras abouesayd as in ther sayd certyfycate yt wyll appere. Ther was no pcell of this dytributyd to the pore as in the sayd certyfyate yt apperyth

80. Cert. terri. iacen. in Warehm dat p sustentacion cuiusdñ
lumine infra ecclia bte marie ibm. iijs. viij*d*.
Whereof deductyd for Rent Resolute vij*d*. and so
Remayneth Clere iijs. j*d*. All whiche were im-
ployed about the same lyght as in ther certyficate
apperyth
81. Cert. terr. & Teñt in warehm pdict ptin ad fratintate
vocate Corpus xpi Brotherhod infra poch sci petri
ibm, viijs. iiij*d*. Whereof deductyd for Rente resolute
xx*d*. and so Remayneth Clere vjs. viij*d*. Whiche was
yerelye implied to the mayntenñce of a dyрге and a
masse wⁱⁿ the same Church
(Of whiche sayd pmysses (Nos. 80 & 81) ther was
nothyngе dystributyd to the pore peope as in the
sayd certyficate yt apperyth)
Memor^d that ther ys a fre Scole ffoundyd by S^r John
loder prist w^t other in the pyshe of middleton
Tregonnell the landes ad Tents whereof are in the
tenure of Robt best of lytle mayne amountynge
to the Sume of viij*li*. by the yere, whych sayd Some
of viij*li*. ys yerelye payd to the Scolemaster for his
Stypend the whych landes Stand in feoffes handes
to thuse of the sayd Scole and that many gentylnen
of the sayd Shire of dors be infeoffyd in the same
lands to thuse abouesayd as in ther certyficate
exhibityd to the Kynges Comysshioners yt wyll
appere

DECANATUS DE DORCHESTER.

82. (1.) Cantia bte marie infra eccliam St Trinitate de
Dochester (*sic*), nullus incumbens ibm, vj*li*. xs. ij*d*.
Whereof deductyd for Rent resolute xx*d*. X^{ma} xs. x*d*.
q. and so Remayneth Clere v*li*. xvijs. vij*d*. ob. q.
whychе sayd Rent was bestowyd towardsе the
Repacofñe of the howses decayed (Penc. Cs.)

83. (7.) Cantia St martini in winſborn martyn, Thomas Rygwey nup. incumbens ibm, ciijs. iiij*d.* X^{ma} xs. Rem. iiij*/i.* xiijs. iiij*d.* All whiche sayd Some of ciijs. iiij*d.* thincumbent ther yerely dyd receave towards his fyndynge as in the certyfycate exhibytyd to the kyngs comyssioners y^t apperyth
(Penc. iiij*/i.* xiijs. iiij*d.*)
84. (2.) liba Capella st Johis in dorchester, Edwardus weldon incumbens ibm, x*/i.* iijs. vj*d.* whereof deductyd for Rent Resolute xlijs. viii*d.* X^{ma} vjs. v*d.* and so Remayneth Clere vij*/i.* xvs. v*d.* Whiche the sayd Edwarde Weldon Receiuyth towards his exhibiicon at the vnusite in Oxford by vertue of th kyngs lres paten dated iiij^{tho} Augusti Anno xxxij^{tho} nup Regis henrici viij
(Penc. vj*/i.*)
85. (4.) liba Capella de lytle mayne, wills Baker nup. Incumbens ibm, xxxjs. ij lambes Wherof deductyd for Rent Resolute xij*d.* & ij lambes And so Remaynyth Clere xxxs. Whiche thincumbet thereof dyd yerely receaue to his owne vse towards his fyndynge w^{out} ministracō.
(Penc. xxxs.)
86. (5.) liba Capella de Alrington, Johnes hardy incumbens ibm, xxxiijs. viij*d.* X^{ma} ijs. viii*d.* Reman. xxxijs. Which thincumbent ther dyd yerely receave towards hys lyvyng w^{out} any suyce doynge for the same as in the Certyfycate exhibytyd to the kynges Comyssiones yt apperyth (Penc. xxijs.)
87. (3.) fratintas bte marie infra eccliam poch st petri in Dorchester, x*/i.* xiijs. viij*d.* deductyd for Rent Resolute vjs. vj*d.* and so Remaynyth Clere x*/i.* vijs. ij*d.* All whiche were ymployed to thuse & mayntenñce of the Church & for the Repacoñs & also for fyndynge a prest at tymes neccie
88. (6.) Guilda siue fratints Sti Georgij in Weymouth, Johnes Russell miles dñs Russell M^{r.}, vj*/i.* xiijs. x*d.* all Whyche the sayd M^r payd yerely to a prest of the

- same Guyld for his wages as in the Certyficat of th
Towne of Weymouth y^t wyll appere (Penc. vj*l*.)
89. Hospitale siue domus leprosoꝝ in Dorchester xls. This
howse hath noe lands Appteynyng unto yt but
receauyth yerely xls. by thandes of M^r Wyllm^s
Esquier for ther Gownes in whyche howse ther ys x
powre men
90. Cert terre jacen infra pochiam de Sanwyche que imp
pquisit fueþ p inhitants euisdñ xjs. whereof de-
ductyd for Rent Resolute jd. And so Remayneth
Clere xs. xjd. All Whyche pcell of land is Conuertyd
to the mayntennce of th Sea Bankes ad suche other
vses as the pyshe shall haue occascon to convert the
same as in the Certyficat appearyth

JURISDICTION DE SHIRBORNE.

91. hospitale siue Domus leprosoꝝ sti Johis Evangelist
in Shirborne xxxv*l*., viijs. vjd. Whereof deductyd
for Rent Resolute iiij*l*. iijs. vjd. And so Remayneth
Clere xxxj*l*. vs. of the whych the prest ther hath
yerelye for his Stipend Cvjs. viij*l*. = Cvjs. viijd.
And the resydewe beyng xx*l*. xixs. ys ymployed to
the fyndyng of xj powre impotent men & iiij powre
women accordyng to the foundacon thereof &c.
Memor^d for a Scole to be in Shirborne *
92. (8.) liba Capella voc. Grene in Shirborn, Roꝝus horay (?)
nup incumben ibm, lxxvs. All which sayd Some of
lxxvs. the Incumbent there receauyd to his owne vse
towards his fyndyng and dothe no mañ of suice
in the sayd Chappell. Ther ys no powre people
nor bead men found nor releauyd of the þmisses

* This is a side note in a different writing.

DECANT. DE SHASTON.

93. (13.) Cantia ste katine infra eccliam pochial de marnehull,
Johes Clement nup. Incumbens ibm, ix*li*. xvijs. iiij*d*.
Whereof deductyd for Rent Resolute xlvijs. viij*d*.
X^{ma} xiijs. iiij*d*. And so Remayneth Clere vj*li*. xvs.
iiij*d*. All which th sayd Incumbent yerely receauyd
to his owne vse as in the certyfyate yt apperyth
(Penc. vj*li*.)
94. (14.) Cantia ste katine infra eccliam pochiale de Gyllinghm,
Galfrus Gylls nup. Incumbens ibm, vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.
Whereof deductyd for Rent Resolute xjs. X^{ma} xijs.
viij*d*. and so Remayneth Clere v*li*. ix*s*. vii*d*. all
whych the Incumbent yerely receauyd to his owne
vse
(Penc. Cs.)
95. (19.) Cantia ste Anne delagore in Shaston infra eccliam nup.
moñ de Shaston, Waltus hewes & Johes Robberd
nup Incumbents ibm, xiiij*li*. vijs. deductyd for Rent
Resolut vs. vj*d*. X^{ma} xxiijs. iij*d*. and so Remayneth
Clere xij*li*. xvijs. iij*d*. All whych the sayd late
Incumbentes receauyd for ther Stypendes towardes
ther lyvyngs &c. the said S^r John Robte hath no
other lyvyng and Walter Hewes is vicar of S^t James
in Shaston
(Penc. eo*ř*. utriusque Cs.)
96. (18.) Cantia sti Johnis Bapte in ecclia, nup. monastij
de Shaston, Willms Walsope incumbens ibm, cvjs.
viij*d*. X^{ma} xs. viij*d*. Re*m* iiij*li*. xvjs. whyche sayd
Chauntrie was foundyd by the late Abbesse of
Shaston & hath no lands a*ř*p*ř*tynyng to the same
but receavd yerelye his porc*õ*n of the kyngs Re-
ceauo*r* g*ẽ*nall of the sayd late m*õ*n of Shaston
(Penc. iiij*li*. xvjs.)
97. (17.) Cantia ste katine in ecclia nup, m*õ*n, de Shaston,
Willms Stanley incumbens, vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. The
sayd chauntrie hath no lands nor Tents thereto

belongynge but receavyth yerelye his pencon by
thands of the kyngs Receuor of the sayd late mōn
of Shaston (Penc. vii*l*.)

98. (12.) liba Capella de Thornton in poch de marnehull, Johnes
Clements incumbens, liiijs. ; X^{ma} iiij*s*. ij*d*. ob, Rem.
xlix*s*. ix*d*. ob

99. (16.) liba Capella de Milton in pochia de Gillingham,
Johnes terkepole incumbens, xlvjs. viij*d*. all whych
pftyts [Nos. 98 & 99] the sayd incumbents yerely
rceavyd towards their owne lyvyng as in ther seūall
Certyfycats Amongyst other y^t wyll appere
(Penc. Clements x*l*i. xs. ix*d*.
Penc. Terkepole x*l*i. vis. viij*d*.)

100. (15.) hospitale sti Johis Bapte in Shaston, Johnes Ham ibm
incumbens, iiij*l*i. xxd. ; X^{ma} viijs. ij*d*. Rem. lxxiij*s*.
vj*d*. Whyche hospitall was ordenyd for the relyff of
v powre men but they lyve by thalms of the Towne
& thincumbent therof receavyth the pfptyts to his
own vse

(Penc. lxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.)

In all whiche Chuntries hospitalls frechappells [Nos.
93—100] ther heath nother βcher bene founde
Beadme nor powre people relevyd nor eny Grañ
Scole kept as in ther seuall certyficates y^t apperyth.

101. Cert terf in Shirborne dat in Sustentation misse bte
marie infra eccliam de Shirborne xvjs. iiij*d*. whereof
deductyd for Rent resolute xij*d*. and so Remayneth
Clere xvs. iiij*d*. Whych was yerely Employed towards
the fyndynge of the prest ther

102. Cert terf jacen in honnyngton in Com Wiltes ptin ad
fratintatem in ecclia de Gillynghm, Ricus Cornells
incumbens, iiij*l*i. xs. All whyche sayd Some of iiij*l*i.
xs. was yerely ymployd towards the lyvyng of the
sayd prest as in ther Certyfycate y^t apperyth. Memor^d
that one Cristofer Wethers claymeth to have the
same lands belongynge to the sayd Brotherhed as

his own þper lands & affirmyth that ther was never Graunte made for the same lands to any such vse & is in possession of the same lands at the þsent & receavyth the Rent thereof &c

103. Obitus Thome Andrewe fundat in ecclia Sti Jacobi in Shaston, xiijs. iiij*d*. Whereof deductyd for Rent Resolute vjs. viij*d*. and so Remayneth Clere vjs. viij*d*. all whych was ympleod to the chargs of the sayd obite as in ther c̃tificat apperyth

104. Cert Terr dat p̃ sustentacion vnus misse qual. Aurorā infra ecclia Sti petri in Shaston, Robtus Peter incumbens, ijs. viij*d*. Memor^d that ijs. iiij*d*. of the say^d Some was Gyven by Elyñ mathewe late the wyfe of John mathewe under suche condicon that ys to saye yf the kyngs lawes wolde suffer yt that then to remayne for eñ, orels to Remayne to the heyres of Rychard Mathew for eñ. the residewe beinge iiij*d*. to Remayne for eñ.

105. Obitus Johnis mathewe Willm Ketylton Johis Brown Willm Conye Johis m̃cer als potycañ & Johis kelpyke fundat in ecclia sti Stephi in Shaston [xxxvijs. xj*d*. Whereof] * deductyd for money dystributyd to the powre of the obyte of John m̃cer als potycarve ijs. ij*d*. Also oute of the obytes of John mathewe and Elene his wyf which was Gyyen for xx^u yeres to the powre people vjs. viij*d*. And so Remayneth Clere xxixs. j*d*. Whych was Employed vpon the sayd obits as in ther seual certyficats apperyth.

In all Whych lands [Nos. 101—105] ther ys other (*sic*) Grañ Scole nor pcher found as in ther seual certyficats exhibityd to the kyngs Comissiñs yt wyll appere

* The space for this is left blank.

[WIMBORNE.]

106. (28.) Cantia margaret Comitisse Rychemond & derbie
 matris dni Rs henrici vij, nullus incumbens ad psens,
 xj*li*. xvijs. iiij*d*. deductyd for Rente Resolute xvs.
 iiij*d*. ob, X^{ma} xixs. j*d*. ob, And so Remayneth x*li*. ijs.
 xj*d*.

* Memor. for a Scole to be hadd in Wymborne. Ap-
 pointment of the Schole master Edmond Smith
 M^r. of Arts recomended by Mr. Cheke (?) appointed
 to be scholem^r ther quousq.

Memor^d that this was foundyd to thintent that thin-
 cumbent therof shuld say masse for the solls of the
 founders & to be a Scoleñ^r to teche frelye a hundred
 of childern Gram wⁱⁿ the same College as in the
 certyficat y^t may appere. In w^{ch} sayd pmses ther
 ys no Scole kept now by reason that y^t is in the
 Kyngs hands by the deth of the late [incumbent]
 neverthesse y^t ys very requisite & necessary to have
 sayd Scole maynteyned for the towne of Wymborne
 ys a greate m^{ket} towne & a throughfare & hath
 many children therin & ther ys no Gram Scole kept
 wⁱⁿ xij myles of Wvmborne afoesayd at wh^{ch} place
 the poore men dwellyng in Wymborne & nere
 therabout are not able to kep ther Children therfore
 y^t ys very requisite that the sayd Scole may remayn
 Stille for the bryngynge yp of yonge Children in
 larnyng frelye w^{out} any thyng payinge as y^t was in
 tymes past

107. (26.) Cantia vocat Radcotts Chauntrye fundat in Collegio de
 wymborne, Simon Benyson incumbens, Cxijs. iiij*d*.
 Wherof deductyd for Rent Resolute vj*d*. ob, X^{ma} xs.
 vij*d*. and so Remayneth Clere Cijs. ij*d*. ob. Whereof

* This is a side note in a different writing.

the sayd incumbent receuyth for his Stypend oute of certen lands callyd dixons & Capons lands pēels of the duchye of lancaster durynge his lyfe Cvjs. viij*d*, and after his deth to be payd into the duche & that he hath other lyvyng to the valewe of xxx*li*. oū & besids this Stypend. In whych ther ys no poore people releauyd nor Grañ Scole found.

* Deferred to be answered of sub pencone in the Duchie because the land is answered there.

108. (25.) Officm Sacristin Collegis de Wymborne, Symon benyson incumbens, viij*li*. xvijs. ij*d*. [whereof] deductyd for Rent Resolute lxxs. vj*d*, ob. qr., X^{ma} xs. xj*d*. qr. And so Remayneth Clere iiij*li*. xvs. viij*d*. All Whyche the say incumbent receavyd to his owne vse & dyd yerelye distribute to the powre people xxs., the sayd incumbent hath other lyvyngs to the valewe of xxx*li*. as above &c.

(Penc. lxxs. viij*d*.)

109. (27.) Mō. for a pcher at wymborne in which pishe ther bē MDCC howseling peope. *

Magna Cantia vocat Brenbrys chauntry in pčo Collegio de Wymborne, Johnes Ace Walſus Mathew Johnes Stone incumbents, xxxiiij*li*. vijs. v*d*. Whereof deductyd for Rent resolute & other necessaryes xij*li*. xxij*d*. q; X^{ma} xlvs. vj*d*. ob. q. and so Remayneth Clere xx*li*. w^{ch} the sayd thre incumbents dyd yerely receave by John Ace vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. Who hath no other lyvyngs, Walter Mathew and John Stone eyther of them vi*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. who hath other lyvyngs to the valewe of vj*li*. xiijs. ij*d*. for eyther of them out of Cristchurche. Ther ys nothyng dystrybutyd to the pore

(iiij Penc. cuiuslibet eor. vi*li*.)

* This is a side note in a different writing.

110. (24.). Mō incumbens infrascript mortuus est *

Collegm siue liba † Regia de Wymborne Minster
 Nichus Wylson nup incumbens ibm. xlix*li*. xvij*js*. jd.
 Whereof deducted for Rent resolute xij*li*. xi*js*. viij*d*.
 X^{ma} inde lvij*js*. xd. And so Remayneth Clere
 xxxiiij*li*. v*js*. vij*d*. all whyche was ymployed as well
 towards his owne porcon & fyndyng as towards the
 Repacon & fyndyng of poore men in w^{ch} sayd
 Towne of wymborne be very many poore people
 unto the fyndyng & relyff wherof he dyd yerelye
 dystribute iiij*li*. at the lest.

- (29.) prima βbend in dco Collegio vocat the furst Stawle,
 Riçus Sparcheford incumbens ibm, xvij*li*. xs.
 Wherof deducted for the wags of John Ace vicar
 ther vj*li*. xi*js*. iiij*d*.

(Continuat quousq. Remayneth there as oon of
 the curats in Wymborne) * (Penc. vj*li*.)

for the wags of John Cliforde secondarye l*xvjs*. viij*d*.
 X^{ma} dno Regi xxx*s*. vij*d*. And so Rem Clere vj*li*.
 x*ixs*. v*d*. All whiche the said incumbent receyued
 to his Owne vse (Penc. l*xvjs*. viij*d*.)

- (30.) Secunda βbend in dco Collegio vocat the secunde
 Stawle, Thoms mylles incumbens, xvij*li*. Wherof
 deducted for the wags of John Clerke vicar ther vj*li*.
 xi*js*, iiij*d*.

(Continuat quousq. He is likewise appointed a
 curat there.) * (Penc. Cs.)

for the wags of Richarde Clement vicar ther l*xvjs*.
 viij*d*. X^{ma} Dno Regi xxxii*js*. vij*d*. And so Remaⁿ
 Clere vj*li*. v*js*. v*d*. all whiche the said incūbent
 receyued yerely to his owne vse

(Penc. l*xvjs*. viij*d*.)

* This is a side note in a different writing.

† A word missed out here, probably "capella."

- (30.) Tercia þbend voc the thirde Stawle, Johnes Walker incumbens, xxij*l*. Wherof deducted for the wags of Wat. Mathewe vicar vi*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

(Cont. quousq. Rem^d as oon of the curats there) *

(Penc. vj*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.)

For the wags of Ricarde harte Secondary ther lxxvs. viij*d*. X^{ma} xxxjs. iiij*d*. And so Rem Clere xj*l*. viijs. viij*d*. All Whiche the sayd incūbent receyued towards his lyving having none other then this

(Penc. lxxvs. viij*d*.)

Memor^d to haue iiij priests to Sue the Cure in the pishe of wymbo'ne bicause ther be iij chappells wherein ther is devyne suece bycause the Said Chappells be distante from the Church of Wymbo'ne iij myles And is for the ease of the people *

111. (30.) Quarta þbenda in Collegio pdco vocat the fourthe Staule, Johnes kuller incumbens, xvij*l*. vs. vjd. deductyd for the Wags of John Goddyng vicar ther vj*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

(Cont. quousq. Remayneth als one of the curats there) * (Penc. Cs.)

Itm for the Wags of John moris secundarye ther lxxvs. viij*d*. (Penc. lxxvs. viij*d*.)

Itm to the Church wardens of Wymborne iijs. iiij*d*. X^{ma} Dno Regi xxs. xjd. And so Remayneth Clere Cxxvs. viij*d*. all Whiche the say incumbent receavyd towards his owne vse of the Whych ther ys certeyn landes takyn into Canford þke Amountynge to the yerely valewe of xxs. as apperyth by the Certyficate

112. hospitale siue Domus elemosinar ste margarete in Wymborne xxixs. viij*d*. This hospitall was ordeynyd for th relyff of powre men in whyche hospitall ther be viij impotent powre men which dothe not onlye

* This is a side note in a different writing.

lyve by the p̄fytts of the sayd howse but by the devocon of the people & inhitanūts of the sayd towne of Wymborne

113. (30A.) Cantia sti Jacobi inte holt infra manū de kyngston lacye, Johnes Reynolds incumbens, Cvjs. viij*d*. X^{ma} xs. viii*d*. Reñ iii*j*/*l*. xvjs. all Whych sayd Some of Cvjs. viij*d*. thincumbent therof yerely receauyd towards his lyvyng by thandes of the kyngs Geñall receavor of the possions of the late moñ of Crystchurch in Southt & hath no lands belongyng to the same (Penc. iii*j*/*l*. xvjs.)
114. (22.) Cantia de langton als lang blanford, laurenceus Isabelts Incumbens ibm, vij*l*. X^{ma} xs. Rem v*j*/*l*. xs. all Whyche sayd Some of vij*l*. the sayd incumbent ther yerely receavyd for his Stipend beyng a verye impotent pson & hathe no other lyvyng then the say Chauntrye. (Penc. Cs.)
115. (23.) liba Capella de Westhenesworth, Doctor Benett incumbens, liijs. iii*d*. X^{ma} vs. iii*d*. Remān xlviijs. Whyche sayd Some of liijs. iii*d*. the incumbent yerely receavyd to his owne use. Memor^d that the sayd Chappell was ordeynyd for a Scolemaster to be mayntened in Blanford aforsayd as by an exemplyfacacon under the seale of the Court of Augmentacons & Reuenue of the kyngs Crowne y^t wyll appere (Penc. xlviijs.)
- [No cause of continewance there but it may well be called the Schole at Wimborne] *
116. Cert terr jacen in Campis de pypmne in poch de Blanford in tenura Johis pyngre reddens inde p annu j lode of Woodde Whyche ys dystributyd to An Almesse howse Wherein byn iii*j* Cople of powre people foundyd by th Charyte of the sayd Towne as in ther certyfycate y^t Wyll appere

* This is a sude note in a different writing.

117. hospitalis Siue domus elemosinar in Burge de Warehñ
xli. xiijs. Whyche sayd hospytall was foundyd for
 the Relyff of vj powre & impotent men & v powre
 women & to have ther contynuall lyvynges ther And
 so y^t ys vsed
 p me Johem Hannam deputate Supius

Memord the Duchie of Lancaster is not conteyned in
 this boke

The some of the penc. besides the hospitalles which might continue	}	<i>iiij<i>l</i>i.</i>
---	---	-----------------------

Thofficers think most convenant to appoint a Schole
 and a hospitall in Sherborne and the like at
 Wimborne being the places most mete (?) for the
 purpose

The following Certificates are such as relate to Dorset, but
 appear in returns of other counties:—

AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

CERTIFICATES OF CHANTRIES.

Cornwall.

Roll. No.

9. 35. The pishe of Senct Stephyn in branell In the same
 Church to fynde A lampe there, A pcell of land w^t
 thappurtennes lyinge in Crokeawase * gyven for y^s
 mayntennce of the said lampe for eñ by Diñe psons.
 The Incombent, none, The same pcell of land w^t
 thapptennes y^s of the yerely value of xvjs. Ornaments
 None.

* This is entered as in co Dorset in the Calendar ; (? Crockway in
 Maiden Newton parish).

ffebuarye in the xjth yere of his reigne gave lycence to Margaret wif unto Robt lord Hungarforde John Cheney and John Marvyn Esquyers or any of them to geve the Manno' of Immer wth thapp'tennns, in the sayd conntie of Wiltess the Advowsans of the ffree chappell wthin the sayd Manno', iij meses, cc acr. arr. lande, ccc acr. of pasture, viij acr. of medowe And xxxs. of Rente in Winterborne and Homyngton in the sayd Countie And also the moite of the manno' of ffolke with thapp'tennns in the countye of Dorset And the Advowsans of the churche there, to the Deane and Chapter of Sar. and to their successors for eñ whiche landis and possessions Amounte to the clere yerely valewe of xxxiiij*l.* xvs. jd. to the Intente that the sayd Deane and Chapter shulde gyve unto ij Chuntre p'eests and to their successors for eñ the yerely Salary of xvj^{li}, for Wyne and bred to mynster and celebrate diuine Suice xiijs. iiij*l.* And the mansyon house for the sayd Incumbents situate wthin the close of Sar wth a garden thereto adioyninge of the yerely valew of xxs. = xvij*l.* xiijs. iiij*l.*

The plate appteynyng vnto the sayd Chuntre ccxxvj onz

The Goodis and Ornamentis belongynge vnto the sayd Chuntre pšed at xxvjs. vjd.

M^d the sayd Incumbentis be of right honest reporte Amongest their neighbours Albeyt not able to s'ue a Cure by reason of their Ages And fferthermore verey poore men and have none other lyvings but only these Chauntres.

-
59. 1. Due Cantie fundat p dnm Robtum huñgford in Ecclia bte Marie Sar.

Proporco et Status fundaconis siue Creaonis duar. cantiar. p quoddm Scriptū Indentatū recitatur q^d

cum excellentissimus princeps Edwardus quartus quondam Anglie Rex p lras suas patent dat xx^{mo} die februarij Anno regni sui vndecimo concesserit & licenciam dederit p. se & heredibus suis Margarete vxor dei Robti dñi Hungerford Johi Cheyne & Johi Mervyn Armigis & cuilibet illor. q^d illi siue eor Aliqui quandm^a Cantiam ppetuam de duobus capellanis ppetuis in dca Ecclesia cathedrali Sar. ibm imppm celebratm facere fundare creare erigere & stabilire possint vel possit. Et vltius Idm Dns Rex concessit & licenciam dedit p se & heredibus suis prefat Margarete Johi & Johi ac eor cuilibet q^a illi seu eor aliqui vel aliquis dare possint vel possit Mañium de Immer cum ptinen in com predco ac Advocaconem libe capelle in eodm Maño ac tria mesuagia ducentas Acras terr, trescentas Acras pasture, octo Acras p^{ti} & xxx^a solidat Reddus cum ptinen in Wyntborne & Homyngton in com Wiltes, necnon medietatem Mañ de ffolke cum suis ptinen. in com Dors, ac Advocaconem Eccle de ffolke eidm maño ptinen Que quidm oia & singla premissa cum ptin sunt Clari annui valor xxxiiij^{li} xvs. jd. que conceduntur decano & capitulo Eccle cathedrali predci & Successoribus suis & a intencone vt darent & concederent quendm^a annorm Reddm septemdecim librar. tresdecim solidos & quatuor denar. capellanis cantie predci in fforma sequente videlt vtriq eor p Stipendio suo octo libras n^{on} viginti solidos vltra p reddu domus siue mansionis capellanor. predictos & tresdecim solidos & quatuor denar. inde ad inveniend. panem vinũ & ceram p missis celebrand. & officijs diuinis faciem & Exequend in quad^m capella Eccle predce p ut p dcm script Indentatũ Dat scdo die Maij Anno regni Regs Edwardi quarti post conquestm duodecimo Sigillis Margarete Johnis & Johñs sigillat plenior apparet = xxxiiij^{li} xv^s jd

58. 21. Forwardis Chauntre in Mere, Richard Chafynne of the age of xxth years Incumbent. (amongst others the following) Willm Browne, Alyce his wiff, and Phillippe his sonn holde by Indenture dated the viijth of Marche in the xxxiiijth yere of the reigne of kinge Henry the viijth for tme of their lyves iiij closes of pasture lyinge togethyther called forwardis als north heyas (in Motcombe in co. Dorset) cont in all by est. viij acr. and payith yerely = xviijs.





The Pepys of South Dorset.

A DIARIST IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.

By W. BOWLES BARRETT.



THE question suggests itself—have we, as a Club, given sufficient attention to the Diarists of Dorset? When their diaries can be traced, they will frequently be found to be full of transcripts from life—quiet country life it may be—yet more fascinating than many of the efforts to revivify the past through the medium of historical romance or romantic history. So far as I am aware, the only South Dorset diary which has been pretty fully reproduced is that of William Whiteway, of Dorchester.* (A.D. 1618-1634.) But Whiteway's diary seems to have been more in the nature of a chronicle, than an unsophisticated account of family and social life.

It is now nearly 60 years ago that in one of our local papers there appeared copious extracts from a diary kept by John Richards, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Warmwell, during five years from 1697 to 1701. The diary affords a delightful insight

* *Proceedings*, Dorset Field Club, Vol. XIII. (1892), 57.

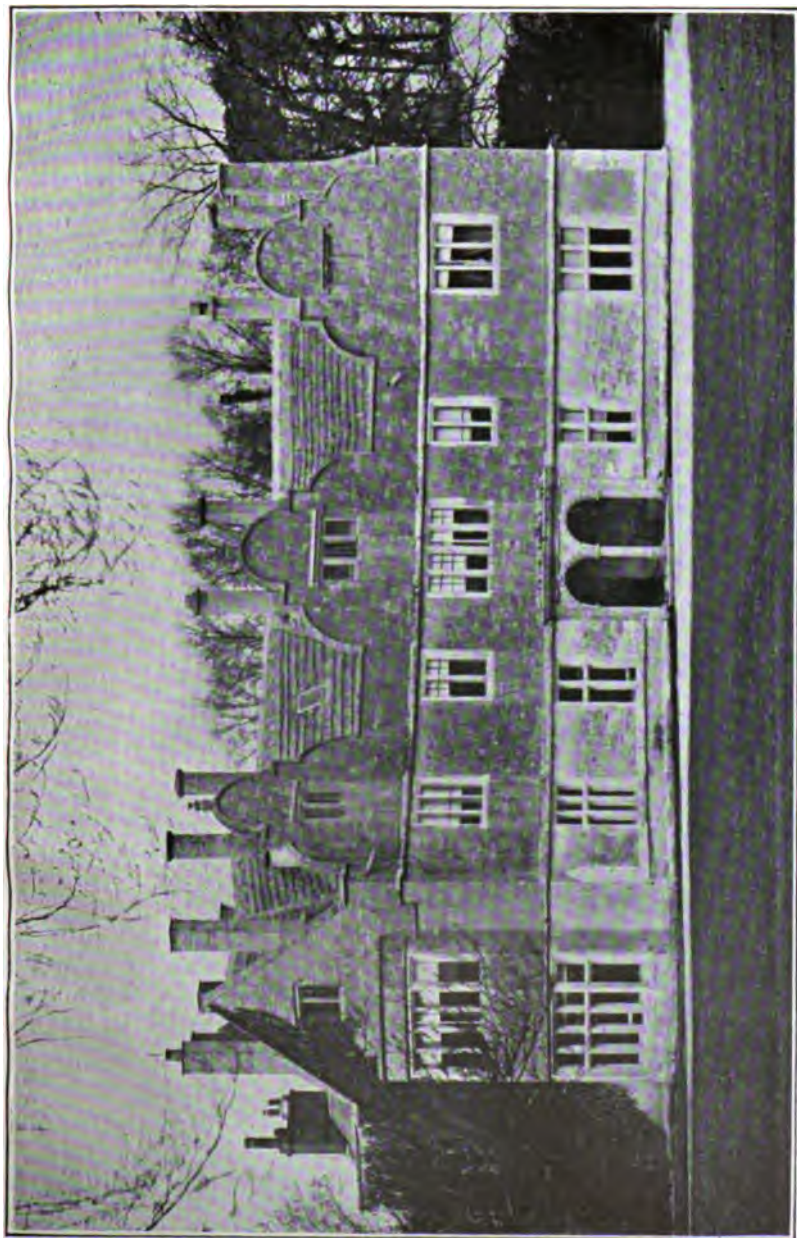


Photo by]

WARMWELL HOUSE.

[W. Pouncy.

into the simple life of a Dorset landowner of position upwards of 200 years ago, and is the more interesting as it begins not many years after Pepys had finished his immortal diary. The extracts referred to are now practically forgotten and unknown. I do not know who is the present possessor of the original diary. I happen to possess a manuscript copy of the extracts, and, as Mr. Richards is undoubtedly entitled to be styled "The Pepys of South Dorset," it occurred to me that it would interest the members of our Club if an attempt were made to collate and comment on this attractive record.

Warmwell is a small sequestered village delightfully situated off the main roads, about equi-distant (seven miles) from Dorchester and Weymouth; it is almost surrounded by one of those glorious gorse-covered heaths — Nature's unfenced, untouched gardens—which, to my mind, rank among the chief beauties of Dorset. Warmwell has, too, a fine stream, a tributary of the Frome, and a picturesque water-mill. Few parts of Dorset have such a charm for me as the lovely heaths of Warmwell and West Knighton.

Mr. John Richards was of Dorset extraction; his pedigree appears in *Hutchins*.* He had been a London merchant, and was a man of refinement and financially of good means. He appears to have resided at one time in Italy. He had a fair knowledge of Italian, which he found useful for making entries in his diary on certain occasions, as I shall shortly explain. He was an intelligent reader and played the bass viol. We remember Macaulay's remarks as to the gross uneducated 'squires of the 17th century; these observations, in any case, do not apply to the Warmwell 'squire.

Having retired from business in London, Mr. Richards purchased the Manor of Warmwell in 1687 and settled there; this was ten years before he began his diary. He resided at Warmwell until his death in 1721; he and his wife were both buried there, she surviving him only two years. Certain of

* *Hist. Dorset*, Vol. II., Ed. 3, 499.

their descendants allied themselves with some of the principal families in the county.

A few years before Mr. Richards settled at Warmwell the estate had belonged to Mr. John Sadler, a learned and remarkable man, a favourite of Cromwell, and formerly Town Clerk of London. Having suffered great losses at the Restoration, he retired to Warmwell, and there led a private life.

Let us now take a view of Mr. Richards' surroundings in his new home. His wife was a lady of a somewhat irritable and excitable disposition. Mention is frequently made of their son, John; there was also a younger son, William. Mr. Richards had a brother, James Richards, who also had been a London merchant. Soon after the former had settled at Warmwell, James Richards bought the Manor of West Knighton, an adjoining parish, and there built his seat, so that the two brothers were neighbours. The house is now a farmhouse, occupied by Mr. Bartlett. The residence of our diarist, Mr. John Richards, was the handsome stone-built mansion, called Warmwell House, said to have been erected by Sir George Trenchard, and now belonging to Captain R. B. Foster.* He farmed his own estate, attending Dorchester markets on Saturdays to deal in corn and sheep. His favourite hostelry there was the old "Antelope" in South Street. He kept his greyhounds and enjoyed a fair amount of coursing. He bred "Shake-bag" cocks; these were, I believe, fighting cocks, which were carried to the fighting pit and there shaken out. The water-mill at Warmwell was part of his domain; the river he calls "my river," and there his swans added to the beauty of the landscape. His gardens were carefully tended; they contained choice pear and apple trees, also mulberry and fir trees; potatoes are not mentioned, but the 'squire grew asparagus, which he sometimes spelt "Sparrow-grass." The gravel walks and squares, as appears by the diary, were kept well rolled. As regards his personal appearance he

* Some interesting notes on Warmwell House, by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, appear in Vol. XXV., xlv., of the Club's "Proceedings,"

tells us that he had two periwigs "new come from London," one with "a sad cawl" and the other "of a lighter cawl made by a Frenchman." We can picture him as he went to dine with his friend and neighbour, Mr. Henning, at Poxwell House, picturesquely clad in the wig of the "lighter cawl," in a black cut-away coat open at the breast to show the daintiest of ruffles in the whitest of cambric (of which gentlemen in those days were so fond), with knee-breeches, black silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. The 'squire was a smoker and snuff-taker, but wished to reform, for he writes on "Thursday, the 19th Octr., 1699, I began to leave off snuff and tobacco, having taken none all this day."

The journal abounds in variety, and throughout is reminiscent of rural Dorset at a time when the flaring light of acetylene lamps and the braying of a motor-horn announcing the approach of the monster with a cloud of evil-smelling dust, were still unknown. It conjures up the life and gossip of the countryside, as the Pepys of South Dorset relates, almost daily, circumstances connected with the home life of himself and his neighbours, the management of his estate, the births of colts, calves, and lambs, the transfer of his stock from meadow to heath, the lending of ferrets and his dealings in corn and hay. One day we are with the diarist listening to a sermon in the adjoining parish church of West Knighton, from a text taken from the Epistle to the Colossians, on another, the Rector of Moreton is negotiating a lottery transaction, and then, again, we are following the hounds as they course on the borders of Warmwell heath, or are hearing the penitent confession of a poacher.

Mr. Richards' son John was educated at Wimborne Grammar School, Mr. Lloyd being then Headmaster. The diarist had an intimate friend at Wimborne, a Mr. Philip Traherne, and usually put up at his house on his visits to the town:—"3rd June, 1700, I took my son John with me to Wimborne where we lodged at Mr. Traherne's yt night. The 5th ditto I left Jack with Mr. Lloyd at school, to pay £12 p. ann. for his bord

and schooling." The school fee, £12 p. ann., was equal to about £24 in the present day. The Diarist kept an inventory of John's outfit at Wimborne; this comprised, amongst other things, two silver spoons, twelve muslin neck-cloths and five night-caps; quite a sufficient number of nightcaps, one would suppose, for a boy at a public school! Mr. Richards says but little about his younger son, William, beyond carefully recording the following:—"This afternoon (26th Augt., 1697), my boy Wm. was put into trowsers for good."

Wimborne School was renowned for its cock-fighting; this usually took place on Shrove Tuesday, but Mr. Richards mentions it as occurring once on the Thursday in Shrove week; he writes:—"Wednesday, 19th Feb., 1700-1, I went to Wimborne, where I saw the scholars' cock-fight the next day, being Thursday, the 20th." The next entry refers to one of his fighting cocks:—"12th March, 1701. This evening my great shake-bag cock, given me by Coll Trench^d, was mortally wounded with a pike-prong by Mr. Bound's * man and dyed thereof the same night."

Mr. Richards was accustomed to meet on easy and familiar terms the landed gentry and the clergy of the neighbourhood. Amongst his friends, all or most of whom were hospitably received at Warmwell House, were Mr. Tregonwell Frampton, of Moreton, keeper of the running horses to William the Third, Col. Trenchard, of Litchet, Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Mr. Serjeant Bond, of Grange, Major Floyer, of Stratton, Mr. Henry Henning, the owner of Poxwell and M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 1679 to 1694, Captain D'Oyly Michel, of Dewlish, Captain Edward Lawrence, of Affpuddle, Mr. John Williams, of Lewel, the Churchills, the Frekes, the Goulds, Parson Bound and Parson Read, Rectors of Warmwell and Moreton, respectively.

A cousin of Mr. Richards was Idith Long, of Dorchester. We only get occasional glimpses of her in the diary, but she

* He was Rector of Warmwell; we note, then, that he kept a man-servant.

seems to have been a favourite, and was a frequent visitor at Warmwell House.* The Rev. Charles Long, the stipendiary of Charminster, was also a visitor there; he was no doubt a relative, as he succeeded to the Rectory of Warmwell on the death of the Rev. Cuthbert Bound.

The 'squire appears to have dined between 1 and 2 o'clock. Informal "dinings out" in the country in those days were frequent. People "looked in" at their friends' houses, and if they found them at home they dined with them, but if not they went farther, at the risk of faring worse; thus:—"This day, 13th Mar., 1700, Mr. Read, of Morton, and his wife came here to dine with me, but, not finding me at home, went to Mr. Knight's, of Knighton." The Rev. Henry Knight was Rector of West Knighton, and an excellent man he was. †

* John Longe, in 1630, was Governor of the Company of Freemen of the Borough of Dorchester under the Charter of Charles I. 2 *Hutchins' Hist. Dorset*, Ed. 3, 338.

† The Rev. G. W. Butler, the present Rector, informs me that when the wooden floor of the chancel of West Knighton Church was, some time since, removed, previous to tiles being laid down, a stone slab was found buried under the Holy Table, bearing an inscription to Mr. Knight's memory. The slab was then reinterred, by the builder employed, under the tile pavement. The following is a copy of the inscription, which is interesting, especially as it refers to a very early denunciation of the Slave trade. It is scarcely couched in classical Latin, nor is the spelling perfect:—

H. K.
 Henricus Knight A.M.
 Olim a Sacris & Secretis Episcopo Ironsibe
 Prebendarius Ecclesiae Herefordiae
 Dispositionis Lenis
 Rectus in Fide
 Integer Vitae
 Oppugnator Superstitionis Papalis
 Et communis Servitutis
 A persecutione & inhumanitate abhorret
 Hinc religionii ipsi Ornamento
 Animam ejus per acta Musices recreavit
 Hujus Parochiae annos 40^a Rector dignissimus
 Obijt IX Kalendas Aprilis
 Anno Aræ Christianæ.
 MDCCXXX.
 Aetatis suae
 LXVII.

A pleasant gathering at the Manor House is chronicled in September, 1699, when "Wm. Churchill, of Dorchr., with his sonn, Captn. Joseph Churchill, and my bro., James, were here, and dined with me, and then Captn. Joseph Churchill brot. me a silver caudle-cup, weg. 45 ounces, from his bro., Major Wm. Churchill." *

Then, again, "13th, Xber, 1697. This day I dined at Major Floyer's, at Stratton, wth Mr. Henning, Mr. Richd. Churchill and Mr. Plays." "Sunday, the 30th July, 1699. This afternoon Mr. Tregonwell Frampton was here and stayed till past 9 at night."

There is but slight reference in the Diary to Medical Practitioners: in cases of illness, the Diarist resorted to his friend, Parson Read, Rector of Moreton, distant about four miles; the Rector dabbled in medicine, and sometimes even performed slight surgical operations. † Ague in Mr. Richards' time was far more prevalent than now: his son William having an attack, Mr. Read was sent for and prescribed for him "Jesuites powder," (*i.e.*, Peruvian bark).

In May, 1698, we find Mr. Richards going to Wimborne and Litchet to visit his friends, Mr. Traherne and Col. Trenchard:—"31 May, 1698. I set out with my boy Jack and Pymer" (one of Mr. Richards' men), "for Wimborn, and arrived there by 11 of the clock at y^e White Horse Inn, being the Post-House, whence we removed to Mr. Philip Traheren's house and lodged there yt night and stayed there Wednesday the 1st June and yt night. Thursday morning, the 2d, we rode thence to Pool, accompanied by Mr. P. T., and thence to Litchett and dined with Coll. Trenchard, and thence we came home yt night."

Mr. Serjeant Bond, of Grange, was esteemed by the Diarist both as a friend and a lawyer:—"16 May, 1698. I rode to

* "Caudle, a confection made of ale or wine, eggs, sugar, and spices, to be drunk hot."—Bailey's Dietry, 1733.

† A mural monument to his memory stood in the old Church at Moreton: the inscription stated that he was "useful to his neighbours in all capacities, in . . . healing their bodily distempers as well as," &c.

Grange to old Mr. Serjeant Bond's welcome home and dined with him." Mr. Richards was not slow in shewing his appreciation of the friendship of his more valued acquaintances. Some time afterwards he dined again with Mr. Bond "to whome," he says, "I then presented my 12 silver-hafted knives and ye 12 forks belonging to 'em." * No evidence here of the boorishness of the country squire of the seventeenth century, of which Macaulay wrote!

When Mr. Weld presented Mr. Richards with a haunch of venison, he at once called together his friends to partake of it.

About this time the 'squire wished to enlarge his borders. Watercombe is a farm in Warmwell Parish, and Mr. Richards coveted it. "This 26 April, 1698, at Puddletown Fair, told old Mr. Loder, of Dorchr.,† that I could propose something to him that might be worth him some guineas." On the face of it a very kind proposal! "Monday, the 2 May, 1698. Meeting old Loder this day at the Antelope yard at Dorchr., I took him thence to Mrs. Baker's coffee-house and told him my inclination to purchase Watercomb, and that if he could bring it abot. I would give him cinq ps d'oro" (*i.e.*, five pieces of gold; guineas we may suppose). Cunning Mr. Richards! But it does not seem that his wish was ever gratified. Next year, however, he did buy another estate close to Warmwell, *viz.*, the Manor of Lewel. The 'squire shall tell the story of how it came about in his own words:—"Sunday, the 17th Sept., 1699. This day Mr. Jno. Wms., of Lewell, was here and dined with me, when he offered me Lewell farme and all its appurtenances and estates at Lewell for £5,200." "Wednesday, the 20th, ditto. This morning Mr. Jno. Wms., of Lewell, came, as he pretended, to shew me an old Lease of letting his farme at £240 p. ann., but, indeed, as it appeared, to tell me he would sell it for £5,000." ‡

* Mr. Nathaniel Bond, of Creech Grange, the Great-great-great-grandson of Serjeant Bond, tells me that he now has these knives and forks in his possession.

† Doubtless Andrew Loder, sen., Mayor of Dorchester, 1694 (2 *Hutchins' Hist. Dorset*, Ed. 3, 354), buried at All Saints' Church, 1707 (*ibid* 378).

‡ The equivalent of about £10,000 at the present day.

Mr. Richards buys the estate, and the vendor, John Williams, and his brother, Winston, wrangle over the purchase money. "Sunday, the 22d Oct., 1699. Mr. Jno. and his bro^r., Winstone Williams, came hither and dined with me, and in the afternoon had a falling out twixt ymselves abot. the latter's pretensions to have p^t of the purchase money of Lewell." Barely two years after this Winston Williams came to a tragic end; he was a Landing-waiter at the Weymouth Custom House. We learn, from another source, that he and Mr. William Freke, brother of Colonel Freke, of Upwey, "dranke punch to a greate hight," and, a quarrel arising, they went to a green plot in Weymouth, at or near where the Royal Terrace now stands, and fought with swords. Williams was wounded in the stomach, and died the next day.

We get a glimpse of two Sunday gatherings at Warmwell House, one at Midsummer and the other on New Year's Day: "Sunday, the 10th July, 1698. Col. Trenchard, Mr. Henninge, and Captn. Trenchard came in morning to hear Mr. Bound preach. I went to Poxwell" (Poxwell House) "and dined with [them], and thence in the afternoon we came all down hither in ye Collonell's coach." This private carriage, belonging to Colonel Trenchard, is the only one which Mr. Richards mentions. Then on the following New Year's Day he had a small dinner party, consisting of Cousin Idith Long (who, no doubt, was the life of the party), Parson Bound and his son, Mr. John Williams, of Lewel, some of the Balston family, and John Vie, the farmer of Lewel. So we see that it was not thought out of the way for the 'squire of Lewel and the farmer there to dine together in good fellowship on New Year's Day.

Matters of public interest were recorded in the diary: the following refers to the peace of Ryswick—an event of great importance:—"Thursday, the 21st Oct. 1697. This day the proclamation of peace came to Dorchr having been proclaimed in London the 19th instant." Then again:—"7th Nov., 1700. This days gazet gave an acct of the King of Spaine's death wch happened ye 1st inst new style."

We have mentioned Parson Bound (as he is usually called by the Diarist). This was the Revd. Cuthbert Bound, who had already held the living of Warmwell for 30 years, when Mr. Richards came to reside there. Mr. Bound naturally occupies a rather prominent place in the diary. He supplemented his slender income by taking a few pupils. He was the authority for the very curious prophecy of Mr. John Sadler, named above, (quoted 1 *Hutchins' Hist. Dorset*, Ed. 3, 435. note f.). This prophecy, made shortly after the Restoration, dealing with matters of national interest, attracted considerable attention at the time, and Mr. Bound was summoned to appear before the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County to make an affidavit in verification; but, as Mr. Sadler was, we are told, "much disordered in his senses" long before his death, they might, doubtless, have saved themselves the trouble. Mr. Richards and the Rector were, for long, on good terms, and used to go out together "to look for a hare." As time went on, however, their friendship waned, in consequence, it seems, of some piece of scandal at Owermoigne fair. The Squire complainingly writes:—"Sunday, the 23rd July, 1699. Mr. Bound has not been to see me since this day three weeks." Then follows an incident which occurred soon afterwards, near Warmwell Church:—"Thursday, 10 Aug., 1699: This morning passing by Flower's house Mr. Bound peept over the hedg by the Tower and sneeringly ask'd me how I did. I looking up upon him reply'd 'Oh, be y^e there: never the better for y^e, and so left him.' Our Pepys had been confined to his house by an attack of gout; that was, probably, the reason of the Rector's sneering manner. Less than two years afterwards, Mr. Bound was carried off by the small-pox; nevertheless, he was buried in the chancel of Warmwell Church, so little regard was had in those days to sanitary precautions:—"Sunday, the 21 of December, 1701. This morning about . . . of the clock, Cuthbert Bound, Minister of Warmwell, dyed of the small-pox and was buryd in chancell Tuesday the 23rd ditto."

There is a curious entry under date of 5th March, ¹⁶⁹⁹/₁₇₀₀:—"Mary Bound's hair was cutt off, weig. 4½ ounces, to make a

petiwig for Jack." Was Mary Bound a daughter or other near relative of the Rector? It seems not unlikely, if we recall Macaulay's description of the rural clergy in the 17th century. It is sad to think of a fair girl being shorn of so large a quantity of hair just to make a wig for a schoolboy. Mr. E. Fynes-Clinton, the present Headmaster of Wimborne Grammar School, tells me that he thinks it very probable that the pupils there, or at any rate the elder ones, did formerly wear wigs, but that he has not succeeded in finding any mention of the subject. In a memoir of Dr. Busby, * the famous Headmaster of Westminster School in the middle of the 17th century, is a portrait of "Dr. Busby with his favorite pupil." The pupil was Robert South, then about 18 years of age, afterwards the great orator and Dean of St. Paul's; they are both wearing wigs.

We have referred to the social amenities of Mr. Richards and his friends. The diarist purchased his wines from a distance in wood and bottled them. Thus he records receiving a cask of port wine from London, a quarter cask of Malaga, bought at Lyme, and "bro^t home by Mr. Eyre in my little cart," and the sending of two men "with my cart and 5 horses to Mr. Sergt. Bond's at Grange for my hogsh^d of Clarett." I suppose that the large team was necessary in consequence of the roads being very bad. As to his beer, he was careful to brew it in October, and terms it "my Oct. drink." Nor did the 'squire object to cherry brandy. He writes:—"This evening," (31st March, 1701), "8 quarts of Mr. Hill's brandy were put to ye black cherries in my old wicker bottle."

Turf and wood formed the principal fuel; there was then, as now, an inexhaustible supply of turf in the bogs of Warmwell and Moreton Heaths. Mr. Richards writes on one occasion of 6,500 turves being "fetch'd home." Coal from Weymouth is mentioned but once. In fact, Mr. Richards had but little

* "Memoir of Richard Busby, D.D. (1606-1695), with some account of Westminster School in the 17th century, by G. F. Russell Barker."—Lawrence and Bullen, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, 1895.

communication with Weymouth; his interests were inland. But reference is made to "the Weymouth woman"; she seems to have called occasionally at Warmwell House, probably with fish.

Here comes an entry interesting to Naturalists. The Kite, a bird now an accidental visitor only in Dorset, was common in Mr. Richards' day. In 1697 he writes:—"Yesterday I by chance rescued one of my chicken from the Kite."

The 'Squire justifies his conduct in parting with a favourite cat, but he is slightly inconsequent. He writes:—"11th Oct, 1699. This morning I sent my barn-cat to Farmer Vie, of Lewell, to keep in his barn there, being a choice male catt, but, having found ye way into my pigeon's house, I was forced to put *her* away." His dog he put to a profitable use: "Friday, the 16th Sept., 1698, my dog Quon was killed and baked for his grease, of which he yielded 11lb."

I must, in justice, record the fact that Mr. Richards did a little mild betting and that he didn't always win; but he does not seem to have staked more at one time than a guinea or thereabouts, and the bets were not on horses, but on events of passing national interest. There was some kind of a club at the "Antelope," Dorchester, (the house being then kept by a Mr. Meatman—a singularly appropriate name); it was at this club, on a Saturday in 1701, that the diarist had a bet with Captn. Trenchard. "This afternoon," he says, "at the Club at Meatman's I layd a wager of a guinea with Captn. Trenchard that 5 new regiments were raised by his maty. King Wm. by this day 12 muneths." He had two bets with a Mr. Penny: "Mr. Penny layd me 2 bottles of claret that Barcelona was taken by the French and this day in their possession, and 6 bottles more that the Duke of Saxony remd. not King of Poland." Mr. Penny seems to have won his wager as to Barcelona, and Mr. Richards had the best of it as to the King of Poland.

Then, again, Parson Read, of Moreton, and the Squire dabbled in lottery tickets. Lotteries were frequent at that period:—"26th Jany., 1697-8. Mr. Tho. Reed, minister of Moreton, came hither to see me and dined here, he pressing me very earnestly

to buy his 5 blank tickets in ye million lottery at £5 5s. per ticket. . . with the accruing interest thereon of two years. . . the said 5 ticketts so amounting to £26 5s. Whereupon to gratifie him I accepted of them accordingly."

Our Pepys was not bald of dry humour; here is a delicious entry relating to an application for a loan made by his cousin, Thomas Symes, of Came:—"Sunday, 10 Oct., 1697. Tho. Symes came hither to borrow £20 of me, but went away without it."

Interesting references occur to persons, businesses, and places in the neighbourhood. We find that a watchmaker was in business in Dorchester in 1698:—"Wednesday, 23 Feb., 1697-8. How of Dorchr watchmaker was here and opened and cleansed my pendulum clock and did something to my Jack." Another watchmaker lived at Puddletown. The "Red Lyon" at Wareham is mentioned.

A word now as to wages and prices at the chief period covered by the diary, viz., the close of the 17th century. The problem of ascertaining the purchasing power of the currency at different periods is, owing to the present entire change of circumstances, an extremely difficult one. In the diarist's day, labour, rent, meat, butter, and eggs were much cheaper than now; on the other hand, bread, sugar, coffee, groceries, and luxuries generally, as also travelling, were more costly. Prices, also, varied greatly at different seasons of the year and in different parts of the country; the coinage, too, was debased. In that marvellous work by Prof. Thorold Rogers, cited below,* prices are given, but no attempt was made to institute comparisons with prices at the date of publication. However, taking everything into consideration, probably we shall not be far wrong if we put the purchasing power of £1 of Mr. Richards'

* "History of Agriculture and prices in England from the year after the Oxford Parliament, 1259, to the commencement of the Continental War (1793), compiled entirely from original and contemporaneous records by James E. Thorold Rogers": Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1887. It is to be noted that W. Stanley Jevons' "Investigations" do not commence until 1782.

money as being equal to about £2 now. Thus we can arrive, approximately, at the equivalents of wages and prices in Dorset at the period in question. Now as to wages:—Mr. Richards employed, in 1701, a working-bailiff, who had responsible duties. He was “to serve me at Lewell and to take care of all my concerns there as well of sheep, black cattle and tillage, as of hay making, &c., also to buy or sell for me at Warmwell, and in fine to doe me his utmost services in what I order him for £18 pr. ann. wages, and find himself in meat, drink, and lodging in my house at Lewell.” The working-bailiff thus had the equivalent of £36 a year with lodging; the head-hind received the equivalent of £26 a year, “bord wages”; the under-carter had the equivalent of £9 a year “in house”; the dairy-maid received a sum equal to £5 10s. now, and Susan Masters, an interesting typical example of a “general” (she being “house-maid, cook-maid, and also to help about my dairy-business”), received wages equal to £5 10s. at the present day; Mr. Richards adds, “if I find shee deserves it I am to give her 2s. 6d. more at year’s end.” Meagre encouragement for poor Susan in her multifarious duties! The hiring of servants was done orally, care being taken to have a witness present whose name was recorded in the diary; “covenant money,” too, was paid.*

At a time when no provision existed for educating the poor, Mr. Richards was not unmindful of the instruction of his servants. He writes:—“The 23rd Jan^y, 1698-9. I this day

* We have in the diary the following prices at Warmwell, viz. :—**1697.** Old Ewes, 11s. 3d. each; Wheat, (ground), 6s. 1d. per bushel; Choice Oats, 6s. 8d. per Great Sack. **1699.** Sheep Skins, 1s. 6d.; and Lamb Skins, 9d. each; Oats, 11s. per Great Sack; Old Ewes, 11s. each; Seed Barley, 3s. 4d. per Bushel; Chilver Hogs and Barren Ewes, 12s. each. **1699-1700.** Cow and Calf, £4.

From the following prices, selected from Prof. Rogers’ work, we may obtain a further general idea of prices in Dorset in Mr. Richards’ day:—**1685.** Labourers, Hull, 9d. per day. **1686.** Labourers, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Average ren’als, Lord Leicester’s estate, 6s. per acre. **1691-2.** Butter, Dorchester, 4d. lb.; Eggs, London, 4d. score. **1696-7.** (The next 11 are London prices); Bacon, 4s. stone (probably 14 lb.); Coffee, 10s. to 15s. lb. (roasted); Butter, 52s. cwt.; Sugar, 5d. to 8d. lb.; Wheat, 62s. quarter; Bread, 11d.; Raisins, 6d. lb.;

agreed with Mr. Raskar, of Dorchester, writing-master, to teach my servt., Jno. Pymer, to write and cast accts. at 5s. per quarter, and gave him 2s. 6d. entrance money; he began this day." Mr. Richards afterwards placed Pymer under the Rector's instruction: "The 17 Octr., 1698. My servt., Jno. Pymer, began to goe to School to Mr. Bound." His school must have been somewhat "mixed!"

The usual mode of travelling appears to have been on the saddle and pillion. It took six days to ride on horseback from Warmwell to London and back. Mrs. Richards jogged along over the rough and lonesome roads on a pillion. Mr. Richards' man, "Pymer brot. cousin Idith Long home behind him"; this was in 1698. Mention, however, is made of a coach that ran from the West to London.

In the absence of newspapers and frequent correspondence it was Mr. Richards' practice, in recording a fact, to enter the name of his informant—by no means a bad plan. Thus, in referring to Mr. Henning, the 'squire of Poxwell, he writes:—"Friday, 24 Nov., 1699. This evening Mr. Wms., coming from Poxwell, told me Mr. Hennings was esteemed a dying man." And again, "14th Sepr., 1698. The Earl of Bristoll dyed last Munday abot. 1 o'clock afternoon, as Robt. Lock tells me."

The *London Gazette* took three days to reach Warmwell; thus, the *Gazette*, published on Monday, arrived there by post on Thursday. So scanty and uncertain was communication between distant places that, on two occasions, the Warmwell 'squire was

Currants, 6½d. lb.; Iron-cast Fireback, 2d. lb.; Window-bars, 4d. lb.; Bricks, 20s. 1,000. **1698-9.** Wheat, London, 62s. quarter; Wheat, Dorchester, 56s. quarter; Barley, Exeter, 20s. to 24s. quarter; Hay, Dorchester, 30s. load; Hay, London, 50s. load; Bread and Tea, no prices given. Tallow, Dorchester, 34s. cwt.; Beef, Winchester, 28s. cwt.; Mutton same price; Beef, London, 2s. per 8lbs.; Pork, London, 2½d. lb.; Pullets, London, 1s. 8d. each; Chickens, London, 1s. 4d. each; Horses, Cambridge, £11 to £12; Coach-horses, £18; Sheep, 11s. to 12s. each. **1699.** Cheese, Oxford, 4½d. lb.; Fustian, London, 2s. 3d. yard; Cloth, London, 8s. yard (quality not stated); Serge, London, 2s. 2d. yard. **1700.** Tallow, Plymouth, 46s. cwt.; Butter, London, 7d. to 8d. lb. **1700-1.** Wheat, Exeter, 24s. to 40s. quarter; Candles, Cambridge, 5s. doz.

saluted as High Sheriff, under the false impression that he had had that honour conferred upon him. "29th Decr., 1698. This afternoon, abot. 4 o'clock, came two Sherborn Trumpeters to salute me as high Shereffe, &c.; an hour after 2 other from Captn. Coker on the same errand." Again, "7th Jany. 1701-2. Yesterday the Trumpeters came from Mr. Eastment to salute me Shereffe." Then Mr. Templeman, a well-known resident of Dorchester, the father, I presume, of Mr. Peter Templeman, the eminent Attorney of that town (who died in 1749), pays him a kindly visit: "Mr. Templeman came hither to make me a visit, but chiefly to bespeak the Under-Sheriff's place for his son." Some days afterwards the news arrived of Mr. Richards being "taken off from the Shrievalty," and I find no record of any further visit from kind Mr. Templeman.

The 'squire was not wanting in care for his parish church. He writes:—"This day, 4th April, 1698, I agreed with Jonathan Hayden . . . to new build the pulpit and his desk . . . for £5 10s., or, if he affirms on his conscience 'tis a hard bargain at the price, I am to give him 10s. more." Had Mr. Richards lived in this 20th century he could scarcely have shown more trustfulness than he did in leaving it to a builder to regulate his charges according to his conscience!

The poor old men of the village were called "Gaffers" and the old women "Gammers," or "Goodies," still common Dorset appellations. Amongst them Mr. Richards distributed by lot his bull beef, and also, on one occasion, an aged cow, which, curiously enough, bore the name of "Matthew." Surely an odd name for a cow!

The orphan children of the poor were put out to board by the parishioners with "Goodies" of the parish, or were apprenticed: "17th April, 1699. This evening Robt. Wilsheare, Nathan Grant, Jno. Thrasher, and my selfe agreed with Jane Voss to take Jno. Jasper's 3 children and keep ym at 18d. each, yt is 4s. 6d. the week for all threc,* we finding them clothes, which

* Equal to about 9s. of our money.

shee is to mend into the price aforesaid." It will be observed that the composition here is slightly confused.

It was on the 26th June, 1699, that the diarist records:—"Last night the gout came into my left foot;" during the next fortnight the transits from the left to the right foot and *vice versa* are pathetically recounted. At length, however, "both feet be^e pretty easy, I walked to my table and once about my room." For the gout Mr. Richards had recourse to leeches and anointed his feet with Neat's-foot oil.

Mrs. Richards' separate allowance for dress, &c., was £10 a year, equal to about £20 of our money; this our lady members will probably think not a very extravagant allowance for the wife of the Lord of the Manor; but even that sum was not always punctually paid.

Mr. Richards' leisured life must, on the whole, have been a very happy one; although, in addition to being troubled by the gout, he suffered from his wife's uneven temper, as the frequent entries in his diary (judiciously made in Italian), sufficiently shew. And so it happened that the year 1700 came in in a turbulent fashion: there was a domestic storm—a deep depression—on the 3rd January; but, a fortnight afterwards, Mrs. Richards lends her husband money, upon which peace, and seemingly love, are restored; he now calls her "my Alce" (short for "Alice"), and writes: "16 Jany. Borrowed of my Alce £16 2s. 6d. I owe her last year's allowance money, £10 os. od." The Italian entries are really the most amusing of any, and approach the most closely to those of the great Pepys himself. I was sorely tempted to reproduce them, but on consideration I determined, from sincere respect for Mr. and Mrs. Richards' memory, to refrain, and content myself with the translation of the following entry only; the original, it must be explained, appears the very next month after the "my Alce" entry; here it is: "Having kept myself for two days strange" (*i.e.*, distant), "she said to me in the morning if I did not mend my manners in a short time, she declared, &c." (what Mrs. Richards did actually declare we are not told), "upon which insolence losing all patience I burnt

my Will before her eyes." Shortly after this, Mrs. Richards went to London by the Dorchester coach : she seemingly returned too soon, for more Italian follows not long after.

In fascinating contrast to what he had written, Mr. Richards quotes the following from a letter received from a correspondent:—"I lately advised y^e of Mrs. Peter Harblin's death. This week Mr. Peter Harblin also dyed, most think through grief for the loss of his wife." Why did the South Dorset Pepys transcribe this?

Having thus had varied domestic experience, Mr. Richards' advice was sometimes sought in cases of home trouble; hence:—"Wednesday the 15th June 1698, by 7 in ye morning Cousin Mary Symes came hither from Came having layen there last night at Gammer Coward's. Shee came to complaine of her husband's intollerable humour, and went hence againe twixt 9 and 10 yt morning." The bad-tempered husband was Thomas Symes, the would-be borrower of the year before.

Nor was Mr. Richards free from some of the annoyances which usually attend country life; one of these arose from poachers. He writes:—"13th Oct. 1701. Coming home from Dorch', Knighton way, I espyed a pack of hounds with a man on horseback in my green lewell, ab' my chalk hills. Shortly after we espyed the hare (wch they pursued) in Knighton field; yt ran into my Brors adjoining mead hedg. I waited awhile to speak wth ye huntsman whome I met as he was rideing after the hounds in a wheat land, asking him by what authority he presumed to enter upon my ground disturb my sheep and break down my fences. He told me they were Dorch' dogs and he a gentleman's serv^t and at last after I had pressed to know his name and place of abode, he told me he was Counsell' Loder's * serv^t. I scolded him very passionately whip't off his dogs and forbad him coming any more in yt circuit on pain of having all

* Probably "old Loder," to whom the pieces of gold were offered (ante p. 37); or, perhaps, his son; Andrew Loder, senr., and Andrew Loder, junr., were both living at Dorchester at this time.

his dogs killed and himself soundly banged. Whereupon he packt away in hast and promised to come yt way no more." Then again:—"24 Oct. 1699. Wm Sampson of East Knighton in the parish of Winfrith, taylor, came hither (in co. of old Trent) to ask pardon for having been a-ferretting in Warmwell heath last Michmas Eve with John Stevenson of Fossell and Edwd Dunning of Winfrith, these 3 having been decoyed there by Edmund White of Fossell a notorious rabbit-stealer whose ferrett and pursenetts they had."

It will be observed that when Mr. Richards found a man poaching on his land, he threatened to "bang" him, not to send him to gaol, and that William Sampson was forgiven on his confessing his wrong-doings.

A man cut and carried away some brushwood; the diarist calls it by a good Anglo-Saxon word, "frith," (A. S. *wriðan* to wreathe). *

But there was another trouble: Mr. Richards' neighbour, Farmer Tibbs, kept a large number of pigs, which developed decided migratory tendencies, much to the annoyance of Mr. Richards, who had a prime "patch" of beans, nearing maturity. One day fourteen of neighbour Tibbs' pigs attacked the beans, but, as they did not destroy the whole crop, the good-natured Squire passed it over lightly; however, some days later, the pigs made another onslaught, which brought them and their owner into evil plight:—"Friday night the 24 Sept., 1697. 9 of Farmer Tibbs' pigs were found in Furzey Close and brought to poun, having eaten up the remainder of my beans which his 14 pigs left the other day." To the credit of Mr. Tibbs, be it said, that he called on Mr. Richards soon afterwards and made reparation.

The Squire and his neighbours had good sport in coursing, although facilities for preventing poaching were not so great then as now. Where can we find a more graphic account than

* "In town, in feld, in frith, and fen;" Poem by Laurence Minot, line 29, circa. 1339-40, in "Political Poems and Songs relating to English History"; Vol. I., edited by Thos. Wright, M.A., London, 1859.

the following of a day's coursing in South Dorset upwards of 200 years ago. I must explain that three of Mr. Richards' dogs were called "Minx," Paint," and "Tryk." "Wednesday morning, the 3 Oct., 1698. I went a coursing with Pymer and my two greyhounds; we put up 2 hares in my wheat stubble on down, one of wch Minx coursed down to wood, the other they coursed over ye down towards Poxwell and lost both. We put up another hare in Fryermain near my clover field wch they killed in Mr. Henning's barly stubble. Next we put up ye hare wch Farmer Tibs saw, and had a very long course at her chiefly wth Minx, but lost her almost run down. Coming home Paint put up another hare in Warmwell field neare 14 acres hedg, wch took ye field and ran such a course yt both my dog and bitch were tired, and Tryk almost dead yt we could scarce get him home."

And now, lest my hearers should be tired, too, like Tryk, I will bring this paper to a close.

I desire to record my thanks to the following gentlemen for help in some matters referred to in this paper, viz.:—To the Rev. Canon Mayo, M.A., Longburton; Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., Warmwell; Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., Milton, Evercreech; Rev. G. W. Butler, M.A., Broadmayne-cum-West Knighton; E. Fynes-Clinton, Esq., M.A., Wimborne; G. Banks, Esq., Crouch End; and K. J. Milne, Esq., West Ealing.





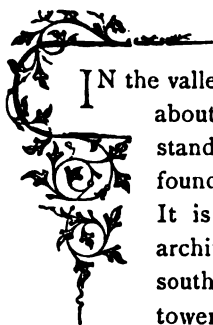
CHURCH OF SAINT WHITE, OR CANDIDA, AND HOLY CROSS,
WHITECHURCH CANONICORUM.



Whitechurch Canonorum.

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH, COMPILED FROM NOTES MADE AT
VARIOUS TIMES BY FORMER VICARS.

By the Rev. D. HOLLAND STUBBS.



IN the valley of the Char, near the village of Charmouth, about midway between Bridport and Lyme Regis, stands the ancient Whitechurch Canonorum, founded by King Alfred the Great about A.D. 897. It is a building composed of various styles of architecture, and consists of nave with north and south aisles, transepts, chancel, and western tower.

The first point of interest lies in the names by which it is so honourably known. It would therefore be fitting perhaps to observe what is generally believed to be the origin of the church and its dedication. Upon good authority it is considered to have been built by King Alfred, who united a few townships of which he was presumably the owner—for it is well known that the Kings of Wessex held great estates in all this district—and built a church of stone on this his royal domain. As a rule,

churches derive their names from the parishes in which they are built, but in all probability this parish derived its name from the church having been built of white stone, or possibly having been whitewashed.*

In his will, dated A.D. 901, King Alfred bequeathed Hwitan Cyrican to his youngest son Ethelwald. In the next century, about the year 1060, the then Rector of Withchirche, Guntard by name, who was Chaplain to William the Conqueror, "being desirous to retire into the Monastery of S. Wandragesil, prevailed upon the King to grant the two churches (Whitechurch and Sherston) to the monks of that house." Accordingly the Rectory of Witcerce was given by William to the Benedictine Abbey of S. Wandragesil, now called S. Wandrille (near Caudebec in Normandy), and was constituted a "cell of the abbey" under the name of Album Monasterium. This connexion lasted about a hundred and forty years, during which time the monks began to rebuild King Alfred's Church on a larger scale.

The Abbey of S. Wandrille surrendered the Rectory of Witcherch to the Church of Old Sarum in 1200. The right of presentation to the Rectory then passed to Sir Robert de Mandivel, a resident knight (whose name survives to this day in Mandivel Stoke), apparently on his undertaking to carry out the unfinished work of the abbots, and this was done in the Early English style in the early part of that century. This accounts for the different shapes of the arches and the admixture of Norman and Early English in the nave arcades. By the addition of transepts the church was now made 'cruciform.' It was on Christmas Day of the year 1240 that a charter was signed by which the Rectory and rectorial revenues were assigned to the Canons of the Cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells, from which time the church became known as Whitechurch of the canons, or, in its latinised form, Canonicorum. Thus we have the earliest

* NOTE.—This theory of the origin of the place-name is simple and in harmony with the well-known instance of "candida casa" in Galloway. *Vide* Article by the Rev. Charles Druitt in the Club's *Proceedings*, Vol. XIX., 1898.

name of Hwitan Cyrican about A.D. 900, then in William's charter to his Rector Guntard, Withchirche, in Domesday, Witcerce, and in later periods (1200) Whytecherche, (1228) Wittecheriche, (1240) Witcherche, or, in its latinised form, Album Monasterium, and then Whitechurch Canonicorum.

To make a tour of the church in systematic order it is best to proceed first to the outside of the western tower. This massive and lofty tower, in the Perpendicular style of architecture, is a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around, and is used as a landmark by vessels at sea when making for the port of Lyme Regis. With its buttresses it is thirty-two feet square and seventy-five feet high. The fine western window with three lights is, so far as the tracery is concerned, more modern, although a copy of the original. On either side of it there are canopied niches well preserved, but from which sacrilegious hands in times of religious



strife have torn down the effigies of the saints. The tower contains six bells, with inscriptions respectively as follows:—

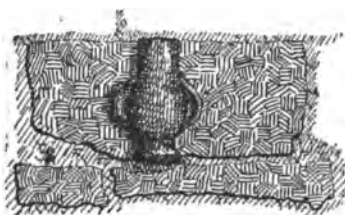
- 1 **P**lebs **o**mnis **p**landit **u**t me **t**am **s**epius **a**udit
- 2 GIVE · THANKES · TO · GOD · 1641 · 1 L · 16 ·
- 3 **Q**UO · DO · MI · NI · 1603 · R · P ·
- 4 **Q**UO · DO · MI · NI · 1608 · R · P · R · M ·
- 5 **D**R · AWE · NEARE · TO · GOD · R · L ·
- 6 HARKE · WHEN · I · CALL · COME · TO · CORCH · ALL ·
COME · TO · SARVE · GOD · OR · COME · NOT · AT · ALL ·
AN · NO · DO · MI · NI · 1669 · W · L · H · C · C · W · T · P ·
- 6 RING · IN · THE · CHRIST · THAT · IS · TO · BE · 1904 ·

In the walls of the church are embedded many fragments of carved stone which have been preserved from former buildings probably on the same site. On the south side of the tower, and high up, is an interesting stone carving of an archaic ship and an axe. On a separate panel, and a little higher on the right, will be seen another axe and an ancient weapon resembling an iron



socketted celt. On the north side is a perfect, unweathered specimen of the same curious weapon. The ship has been supposed by some to indicate that the donor of the tower was a merchant who had obtained, by the traffic of his ships, the wealth which enabled him thus to dignify and adorn his parish church, but a more probable explanation will be found later on.

A "spoked circle," supposed to be an old sun dial, but, more likely, a mystic symbol which had to do with solar myths, will be seen built into the south-east side of the diagonal buttress of the south transept. The most interesting fragment, however, and deserving of a paragraph all to itself, is fixed in the south wall between the tower and the porch.



THE HOLY GRAIL.

It represents a two-handled cup and is supposed to be a figure of the Holy Grail. It is similar in design to the Holy Grail as seen by Bishop Arculph in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem about A.D. 680. The Holy Grail, in mediæval legend,

is the Holy Cup used by Our Lord at the Last Supper, originally

the "San Greal," or Holy Dish, in which it is said Joseph of Arimathæa collected the Sacred Blood. There is a similar representation on a cross at Sancreed in Cornwall, of a one-handled cup, but it more probably refers to the "pot and lily," symbolical of the Annunciation and not to the Holy Grail. (Baring-Gould).

Particular notice should be taken of the south porch with its striking Inner Doorway, which is really a beautiful example of Norman work. The jambs are ornamented with circular shafts, having foliated capitals, and the circular head enriched with nail-head ornaments and pointed roll. On the eastern jamb and on



the inner side of it, will be seen four roughly-cut crosses, which are said to be consecration marks. These crosses, it is supposed, were first marked in holy oil by the bishop who re-consecrated the church, or some part of it, possibly after desecration by bloodshed, and were then chiselled in their present form to commemorate the event. Of special antiquarian and ecclesiastical interest also is the old sacring-bell-hut over the west

gable of the chancel. In this hung the bell that was rung at the consecration prayer in the Latin Mass before the Reformation. Nearly all over the country these sacring-bells and their huts were destroyed in Puritan times.

Projecting from the four corners of the porch are grotesquely-cut figures called gargoyles, evidently of earlier date than the part into which they were built. Others may be seen on the north side of the church, and the upper portion of the tower. On the north side also may be observed traces of a foundation which may be a remnant of the old Saxon portion of the fabric.

The Interior of the Church.—In the severely plain, yet most dignified interior, there is much more of interest than at first meets the eye of the casual observer, and much that is of great value to the student of ancient architecture. Attention is at once drawn to two arches of the south aisle, which are Norman. They date from the time of the re-building by the monks of the Benedictine Abbey of S. Wandrille. These foreign owners



began to re-place the earlier church with a larger structure in the then prevalent style of architecture.



The bowl of the font is Transition Norman work. It was discovered by a former vicar, the Rev. Sir William Palmer, in a field belonging to Berne Farm, and was erected by him on a base in character with the ancient piece of work.

On the east wall of the south transept there is a painted board with tablet to the memory of Elizabeth Floyer, dated 1666, and a hatchment above shewing the arms of Floyer impaling Mainwaring. The following quaint inscription sets forth the virtues of the good lady :—

Æsue 42.

Come, gentle reader, to bestow a teare,
 Upon her sacred duft doe not forbear,
*f*hee was a vertuous wife, a tender mother,
 A neighbour kind, theres *f*carse left such another,
 Though *f*hee bee dead her memory will find
 A name in her faire *i*'sue left behind
 And in her pious life, which here below
 With us, *f*hee was too good to stay we know,
 Who on her death bead thanked god most high
f'was not asham'd to live, nor feard to dye.

The vestry door should receive special attention, as it is considered a good example of mediæval architecture. Originally there was a rood screen or loft across the chancel arch, the remains of the entrance to which may still be seen in the wall above.

The chancel is a very large one for a country church. It is simply, but effectively, furnished and adorned with oak stalls, the

panelling being known as the 'linen pattern.' The altar is well raised, and the whole appearance of the sanctuary from the west end is of an elevating and devotional character. The east window is bold and impressive, but not old. It was placed there by the Rev. Sir William Palmer, a former vicar, 1846-1885. The altar rail is of the same date as the pulpit. One of the most striking features is the highly-decorated tomb of Sir John Jeffery, of Catherstone, with a recumbent figure of the knight, whose casque hangs overhead. Hard by is the smaller and less sumptuous tomb of John Wadham, of Catherstone, a kinsman of the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. There are remains of stones with matrices of missing brasses in the floor of the sanctuary. The old registers indicate that in this Church lie (in a nameless grave) the remains of a gallant sailor, Sir George Somers, born at Lyme Regis in 1554, the famous admiral who annexed the Bermudas in the reign of James I. No stone now marks the site, but a movement is on foot for erecting a tablet or brass to his memory.

The fine carved pulpit, which is Jacobean in style, was placed here in the time of James I. It serves to mark an epoch in the history of the church. Similarly-carved pulpits exist at Netherbury, Lyme Regis, and at Wootton Fitzpayne.

The north transept bears the date of 1128 on a small wooden cross built into the upper portion of the east wall. It was intended to include the shrine of S. White or Candida, around which such interest gathers. Here too stood, formerly, two altars, one under each window, lighted by two small lancets. Very good specimens of foliated capitals to the arcade are deserving of special notice, particularly that representing a leaf of the water avens, or herb bennet. The north wall, it is probable, was originally of the same design as the bays of the east wall, with a lancet window, replaced later by the three-light window.

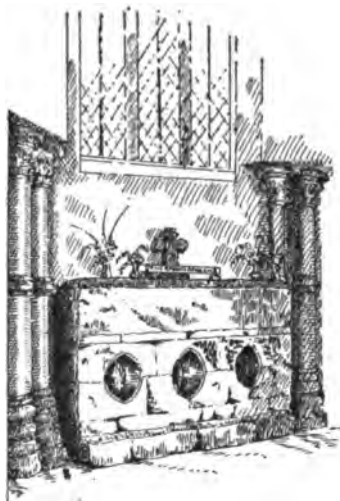
Beneath this window is the recessed tomb which is the reputed resting place of S. Wita, or Candida, and locally known as "the saint's shrine." The monument consists of two parts,

the lower, of a 13th century base brought from some other place, and rebuilt in its present position to bear the upper part, which is of older date. The three oval openings beneath the tomb are a common feature of such monuments. In these openings, handkerchiefs and other small articles were placed, in the belief that they would become possessed of healing virtues, and could then be carried to recover the sick. This coffin was opened by the Rev. Sir William Palmer, and was said to contain a small stone box in which were a few bones, but no documentary evidence remains of his act, nor any record of what he found there. On the top stands a small stone cross much decayed, which formed the finial of the east gable of the chancel. It was placed here for its preservation by the Rev. J. R. W. Stafford, a former vicar, in 1890. A second opportunity for examining the contents of the tomb presented itself, for in March, 1900, an ominous fissure appeared in the north wall, and it was necessary to underpin the walls, which was done by the then Vicar, the Rev. Charles Druitt. The movement of the soil and consequent settlement dislocated the old shrine, re-opening an ancient fracture in the stone coffin to such an extent that it became necessary to reset the broken end. It was during the execution of this work that the re-discovery of the relics was made.* The broken end of the coffin having been withdrawn, there was seen within the end of a leaden casket eight inches square; and on it, cast in raised letters on the lead, was found the following inscription:—

CT·RELIQ̄·SC̄E·W

This proved to be the square end of an oblong, ancient, leaden reliquary of 2ft. 5ins. It was badly damaged, having been ripped open from end to end. The incrustation of oxide on the

* *Vide* the Rev. Charles Druitt's paper, "Discovery of the Relics of S. Wita," in the *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette* for Sept., 1900.



torn edges seemed to shew that the damage was not recent; apparently it had been done some centuries before. In the reliquary were a number of large bones, a good deal decayed, presumably those of a small woman. These were not disturbed in their resting place, but one of the bones which lay uppermost, was measured and found to be $13\frac{7}{8}$ ins. long. The larger fragments found on the floor of the coffin were placed with the bones in the

reliquary, and all the smaller fragments and dust reverently collected into a small metal box and placed within the coffin. One side of the reliquary was complete and undamaged, and on it was found cast in similar raised letters on the lead the following inscription:—

✠ HIC REQ̄SCT̄ RELIQ̄E S̄C̄E WITE

(Here lie the remains of Saint Wita.)

The whole of the relics were carefully replaced in the stone coffin, the broken end being securely cemented in its place. Formerly, it is said, there was a painted inscription on the stone front of the tomb, but the only words decipherable were: Candida. Candidiorque

Now the great question of interest is: Who is this S. Wita, or Candida? Certain theories have been propounded from time to time, to account for her origin and the presence of her bones at Whitechurch, but none of these can so far be proved to be more

than conjecture. By some it has been thought that she was a virgin-martyr saint who suffered death under Maximian at Carthage, but it would be difficult to explain what she could possibly have had to do with a Dorset village. Some think that the abbots of S. Wandrille, perceiving a desirable connexion with a saint in the Roman calendar of the name of Candida, or White and Whitechurch, had her bones conveyed here. Others, again, that it is possible that a male saint of the name of White, or S. Candidus as he might be called, who suffered martyrdom near Utrecht in A.D. 755, is intended, as he was believed to be a native of western Dorset. But the best and most probable explanation of the mystery is that recently advanced by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who is a recognised authority on such subjects. He has kindly written the following notes expressly for this paper :

“Who was S. Candida, or S. White? No legend exists of her in England, but she has received recognition in Brittany under the Celtic name of Gwen, the Latin name of Candida, and the French name of Blanche, all of which have their equivalent in the English name of White. We can only conjecture as to her identity. Of Gwen we know a good deal. She was twice married. By her first husband she became the mother of S. Cadfan, the founder of Tywyn Church in Merionethshire, where his stone with inscription still remains. She was the daughter of Emyr Llydaw, a prince of Brittany, and her first husband was Eneas Lldewig. On his death she married Fragan, cousin of Cado, Duke of Cornwall. For some unknown reason, Fragan resolved on leaving Britain and crossing over to Brittany, in the latter part of the fifth century, and took with him his wife Gwen ‘of the three breasts,’ and his two sons with her, Gwenthenoc and James, and he settled near where is now the city of S. Brieuc, at a place still called Ploufragan, or the Plebs or tribal residence of Fragan.

“Shortly after their arrival in Brittany, Gwen gave birth to another son who was named Winwaloe, a notable saint, who died in the year 550. Gwen received the name of ‘the three

breasted' from an expression in use among the Welsh and Irish, descriptive of a woman who was twice married and who had children by both husbands. At Ploufragan there is a modern statue of her as a queen, but at Scaer is her holy well, yielding an abundant outflow of crystal water, and there she is called Candida.

"What little that is reliable concerning her we know from the life of her son S. Winwaloe, but legend has been busy with her name and story, and Sébillot, in his collection of folk tales collected in Brittany, tells some of the traditional stories connected with her. According to them the connection with England is still present, but she is fabled to have been carried off by English pirates to London, but she escaped from the ship with the loss of two fingers cut off by an axe by one of the pirates—according to another version, the loss of her left hand—and to have walked on the water back to Brittany. There the track of foam left by the tide as it turns is still called 'the track of S. Blanche.'



LE CHEMIN DE SAINTE BLANCHE.

"She must at one time have had a considerable *cult* in Brittany, as not only are there churches dedicated to her where she had her settlement of retainers, as at Plouguin and Pléguen, but there is also a parish of S. Gwen, and she is likewise venerated at S. Cast.

"In A.D. 919-921 there was a great influx of Bretons flying their country under their chief Matuedoi who came to England, as the Chronicle of Nantes says, 'with a great number of Britons,' and they brought with them the bodies of their saints. By this means a large number of the relics of old Welsh and Breton saints arrived in England. Athelstan, although not yet King, received the refugees kindly and planted them, there is reason to believe, in Cornwall and Wessex, of which Dorset was a part. At Wareham, in Dorset, have been found inscribed stones that belong to these settlers. Athelstan placed the relics in various churches, and it is quite conceivable that he gave those of Gwen, or Candida, to Whitechurch which his grandfather had founded.

"Now it is remarkable that nowhere in Brittany is it held that her relics were preserved; consequently it is not at all improbable that when the migration took place to England, the refugees carried with them the bones of the mother of some of their greatest saints, S. Cadfan, S. Winwaloe, S. Gwenthenoc, and S. James. It is possible that they conveyed those of Gwen, the 'three-breasted,' to England, and that Athelstan gave them to Whitechurch, partly influenced by the name it bore. If that be the case, then Whitechurch may congratulate itself in possessing the remains of a notable mother of saints. Her son, S. Winwaloe had, and has still, churches dedicated to him in Cornwall, Gunwalloe, Tresmere, etc., and in Devon, that of Portlemouth.

"There are several Candidas in Martyrologies, but none of these can be the S. Candida of Whitechurch. S. Candida, the martyr of Carthage, was a virgin, but both the history of Gwen and the legend of S. Blanche represent her as a married woman, and do not admit of her having been a martyr. It is possible enough that the emblems of a ship, a 'celt,' and an axe represented on the tower of Whitechurch may have reference to her legend, the axe that cut off her fingers, the ship in which she crossed the sea, and the 'celt' to symbolise the pirates."

In the church walk which runs along the outside of the church grounds there are many ancient stones built into the wall which at one time formed part of the historic building. There are also many other stones on which are carved texts of Scripture, the gifts of various bishops and other dignitaries of the Church.





The Cartulary of Cerne Abbey,

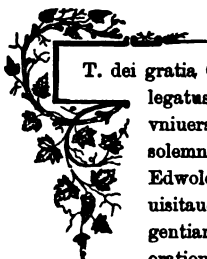
COMMONLY KNOWN AS

THE RED BOOK OF CERNE

IN THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(Class-mark Ll. 1.10.)

(f. 1a blank).



T. dei gratia Cant' archiepiscopus anglorum primas et apostolice sedis f. 1b.
legatus vniuersis sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Nouerit
vniuersitas uestra quod omnibus qui ecclesiam Cernel' in
solemnitatibus annuis beati Petri apostolorum principis et beati
Edwoldi confessoris seu infra xv dies sequentes pia deuotione
uisitauerint aut aliquod bonum transmiserint xxⁱⁱ dierum indul-
gentiam de diuina confisi misericordia concedimus. Et eos
orationum ac beneficiorum cant' ecclesie participes constituimus.
Valete.

Joc' dei gratia Sar' episcopus omnibus fidelibus ad quos presentes litere
peruenerint salutem. Nouerit vniuersitas uestra quod nos de beati Edwoldi
meritis et religiosorum fratrum Cern' monasterii orationibus confisi omnibus
parochianis nostris qui ad reedificationem predicti monasterii elemosinas suas
contulerint xv dies de penitentia sua eis relaxamus. Valete.

Jocel' dei gratia Sar' Episcopus omnibus fidelibus salutem in domino. Nouerit
vniuersitas uestra quoniam omnibus qui ecclesiam Cernel' in solemnitatibus annuis
beati Petri apostolorum principis & beati Edwoldi confessoris seu infra quin-
decim dies sequentes pia deuotione uisitauerint viginti dierum indulgentiam de
peccatis confessis de diuina confisi misericordia concedimus et eos orationum
ac beneficiorum Sar' ecclesie participes constituimus. Valete.

Anno domini M° CCC° xj xviiijKL. Julii die sancti Basilii episcopi et confessoris
Dominus Gilbertus Episcopus Enechudensis Hibern' dedicauit altare in capella
Abbatis Cernel' in honore sanctorum Stephani et Laurentii martirum et sancte
katerine virginis. Et in annuis festis singulorum concessit xx dies indulgentie.

Item Idem Episcopus Enechadunensis eodem anno in crastino sancti Basilii dedicauit totam Capellam de Infirmaria Cernelii in honore gloriose Virginis Marie sancteque Margarete et sancte Appolonie, concessitque ad singularum festa annua omnibus illuc venientibus xxx dies Indulgentie inperpetuum.

Anno domini M° CCC° xvij° Idus Martii Rogerus de Morteuaus Sar' Episcopus dedicauit magnum altare ecclesie monasterii Cernel' in honore dei genitricis Marie et sancti Petri apostolorum principis. Concessitque ad eorum singula festa xl. dierum indulgentiam inperpetuum.

M^d quod anno domini M° CCC° nonagesimo sexto xij^{mo} die mensis Nouembris Dominus Henricus Episcopus Enachdunensis Hibernie suffraganeus domini Ricardi Medford Episcopi Sarum dedicauit duo altaria in Capella de Nuthercerne videlicet magnum altare in honore omnium sanctorum et altare in australi parte siue Ela eiusdem capelle in honore sancte Etheldrede Virginis tempore domini Roberti xxij^{da} abbatis Sacristaria in manibus ejusdem abbatis existente.

1. 2a. Illustri domino suo H. Regi Anglie. Robertus Cerneliensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem et fidele seruicium. Sublimitati vestre notificamus que sunt feoda militum ecclesie nostre de tempore H. regis aui vestri et qui milites ea tenent. Robertus de ver tenet feudum vnus militis et preter hoc hydam et dimid' vnde censum reddere debet. Willelmus de monasteriis feudum vnus militis. Aluuredus de Nichole feudum vnus militis. Et feudum quod Jordanus iniuste tenet feudum vnus militis. Robertus de Muntsorel et Jordanus de wotton et Osbertus Kiggenhot et Hunfridus Makerel feudum vnus militis. Feudum quod Radulphus Redpole tenuit feudum est vnus militis. Hugo de Bosco dimid' feudum vnus militis. Robertus Russel feudum vnus militis quadam virgata minus tenet iniuste et contra uoluntatem conuentus quia nunquam auus suus illud tenuit de ecclesia neque pater suus nec tenere debet. Super dominicum ecclesie sunt feuda trium militum et dimid' cum tenura francolensium in villa Cernelii. Quisque autem istorum debet facere guardam ad preceptum vestrum apud Castellum de Corf vno mense per annum vel si vobis placuerit habere inde militem ad exercitum interim dimissa guarda duos milites ad vestrum seruicium inuenient.

Tales literas misit abbas Robertus et sunt scripte in Rotulo et in libro ad scaccarium London' apud Westmonasterium.

Anno Regis Henrici aui huius fuit scutagium assisum ad xx sol'. super feuda prelatorum. In anno eius ij°. Et tunc respondit abbas de Cerne per manus vicecom' de tribus militibus.

Anno eiusdem Regis v^{to} habuit idem Rex auxilium militum Angl' scilicet de quolibet feudo ij Marc' et tunc abbas eodem modo de tribus militibus.

Anno vij° et viij° fuit Tolosa assisa ad ij marcas et tunc abbas eodem modo de tribus militibus.

Anno xij° eiusdem expeciit Rex H. ad maritandam filiam suam de quolibet feudo militum Angl' duci Saxon' j Marc' et peciit quod quilibet qui de eo teneret in capite per literas suas patentes significaret quot haberet milites. Inter quos

significauit ei abbas de Cern' quod tenuit x milites pro quibus debuit seruiciu duorum militum tantum. Et scribitur in rotulo xiiijmo quod reddidit compotum de ij. marcis pro ij. militibus et quietus est. Et quod debet viij marcas pro viij. militibus quod non recognoscit quequidem viij marce nunquam fuerunt solute set in vj° rotulo Regis Ricardi fuit crusiat' illud debitum. In ceteris rotulis nihil inuenitur.

Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis xvij° soluit Abbas Cern' f. 2b. scutagium de Wascon' scilicet iiij libras de ij feudis que recognoscit et allocata est tall'.

(f. 3a blank).

In rotulo placitorum de anno vicesimo primo regis E. tercii inter placita de f. 3b. termino Michaelis.

Dominus rex mandauit hic breve suum de magno sigillo suo quod est inter communia de termino sancti Michaelis anno regni sui xvij. in hec verba. Edwardus dei gratia rex Anglie et francie et dominus Hibernie Thesaurarius et baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum nuper pro eo quod in vltimo parlamento nostro concordatum extitit quod religiosi et alii viri ecclesiastici qui ad parlamentum nostrum apud Westmonasterium ad diem Mercurii proximam post diem dominicam in medio quadragesime Anno regni nostri Anglie xiiij° tentum vbi prelati comites barones et communitates eiusdem regni ad idem parlamentum summoniti nonam garb' nonum vell' et nonum agnorum nobis pro expeditione quorundam negociorum nostrorum in partibus transmarinis concesserunt et qui decimas nobis per ipsos prius concessas de temporalibus spiritualibus suis annexis que ad decimam inter eadem spiritualia Anno regni domini E. quondam regis Anglie Aui nostri vicesimo taxata fuerant soluerunt de solucione none predictae pro predictis temporalibus suis sic ad decimam taxatis penitus exonerentur quodque de terris et tenementis per ipsos religiosos et alios viros ecclesiasticos post dictum annum vicesimum adquisitis eadem nona ad opus nostrum leuetur per breve nostrum mandauerimus venditoribus et assessoribus none predictae in comitatu Dors' quod demandam quam dilecto nobis in christo Abbati de Cerne qui ad parlamentum nostrum dicto die Mercurii tentum personaliter summonitus nou fuit sicut per inspeccionem rotulorum cancellarie nostre nobis constat per dicta nona garb' vell' et agnorum pro temporalibus spiritualibus suis annexis que ad decimam inter eadem spiritualia dicto anno vicesimo taxata fuerunt et nobis soluenda fecerunt supersederent omnino. Et si quid a prefato abbate pro dicta nona leuassent idem ei restitui facerent indilate. Ita quod eadem nona de terris et tenementis per ipsum abbatem vel predecessores suos post dictum annum vicesimum adquisita ad opus nostrum leuaretur iuxta concordiam supradictam. Ac iam ex parte prefati abbatis accepimus quod licet dicti venditores et assessores demandam quam eidem abbati pro nona predicta de temporalibus predictis nobis prestanda fecerunt omnino supersedissent virtute mandati nostri supradicti vobis nihilominus ipsum abbatem de huiusmodi nona de dictis temporalibus suis que ad decimam inter eadem spiritualia dicto anno vicesimo taxata fuerunt ad opus nostrum soluenda per

summonicionem scaccarii predicti grauiter distringi et inquietari faciatis minus iuste in ipsius abbatis dispendium non modicum et grauamen super quo supplicauit nobis sibi per nos de remedio prouideri. Nos volentes (1) ipsum abbatem in hac parte indebite onerare uobis mandamus quod viso mandato nostro predicto si uobis constiterit per nos taliter demandatum fuisse tunc exaccioni quam prefato abbati pro dicta nona de temporalibus suis predictis sic ad decimam inter spiritualia predicta anno xx^o taxatas (2), soluenda per summonicionem scaccarii predicti fieri facitis ad opus nostrum supersederi et ipsum inde ad id scaccarium exonerari et quietum esse faciatis. Et destructionem (3), si quam ei ea occasione fieri feceritis sine dilatione relaxari faciatis eidem. Prouiso quod nona predicta de terris et tenementis si que per ipsum abbatem vel predecessores suos post dictum annum xx adquisita fuerint si nondum levata fuerit ad opus nostrum leuetur iuxta concordiam supradictam Teste Edwardo Duce cornubie et comite cestr' filio nostro karissimo custode Anglie apud kenyngtone xxv^o die octobris anno regni nostri Anglie xvj regni vero nostri francie tercio. Et modo venit hic predictus abbas per Johannem Longesdon' attornatum suum et dicit grauiter se fore districtum per vicecomitem Dors' pro xixti. vd. ob. de nona predicta ac ai temporalia sua spiritualibus suis non forent annexa. Et petit sibi fieri in hac parte etc. secundum tenorem mandati regis supradicti. Et factio super hoc scrutinio rotulorum etc. compertum est in magno rotulo de anno xvij^o in Dors' quod xixti. vd. ob. exiguntur de abbate de Cerne de nona R'anno xiiij^o concessa unde xls. in villa de symondesberghe iijs. in villa de Tolr' frm. xs. in villa de winterborn' abbatis xls. in villa de Lang' iiijti. xvijs. vd. ob. in villa de pourstoke xxs. in villa de Cerne. vijs. en villa de hauakecherce xijs. iiijd. in villa de Minterne xvs. in villa de Rappole vjs. viijd. in villa de Wrth xxiijs. in villa de Kimerich xxxvjs. viijd. in villa de pakeswell xixs. in villa de Vrideford ijs. in villa de Stok' xxs. in villa de blokesworthe xxjs. iiijd. in villa de Affpuddle sicut continetur in rotulo xiiij^o et in rotulo de particulis comp. abbatis de schir' et sociorum suorum assessorum et venditorum none predictae in comitatu Dors' hic Tho existentibus. Scrutatis etiam rotulis que ad temporalia ipsius abbatis spiritualibus suis annexa. Compertum est in rotulis de particulis taxacionis temporalium cleri Sar' dioc' quod temporalia abbatis de Cerne in Simondisbergh archid' Dors' Decan' de brideport ad xiiijti. xixs. viijd. In winterborn' ad lxxijs. In Lang' ad. xixti. In Pourstoke ad cs. In Hauakecherch ad iiijti. In Cerne abb' Decan' abbi (4). mon' ad xxxvjti. xjs. iiijd. In minterne ad cxvs. viijd. In blokesworthe ad ixti. In affepudle ad ixti. vijs. iiijd. In rappole decan' de Dorcest' ad. vijti. In Kymerich ad. viijti. ijs. In Pokeswell ad xti. vs. iiijd. In wirdesforde ad. vjti. xjs. separatim taxantur juxta quam taxam idem abbas et predecessores sui nuper abbates loci predicti soluerunt decimas et alias quotas cum clero quociens et quando. Et hiis visis et prefato abbati expositis quia non liquet curie quod idem abbas pro aliquibus

1. (P) Nolentes.

2. (P) Taxatis.

3. (P) Districcionem.

4. (P) Albi.

temporalibus suis in villa de Tolre firm wrth et stoke taxatus existit quesitum est f. 4a. ab eo si quid dicere sciat quare particule none super ipsum in villis predictis assesse de ipso leuari non debent dicit quod in villa de Tolre fratrum est quoddam hamelett' vocatum Winfred egle in quo temporalia sua ad lxiij s, viij d. et in villa de wrth est quoddam hamelett' vocatum Remmescomb' et temporalia sua in eadem ad. xij li. xv s. ijd. Et in villa de stoke est similiter quoddam hamelett' vocatum wollesbrigg' et temporalia sua in eadem ad cxv s. taxavit cum clero quociens et quando etc. Et sic dicit quod temporalia pro quibus ipse assidetur ad nonam in villa de Tolre fratrum sunt in winfred egle in villa de wrth sunt in Remmescomb' et in villa de stoke sunt in wollebrigg'. dicit vterius quod omnia temporalia pro quibus assidetur ad nonam in singulis villis parochiis et locis predictis quibus assidetur ad nonam spiritualibus suis sunt annexa et fuerunt de possessione domus sue predictae Anno vicesimo supradicto et tunc temporis ad decimam cum clero taxata et ipse et predecessores sui decimas et alias quotas cum clero quociens et quando etc. Adiciendo ipsum seu predecessores suos aliqua terras seu tenementa in villis et locis predictis post dictum annum Vicesimum non adquisiuisse nec aliqua bona seu catalla dicto anno xiiij ibidem habuisse alia quam de terris et tenementis sic spiritualibus suis annexis exrencia. Et hec omnia pretendit verificare qualitercumque curia etc. Et facto vterius scrutinio rotulorum etc. quoad temporalia ipsius abbatis in wynfred egle Remmescomb' et wollebrigg' compertum est quod temporalia dicti abbatis in wynfred egle decan' Dorcest' ad lxiijs. viij d. In Remmescomb' ad xijti. xvs. ijd. et in Wollebrigg' cxvs. taxantur iuxta quam taxam idem abbas et predecessores sui soluerunt decimas et alias quotas cum clero quociens et quando etc. Et quia curia vult certiorari super superius suggestis antequam vterius etc. concordatum est quod inquir' inde. Et pre. s. vic' quod ve. fa. hic a die sancti hilarii in xv. dies. xij. etc. de visu villarum et locorum predictorum quorum quilibet etc. per quos etc. qui nec etc. ad recognitionem etc. Et quod premuniri faceret Abbatem de schireborne Johannem wake Johannem de Brideport et Rogerum le Gilden assessores et venditores none predictae in comitatu predicto quod intersint capcioni inquisiconis predictae si sibi viderint expedire. Et ideo dies datus est prefato abbati interim respectum etc. Ad quem diem predictus abbas venit. Et vic' retorn' breve et nomina iur' etc. Et quod premuniri faceret prefatos assessores etc. Et ipei non venerunt. Ideo datus est dies eidem abbati vterius a die pasche in xv. dies. Et pre. s. vic' quod distr' eodem iur' etc. Et pre illos sex tal' etc. et quod premuniri faceret prefatos assessores etc. Ita etc. ad eundem diem vel interim coram Johanne Tidington clerico assignato per literas Regias patentes ad Inquisitionem illam capiendam ad certos diem et locum quos etc. Ita quod eam habeat hic ad predict' in quinden' Pasche etc. Inquisicio capta apud Dorchestr' in comitatu Dors' coram Johanne Tidilington clerico die Jouis proxima post festum sancti gregorii anno regni regis E. tercii post conquestum xxj^o in presencia abbatis de Cerne ibidem comparent' per attornatum suum et in abeencia abbatis de Schir' et sociorum suorum assessorum et venditorum none garb' vall' et agnorum domino regi anno regni sui xiiij. concessa in comitatu

predicto ad hoc premunitorum et non comparencium per sacramentum henrici de Promesleye willelmi sprot henrici scherard henrici Antioche walteri sparwe willelmi warham Johannis Gillingham Alexandri de watercombe Johannis bakebre Johannis Warfoghell Roberti quarel Johannis Warmewell Qui iurati dicunt quod predictus abbas de Cerne nec predecessores sui nuper abbates loci predicti non habuerunt aliqua terras nec tenementa in villis de Simondesberg Tolre fratrum winterborn abb' Langebr' Pourstoke Cerne hauakecherche Minterne Rappole Wrth kimerich wirtesforde Pokeswell Stoke blokeswurth et affepudle anno domini Regis nunc xiiij° alia quam ea que fuerunt de possessione domus sue predicto Anno regni domini E. quondam Regis anglie auui domini Regis nunc xx quo tunc ad decimam cum clero taxata extiterunt nec aliqua bona mobilia in villis predictis alia quam de terris et tenementis predictis exeunacia. Et dicunt quod temporalia predicti abbatis in winfredegle ad lxiijs. viijd. in predicta villa de Tolre fratrum in Remmescomb ad xiiijli. xvs. iiijd. in predicta villa de wrth et in wollebrigg ad cxv. s. eum clero taxata in predicta villa de stoke existunt. Et sunt illa et eadem temporalia pro quibus abbas predictus in predictis villis de Tolre frm wrth et stoke ad nonam Anno xiiij. predicto extitit taxatus. Requisiti insuper predicti iurati pro rege si particule huiusmodi none super ipsum abbatem in villis predictis iuxta quantitatem bonorum suorum ad dictam nonam dicto anno xiiijo assidentorum rite fuerunt assesse dicunt quod sic. In cuius rei testimonium predicti iurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat' die loco et anno supradict' Ideo consideratum est quod predictus abbas de predictis xixfi. vd. ob. exoneretur et quietus existat pretextu scrutinii inquisitionis et brevis regii et aliorum premissorum. In magno rotulo de Anno xxiiij° Regis E. terci in rotulo somers' continetur sic. Abbas de Cerne debet xix. s. vd. ob. de nona garb' vell' et agnorur regi concessa Anno xiiij° pro bonis suis in villis de Symondesbergh Tolre fratrum winterborne abbatis langebr' Pourstoke Cerne hauekecherch et aliis villis set non debet inde summoniri per breve regis irrotulat' in memorand' de anno xvij regis huius termino Michaelis Et per processum inde habitum et consideracionem baronum annotatam in rotulo placitorum de anno xxjo videlicet inter placita de termino Michaelis. Et quietus est.

f. 4b. [4b contains a list, 17th century, of the monarchs of England from William the Conqueror to Elizabeth.]

f. 5a. Memorandum quod Rex henricus secundus pater scilicet Ricardi et iohannis regum anglie anno quartodecimo regni sui expeciit de quolibet feudo militis anglie unam marcam ad maritandam filiam suam duci saxonum. Et peciit quod quilibet qui de eo teneret in capite per litteras suas patentes significaret quot haberent milites inter quos significauit ei abbas Robertus de Cerne decimus quod tenuit decem milites pro quibus debuit tantum seruicium duorum militum. Et scribitur in rotulo quartodecimo dicti regis quod reddidit duas marcas pro duobus militibus et quietus est. Et quod debet octo marcas pro octo militibus quod non recognoscit. Que quidem octo marce nunquam fuerunt solute sed in sexto rotulo Regis Ricardi

fuit crusiatum illud debitum. In ceteris rotulis nichil inuenitur. (5) *Littere Abbatis Roberti Domino H. Regi secundo directe et sunt scripte in rotulo et in libro ad scaccarium london' apud Westmonasterium.* Illustri domino suo H. Regi anglie Robertus Cerneliensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem et fidele seruicium. Sullimitati uestre notificamus que sunt feuda militum ecclesie nostre de tempore H. Regis aui uestri. et qui milites ea tenent. Robertus de ver tenet feudum unius militis et preter hoc hidam et dimidiam unde censum reddere debet. Willelmus de monasteriis feudum unius militis. Aluredus de Nichole feudum unius militis et feudum quod iordanus iniuste tenet feudum unius militis. Robertus de Muntsorel et iordanus de wotthune et osbertus kyggelnot et humfridus Makerel feudum unius militis. Feudum quod Radulfus de Redpole tenuit feudum est unius militis. Hugo de bosco feudum dimidium unius militis. Robertus Russel feudum unius militis quadam uirgata minus tenet iniuste contra uoluntatem conuentus quia nunquam auus suus illud tenuit de ecclesia neque pater suus nec tenere debet. Super dominicum ecclesie sunt feuda trium militum et dimid' cum tenura francolensium in villa cernelii. Quisque autem istorum debet facere guardam ad preceptum uestrum apud castellum de corf uno mense per annum uel si uobis placuerit habere inde militem ad exercitum interim dimissa guarda duos milites ad uestrum seruicium inuenient. *Predictus Abbas Robertus impetrauit a dicto rege pro se et liberis tenentibus suis et eorum scrutiis quandam cartam in hec uerba.* (5.) f. 5b.

H. Rex anglie et Dux normannie et aquitanie et Comes andegaue vicecomitibus et ministris suis tocius anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse abbacie de Cerne Wreckum per omnes terras suas super mare et bellum et polam et forum in uilla de Cerne cum omnibus libertatibus suis militibus et libere tenentibus et eorum scrutiis faciendo mihi seruicium duorum militum ad scutagium et unum militem in expeditione. Testibus Ricardo episcopo winton' et Willelmo comite de arundel et Reginaldo comice cornubie apud wodestokam.

Memorandum quod a tempore dicti H. Regis secundi usque ad annum quinquagesimum quartum H. regis tercii filii Regis iohannis summonitio facta fuit per scaccarium domini Regis de scutagiis octo militum et arrragiis centum quadraginta duarum librarum et sex solidorum et octo denariorum que abbas non recognoscit. Dictus vero H. Rex tercius filius Regis iohannis anno regni sui quinquagesimo iij^o inspecta carta H. Regis aui sui intuitu dei et pro salute anime sue et animarum antecessorum et heredum suorum de gratia speciali exactionem seruicii octo militum una cum arrragiis abbati et conuentui de Cerne et eorum successoribus liberaliter ac misericorditer penitus remisit ac relaxauit per cartam suam saluo sibi et heredibus suis seruitio duorum militum ad scutagium et unius militis in expeditione ut patet in carta subscripta.

Henricus dei gratia Rex anglie Dominus hibernie et Dux aquitanie archiepiscopis episcopis abbatibus prioribus comitibus baronibus iusticiariis uicecomitibus prepositis ministris et omnibus balliuis et fidelibus suis salutem. Insuperimus

cartam quam dominus henricus quondam Rex anglie auus noster fecit abbacie de Cerne in hec uerba. H. Rex anglie Dux normannie et aquitanie et comes andeganie uicecomitibus * et ministris suis tocius anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse abbacie de cerne wrekcum per omnes terras suas super mare et bellum et polam et forum in uilla de cerne cum omnibus libertatibus militibus et libere tenentibus et eorum seruciis faciendo mihi seruicium duorum militum ad scutagium et unum militem in expeditione. Testibus Ricardo episcopo winton Willelmo comite de arundel et Reginaldo comite cornubie apud wodestokam. Nos autem predictam concessionem ratam habentes et gratam eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur. Et quia per summonitionem scaccarii nostri seruicium octo militum ad scutagium simul cum seruitio predicto ratione terrarum et tenementorum ad prefatam abbaciam de cerne spectantium diu exegeramus ab abbate et conuentu domus eiusdem quod quidem seruicium octo militum nobis non recognoscunt nec per rotulos scaccarii predicti compertum sit quod nos aut antecessores nostri reges anglie post confectionem carte predictae de dicto seruitio octo militum aliquo tempore seisinam habuimus nos intuitu dei et pro salute anime nostre et animarum antecessorum et heredum nostrorum pati (6) et tranquillitati domus predictae providere et eisdem abbati et conuentui gratiam in hac parte facere volentes exactionem seruicii predictorum octo militum quod nobis non recognoscunt ipsis abbati et conuentui et eorum successoribus duximus pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum remittendam. Ita tamen quod nobis et heredibus nostris faciant seruicium duorum militum ad scutagium et unum militem in expeditione nostra sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus W. Eborum archiepiscopo anglie primato N. Winton' et G. Wygorn' episcopis Ricardo Rege almen' et W. de valenc' fratribus nostris Johanne de waren' comite surr' Philippo Basset Roberto Walerond' Roberto auguylun Willelmo de Wynthreahyll Willelmo Belet Radulfo de Bakepuz Stephano de edwrich Rogero de wauton' et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram Westm' vicesimo quarto die mayi Anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto.

1. 6b. *Littere domini regis directe baronibus de scaccario pro abbate et conuentu de cerne (6).*

Rex baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Cum per cartam nostram confirmauerimus dilectis nobis in christo abbati et conuentui de cerne omnes terras et tenementa que dominus henricus quondam rex anglie auus noster eis concessit faciendo sibi seruicium duorum militum ad scutagium et unum militem in expeditione et per summonitionem scaccarii nostri diu exegerimus ab eisdem seruicium octo militum simul cum seruitio predicto ratione terrarum et tenementorum ad eandem abbaciam spectantium quod quidem seruicium octo militum nobis non recognoscunt et quod quidem seruicium octo militum per finem quem nobiscum fecerunt eis remisimus pro eo quod per rotulos dicti scaccarii non

5. The words in italics are in red.

6. (P) Paci.

est compertum quod nos aut antecessores nostri Reges anglie post confectionem carte predictae de eodem seruitio octo militum aliquo tempore seysinam habuimus nobis mandamus quod cartam nostram quam idem abbas et conuentus inde habent coram uobis legi et ipsos de dicto seruicio una cum arragiis eiusdem seruicii predictorum octo militum quod nobis non recognoscunt saluo nobis seruitio predicto duorum militum ad scutagium et unius militis in expeditione nostra quietos esse sic fieri et inrotulari faciatis. Testibus etc. Dat' apud Wyndeshores. iij^o die iunii Anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto.

In magno rotulo de scaccario anni H. Regis tercii. liiij^{ti}. continetur quod abbas de cerne debet. c. xliij. lib'. vj. sol'. viij^d'. de pluribus scutagiis de feodis que non recognoscit set non debet inde summoneri. nec de cetero in futuris scutagiis de eisdem feodis onerari per breui Regis in quo continetur quod rex per finem quem idem abbas et conuentus fecerunt cum rege remisit eisdem seruicium octo militum quod in scutagiis precedentibus exigebatur ab eodem abbate de feodis predictis pro eo quod per rotulos scaccarii non est repertum quod rex aut antecessores sui Reges anglie post confectionem carte H. aui Regis facte predictis abbati et conuentui habuit seysinam de eisdem feodis set tantum de seruicio duorum militum ad scutagium et unius militis in expeditione.

Memorandum quod anno Regni Regis Eduuardi vicesimo secundo circa festum *f. 7a.* sancti Petri ad vincula venit magna districcio ad dominum Walterum de Glocestria tunc vicecomitem Dors' super Abbatem Cernelii pro quodam seruicio vnus militis quod Abbas predictus debebat in exercitu ipsius Regis in Wall' Anno decimo Regni eiusdem. quod quidem seruicium Rex perdonauerat predicto Abbati ad instanciam consortis sue Alienore Regine et direxit breve suum predicto vicecomiti Dors' super hoc. set quia dicta perdonacio non fuit debito modo exsecuta versus Barones de Scack' nec comperta fuit in Rotulis ad Scack' aliqua mencio de eadem preceperunt dictam districtionem quod vicecomes distringent Abbatem per terras et catalla ita quod manum non apponeret et quod de exitibus Respond' et quod haberet corpus eiusdem Abbatis coram Baronibus de Scack' ad respondendum de conelamento predicto facto ad exheredacionem Regis. Postea ad festum sancti Michaelis ad instanciam predicti Abbatis mandauit Rex breve Thesaurariis et Baronibus de perdonatione quod tale fuit. Rex Thesaurariis et Baronibus de Scack' salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali perdonauimus dilecto nobis in christo Abbati de Cerne seruicium quod nobis fecisse debuerat in exercitu nostro Wallie Anno regni nostri decimo pro vno feodo militis quod de nobis tenet et ideo uobis mandamus quod ipsum Abbatem de seruicio illo de Anno predicto quietum esse faciatis et districtionem si quam ei ea occasione fieri feceritis sine dilatione relaxari faciatis eidem. Teste Rege apud farham xvij. die Sept. Anno regni regis xxij. Barones uero per istud breue scripserunt vic' Dors' quod supersederet super dicta demanda usque super compotum suum et quod retornare faceret exitus si quos cepisset occasione mandati predicti et ita factum fuit. Ad festum uero sancti Johannis Baptiste Anno regni regis Eduuardi xxij. super compotum vicecomitis in allocacione breuium sibi directorum venit Abbas per

attornatum suum et petiit dictum breue allocari. Et Responsum fuit eidem quod Abbas debuit seruicium duorum militum ipso attornato econtrario asserente quod non debet nisi seruicium vnus militis in exercitu et duorum militum ad scutagium et protulit quandam cartam Regis H. que eadem testabatur et in memorandis Anni Regis Edwardi *xxiiijth* irrotulatur et processus in Rotul' scriptus qui talis est. Abbas de Cerne qui tenet omnes terras suas de Rege in capite per seruicium duorum militum ad scutagium et vnum militem in expedicione sicut continetur in Carta Regis H. secundi quam idem Abbas et Conuentus eiusdem loci inde habentet quam idem Abbas protulit ad scaccarium que irrotulatur inter memorand' anni *xxiiijth* Regis huius debet Respondere de seruicio vnus militis quod Regi fecisse debuerat in exercitu Wallie anno *x* et quod Regi eodem exercitu concelauit ad exheredacionem Regis sicut continetur in memorandis predictis set non debet inde summoneri per breue Regis cuius datum est *xxvij* die Decembris anno *xxij* in quo continetur quod Rex perdonauit eidem Abbati seruicium quod ipse Regi fecisse debuerat in predicto exercitu Wallie anno *.x.* pro vno feodo militis quod de Rege tenet per quod etiam breue mandat Rex (7) Thesauriis et Baronibus de scaccario quod predictum Abbatem de seruicio illo de anno predicto quietum esse faciant Et quietus est.

- f. 7b.* Memorandum quod Edwardus Rex Anglie filius Henrici Regis anno regni sui Tricesimo primo expecit de quolibet feodo militis Anglie Quadraginta solidos ad primogenitam filiam suam maritandam Et tunc respondit Abbas de Cern' de duobus feudis soluens' quatuor libras J. Gereberd tunc vicecomiti et J. de mueburn' militi vnde habet tall'.

Edwardus dei gratia etc. dilectis et fidelibus suis vice-comite Dors' et Johanni de Muleborn' salutem. Cum nuper assignauerimus uos ad Quadraginta solidos de singulis feudis militaribus in comitatu predicto in auxilium ad primogenitam filiam nostram maritandam ad opus nostrum colligendum et leuandum ac iam ex querela delecti nobis in christo Abbatis de Cern' acceperimus quod vos formam assignacionis nostre predictae excedentes ipsum Abbatem ad huiusmodi auxilium nobis tam de terris et tenementis que tenet socagio et libera et perpetua elemosina quam de aliis terris et tenementis suis que tenet per huiusmodi feuda et seruicia militaria et etiam pro pluribus feudis quam teneat in comitatu predicto prestand' distringitis iniuste in ipsius Abbatis dampnum non modicum et graumen Nolentes eidem Abbati iniuriari in hac parte vobis mandamus quod ad feuda militaria et terras et tenementa que ipse Abbas tenet per seruicium militare in comitatu predicto tantum et non ad quantitatem terrarum et tenementorum suorum consideracionem habentes ipsum Abbatem ad aliquid ratione auxilii predicti ultra id quod ad ipsum pertinet de feudis predictis et terris et tenementis suis que tenet per seruicium militare in eodem comitatu nobis prestandum nullatenus distringatis ipsum contra formam assignacionis predictae molestantes in aliquo seu grauantes. Teste meipso apud Odyham octauo die Januarii Anno regni nostri Tricesimo primo.

Venerabili in christo patri et domino R. permissione diuina Cant' archiepiscopo tocius Anglie primati suus humilis et deuotus Capellanus Abbas de Cernelio salutem et tanto patri debitam obedientiam reuerenciam pariter et honorem. ad comparendum coram vobis hac instanti die veneris in crastino Ascensionis domini apud nouum templum London' audiendum articulos per vos suffraganeis vestris et clero vestre cant' prouincie inibi exponendos et super ipsis vna cum aliis personis ecclesiasticis mee condicionis et status deliberandum tractandum et quatenus ad honorem dei et exaltacionem ecclesie anglicane iuxta vestre paternitatis deliberacionem circumspectam cedere potest specialiter consensciendum et si necesse fuerit in animam nostram iurand' et omnia alia que ad nos pertinent ibidem faciend' dilectum nobis in christo magistrum T. de Weston' procuratorem nostrum facimus et constituimus per presentes. Ratum et firmum habentes et habituri quicquid idem procurator in premissis nomine nostro duxerit faciend'. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponend' Dat' apud Cerne etc.

Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod nos T. (8) Abbas vel Prior de Cern' sarum f. 8a. dioc' *ordinis sancti-Benedicti* (9) cum causa excusacionis sufficiente te clara in procurator' expresse inserta quominus prouinciali capitulo apud Northampton die lune proxima post festum Natiuitatis beate Marie anno domini etc. poterimus interesse Dilectum nobis in christo fratrem T. comichū nostrum facimus ordinamus et constituimus per presentes excusatorem et procuratorem nostrum legitimum ad comparendum pro nobis et nomine nostro in dicto capitulo damusque eidem potestatem in auimam nostram iurand' causam excusacionis quam pretendimus esse veram nec non tractan' cum hiis qui erunt in capitulo memorat' ac consensciend' omnibus hiis que in ipso capitulo fuerint per presidentem vel presidentes et ipsum capitulum ordinata nec non omnia al' fac' que ad excusatoris seu procuratoris officium necessaria fuerint aut aliquoliter oportuna. Ratum et gratum habituri quicquid idem procurator et excusator noster fecerit in premissis sub rerum nostrarum et dicti monasterii seu prioratus nostri omnium ypoteca. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum.

Vniuersis sancte matris Ecclesie filiis presentes litteras Inspecturis vel auditoris f. 8b. frater Robertus permissione diuina Cantuar' archiepiscopus tocius anglie primas salutem in domino sempiternam. Deuociones christi fidelium acceptis deo indulgentiarum muneribus ad orationum suffragia et caritatis opera volentes propensius excitare de omnipotentis dei misericordia beate marie uirginis beati Thome martiris et omnium sanctorum meritis confidentes omnibus uere penitentibus et peccata sua dimittentibus qui ad ecclesiam conuentualem monachorum de Cernelio sarum dioc' pia deuotione accesserint et coram magno altari orationes suas deo placabiles in eadem Ecclesia dixerint suasque oblaciones

8. Different hand.

9. Later hand.

ibidem fecerint aut fabricam ecclesie memorate de bonis sibi a deo collatis aliqua caritatis subsidia intuitu dei duxerint conferenda. xxx^{ta} dies de Iniuncta sibi penitentia misericorditer relaxamus. Ratificantes et confirmantes omnes indulgentias ab aliis coepiscopis nostris quibuscunque hactenus in hac parte concessas et de cetero concedendas. Dat' apud Midletun' Sarum dioc' ij. Id. Martii Anno domini M^o CC^o LXX^o septimo consecracionis nostre sexto.

Reuerendo in christo patri R. dei gratia Cantuar' Archiepiscopo totius anglie primati Prior et conuentus cernel' salutem et debitam reuereuciam cum honore. Ad hunc instantem diem sancti Laurencii martiris aput nouum templum Lond' in congregacione cleri cum continuacione et prorogacione dierum sequencium usque ad ipsius congregacionis ad ordinand' tractand' prouidend' et consenciend' hiis que per communitatem cleri ibidem fuerint ordinata et statuta pro releuamine ecclesie Angl' dilectum nobis in christo R. de plumpto nostrum facimus procuratorem Ratum et habentes et habituri quicquid idem procurator nomine nostro in premissis duxerit faciend' et si necesse fuerit in animas nostras tam de calumpnia quam de veritate dicend' prestand' que vestrum mandatum requirit eidem procuratori damus potestatem. In cuius rei etc. Dat' etc.

[The following is written at the foot of the page; the first words of each line are too faded to be read.]

] uestro prouinciali die lune proxima post festum sancti E. regis in ecclesia sancti pauli lond' celebrando cum continuacione et] die Lune proxima post festum sancti Edmundi regis in ecclesia sancti pauli London' in congregacione cleri cum continuacione et prorogacione dierum sequencium usque ad ipsius congregacionis expedicionem finalem.

(To be continued.)



The Cerne Cartulary.

Translation by B. FOSSETT LOCK, Barrister-at-Law.

Folio 1a blank.



THOMAS, by the Grace of God, Archbishop of Folio 1b.
Canterbury, Primate of the English and
Legate of the Apostolic See, to all the faith-
ful of Holy Church, Greeting. Know all of
you that, trusting in the Divine mercy, we
grant an indulgence of 20 days to all who
with pious devotion shall visit or send any
gift to the church of Cerne on the yearly
feasts of the blessed Peter, chief of the
apostles, and the blessed Edwold the Martyr, or within the 18
days following. And we declare them participators in the
prayers and benefits of the church of Canterbury, Farewell.

Jocelyn, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Salisbury, to all the
faithful to whom this letter shall come, Greeting. Know all of
you that, trusting in the merits of the blessed Edwold and in the
prayers of the religious brethren of the monastery of Cerne,
we remit 15 days of penance to all our parishioners who shall
have contributed their alms for the re-building of the aforesaid
monastery. Farewell.

Jocelyn, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Salisbury, to all the faithful, Greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that, trusting in the Divine mercy, we grant 20 days indulgence for confessed sins to all who, with pious devotion, shall have visited the church of Cerne at the yearly feasts of the blessed Peter, chief of the apostles, and the blessed Edwold the Martyr, or within the 15 days following, and declare them participators in the prayers and benefits of the church of Salisbury. Farewell.

In the year of our Lord 1311, on the 14th of June, the day of S. Basil Bishop and Martyr, the Lord Gilbert, Bishop of Annadown, in Ireland, dedicated an altar in the chapel of the Abbot of Cerne in honour of SS. Stephen and Laurence the martyrs, and of S. Katherine the virgin. And he granted 20 days of indulgence on the yearly feast of each.

Also in the same year, on the morrow of S. Basil, the same bishop of Annadown dedicated the whole chapel of the Infirmary of Cerne in honour of the glorious Virgin Mary and of S. Margaret and of S. Apollonia, and granted 30 days of indulgence for ever to all coming thither at the yearly feasts of each of them.

In the year of our Lord 1318, on the 15th March, Roger of Morteval, Bishop of Salisbury, dedicated the great altar of the church of the monastery of Cerne in honour of Mary, the mother of God, and S. Peter, chief of the apostles, and he granted for ever an indulgence of 40 days at each of their feasts.

Be it remembered that, in the year of our Lord 1396, on the 12th day of the month of November, the Lord Henry, Bishop of Annadown in Ireland, the suffragan of the Lord Richard Medford Bishop of Salisbury, dedicated two altars in the chapel of Nether Cerne; namely, the great altar in honour of All Saints and an altar in the south part or aisle of the same chapel in honour of S. Etheldreda the Virgin: in the time of Robert, the 24th abbot, the office of Sacristan being in the hands of the same abbot.

Folio 2a. To his illustrious Lord, Henry, King of England, Robert, the humble minister of the church of Cerne, greeting and faithful service. We notify to your Highness what are the Knights' fees

of our church as of the time of King Henry, your grandfather, and what Knights hold them. Robert de Vere holds one Knight's fee and, besides this, one hide and a half for which he ought to render contribution. William of the Monasteries, one Knight's fee. Alured of Nicholas, one Knight's fee. And the fee of which Jordan is unjustly in possession is one Knight's fee. Robert of Mount Sorel and Jordan of Wotton and Osbert Kiggenhot and Humphry Makerel, one Knight's fee. The fee which Ralph Redpole held is one Knight's fee. Hugh de Bush, half a Knight's fee. Robert Russel is in possession of one Knight's fee, less one rod, which he holds unjustly and against the will of the convent because neither did his grandfather nor his father ever hold it of the church, nor ought he to hold it. In the demesne of the church itself are three and a half Knights' fees under the tenure of freemen in the town of Cerne. Now each of these ought at your bidding to keep the guard at Corfe Castle one month in the year: or if it shall please you to have from them soldiery for your army (in the meanwhile dismissing the guard) they shall find two knights for your service.

Such a letter Robert the Abbot sent, and it is written in the roll and in the book at the London Exchequer at Westminster.

In the second year of King Henry, the grandfather of the present King, a scutage was assessed on the fees of the prelates at the rate of 20 shillings. And then the abbot answered for three Knights by the hand of the sheriff.

In the fifth year of the same king, he had an aid of the Knights of England, to wit, for each fee 2 marks, and then the abbot [answered] in the same way for three Knights.

In the 7th and 8th years the scutage of Toulouse was assessed at the rate of 2 marks, and then the abbot [answered] for three Knights.

In the 14th year of the same reign King Henry demanded for the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Saxony from each fee of the Knights of England 1 mark, and he required that every one who held of him in chief should signify by his letters patent how many Knights he had (as tenants). Amongst whom the

Abbot of Cerne signified that he held ten Knights for whom he owed only the service of two knights. And it is written in the 14th roll that he paid the composition of 2 marks for two knights and is quit of that, and that he owes eight marks for eight knights which he does not acknowledge, which eight marks were never paid. But in the 6th roll of King Richard that debt is cancelled. In the other rolls, nothing is found.

Folio 2b. In the 27th year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, the Abbot of Cerne paid the scutage of Gascony, to wit four pounds for two fees which he acknowledges, and the tally was allowed.

Folio 3a blank.

Folio 3b. In the Plea Roll of the 21st year of King Edward the Third among the pleas of Michaelmas Term, the Lord King directed this his writ under his great seal which is among the common entries of Michaelmas Term in the 17th year of his reign in these words: "Edward, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to his Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer, Greeting. Whereas recently (because in our last parliament it was agreed that the religious brotherhoods and other ecclesiastical persons who [were not summoned] to our parliament held at Westminster on the Wednesday next after Mid Lent Sunday in the 14th year of our reign in England, at which the prelates earls barons and commonalty of the same realm summoned to the same parliament granted us one ninth part of sheaves one ninth part of skins and one ninth part of lambs for the furthering of certain affairs of ours in ports beyond the seas, and who should pay to us the tenths formerly granted to us by themselves of those temporalities annexed to their spiritualities which were taxed for tenths among the same spiritualities in the 20th year of the reign of the lord Edward formerly King of England our grandfather, should be altogether exonerated from the payment of the aforesaid ninth in respect of their aforesaid temporalities so taxed at a tenth, and that of the lands and tenements acquired by the same religious and other ecclesiastical persons since the said twentieth year the same

ninth should be levied for our use) we by our writ commanded the sellers and appraisers of the aforesaid ninth in the County of Dorset that they should altogether set aside the demand which they had made upon our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Cerne (who was not personally summoned to our parliament held on the said Wednesday as appears from inspection of the rolls of our Chancery) for payment to us of the said ninth part of sheaves skins and lambs in respect of the temporalities annexed to his spiritualities which were taxed for a tenth as part of his spiritualities in the said twentieth year; and also that they should cause to be restored to him, the aforesaid abbot, without delay, anything which they had levied from him in respect of the said ninth; provided that the said ninth should, according to the aforesaid arrangement, be levied for our use in respect of the lands and tenements acquired by the said abbot or his predecessors since the said twentieth year; Yet now we have been informed on the part of the aforesaid abbot that, although the said sellers and appraisers had altogether set aside the demand which they had made upon the said abbot for the payment to us of the aforesaid ninth of his aforesaid temporalities by virtue of our aforesaid command, nevertheless you are unjustly causing this very abbot by a summons of the aforesaid exchequer to be grievously distrained and disturbed concerning the payment for our use of the like ninth of his temporalities which were taxed at the rate of a tenth among his same spiritualities in the said 20th year, to the no small charge and grievance of the same abbot; whereupon he besought us that provision should be made for a remedy for him by ourselves. Now we, being [un]willing to burden the abbot unduly in this respect, command you (if on view of our aforesaid order it shall appear to you that such demands have been made on our behalf) that then you do cause to be set aside the exaction which by the summons of the aforesaid exchequer you are causing to be made for our use upon the said abbot for payment of the aforesaid ninth of his temporalities so taxed at the rate of a tenth among the spiritualities in the aforesaid 20th year, and also do cause the

abbot himself to be discharged therefrom at the same exchequer and to be quit, and that you do cause any distrain which you may have put upon him in that matter to be released without delay. Provided that the aforesaid ninth of any lands and tenements which have been acquired by the abbot himself or his predecessors after the said 20th year, if not already levied for our use, be levied according to the aforesaid arrangement. Witness Edward Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester our most beloved Son, Warden of England, at Kennington the 25th day of October in the 16th year of our reign in England and the 3rd of our reign in France."

And now comes here the aforesaid abbot by John Longesdone his attorney and says that he will be grievously distrained by the Sheriff of Dorset for £19 os. 5½d. for the aforesaid ninth as if his temporalities were not annexed to his spiritualities. And he prays that right may be done to him in this matter according to the tenor of the aforesaid command of the King. And thereupon, scrutiny being made of the rolls &c. it was found in the great roll of the 18th year in Dorset that £19 os. 5½d. are exacted of the Abbot of Cerne for the ninth granted in the 14th year of the reign, of which 40s. was in the town of Symonds bury, 4s. in the town of Toller Fratrum, 10s. in the town of Winterborne Abbas, 40s. in the town of Longbredy, £4 18s. 5½d. in the town of Powerstock, 20s. in the town of Cerne, 7s. in the town of Hawkchurch, 13s. 4d. in the town of Minterne, 15s. in the town of Radipole, 6s. 8d. in the town of Worth, 24s. in the town of Kimmeridge, 36s. 8d. in the town of Pokeswell, 19s. in the town of Woodsford, 3s. in the town of Stoke, 20s. in the town of Bloxworth, 22s. 4d. in the town of Affpuddle—as appears in the 14th roll, and in the roll of the particulars of the assessment of the Abbot of Sherborne and his colleagues, the appraisers and sellers of the aforesaid ninth in the County of Dorset, which rolls are here present in the Treasury. Moreover upon examination of the rolls as to what temporalities of the same abbot are annexed to his spiritualities, it was found in the rolls of the particulars of the valuation of the temporalities of the

clergy in the diocese of Salisbury that the temporalities of the abbot of Cerne are separately valued as follows: viz., in Symondsbury in the archdeaconry of Dorset and deanery of Bridport at £14 19s. 8d.: in Winterbourne at 72s.: in Longbredy at £19: in Powerstock at 100s.: in Hawkchurch at £4: in Cerne Abbas in the Deanery of Whitchurch at £26 11s. 3d.: in Minterne at 115s. 8d.: in Bloxworth at £9: in Affpuddle at £9 7s. 3d.: in Radipole, in the deanery of Dorchester, at £7: in Kimmeridge at £8 2s.: in Pokeswell at £10 5s. 4d.: in Woodsford at £6 11s.: according to which valuation the same abbot and his predecessors recently abbots of the aforesaid place have paid tenths and other quotas with the clergy as often as and when [they were taxed]. And when these were seen and produced to the aforesaid abbot, because it was not clear to the Court that the same abbot had been assessed upon any temporalities in Toller Fratrum, Worth, and Stoke, he was asked if he could show any cause why the particular ninths assessed upon him in the aforesaid towns ought not to be levied from him. And he says that in the town of Toller Fratrum is a certain hamlet called Wynford Eagle in which his temporalities are assessed at 64s. 8d.; and in the town of Worth is a certain hamlet called Remmescombe and his temporalities in the same are assessed at £13 15s. 2d.; and in the town of Stoke is in like manner a certain hamlet called Woolbridge and his temporalities in the same are assessed at 115s. and he has paid with the clergy as often and when &c. And so he says that the temporalities for which he is now assessed at the rate of a ninth in Toller Fratrum are in Wynford Eagle, and those in the town of Worth are in Remmescombe and those in Stoke are in Woolbridge. He says further that all the temporalities for which he is now assessed at the rate of a ninth in each of the aforesaid towns parishes and places in which he is assessed are annexed to his spiritualities and were in the possession of his aforesaid house in the above mentioned 20th year and were at that time taxed at the rate of a tenth with the clergy and that he and his predecessors have paid the tenths and other quotas with

Folio 4a.

the clergy as often and when &c. adding that neither he nor his predecessors had acquired any lands or tenements in the towns and places aforesaid since the said 20th year, nor had any goods or chattels in the same places in the said 14th year other than such as were issuing out of the said lands and tenements so annexed to his spiritualities. And all these things he offers to prove in whatever way the Court &c. And further, upon scrutiny being made of the rolls &c. as to the temporalities of the abbot in Wynford Eagle, Remmescombe, and Woolbridge, it was found that the temporalities of the said abbot in Wynford Eagle in the deanery of Dorchester are valued at 64s. 8d. and those in Remmescombe at £13 15s. 2d. and those in Woolbridge at 115s. and that upon this valuation the same abbot and his predecessors paid tenths and other quotas with the clergy as often and when &c. And because the Court desires to be certified upon the points above suggested before proceeding further, it was agreed that an inquisition should be held concerning them. And it was ordered that the sheriff should cause to come here within fifteen days after the day of Saint Hilary twelve [true and lawful men] upon view of the aforesaid towns and places, of whom some &c by whom &c who neither &c for the ascertainment &c.: and that he should cause notice to be given to the Abbot of Sherborne, John Wake, John of Bridport, and Roger le Gilden, the appraisers and sellers of the aforesaid ninth in the aforesaid county to attend the holding of the said inquisition if it should seem expedient to them so to do. And accordingly a day was given to the said abbot, and meanwhile respite &c., At which day comes the aforesaid abbot. And the sheriff returned the writ and the names of the jurors &c, and that he had caused notice to be given to the aforesaid appraisers &c. And they did not come. Accordingly a further day was given to the said abbot within 15 days after Easter day. And the sheriff was ordered to distrain the same jurors &c. and in addition to them six other such &c. and to cause notice to be given to the aforesaid assessors &c. So etc [the matter was adjourned] to the same day or in the meanwhile before John Tidington the

clerk assigned by the king's letters patent for holding that inquisition at a certain day and place which &c. so that he have it here on the aforesaid day within the quindene of Easter. The inquisition was held at Dorchester in the county of Dorset before John Tidilington the clerk on the Thursday after the feast of S. Gregory in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the third since the conquest, in the presence of the Abbot of Cerne appearing there by his attorney, and in the absence of the Abbot of Sherborne and his colleagues appraisers and sellers in the aforesaid county of the ninth of sheaves skins and lambs granted to the Lord King in the 14th year of his reign, who had notice for this purpose and did not appear, by the oath of Henry of Promesleye, William Sprot, Henry Sherard, Henry Antioch, Walter Sparrow, William Warham, John Gillingham, Alexander of Watercombe, John Bagber (?), John Warfoghell, Robert Quarel, John Warmwell, who upon their oath say that neither the aforesaid abbot of Cerne nor his predecessors recently abbots of the aforesaid place had any lands or tenements in the towns of Symondsbury, Toller Fratrum, Winterborne Abbas, Longbredy, Powerstock, Cerne, Hawkchurch, Minterne, Radipole, Worth, Kimmeridge, Woodsford, Pokeswell, Stoke, Bloxworth, and Affpuddle other than those which were in the possession of his house in the aforesaid 20th year of the reign of the Lord Edward formerly King of England, grandfather of the present King, which were then taxed at the rate of a tenth with the clergy, nor any moveable goods in the aforesaid towns other than those issuing out of his lands and tenements. And they say that the temporalities of the aforesaid abbot in Wynford Eagle are assessed with the clergy at 64s. 8d. in the aforesaid town of Toller Fratrum, and those in Remmescombe at £13 15s. 4d. in the aforesaid town of Worth, and those in Woolbridge at 115s. in the aforesaid town of Stoke: and they are those and the same temporalities for which the aforesaid abbot was assessed at the rate of a ninth in the aforesaid 14th year in the aforesaid towns of Toller Fratrum, Worth, and Stoke. The aforesaid jurors being further questioned on behalf of the king if the particulars of

that ninth were properly assessed upon the said abbot in the aforesaid towns according to the quantity of his goods assessable to the said ninth in the aforesaid 14th year they say, yes. In witness whereof the said jurors have set their seals to this inquisition. Given at the above-mentioned day place and year. Therefore it is considered that the said abbot be discharged from the aforesaid £19 os. 5½d. and be quit by virtue of the scrutiny the inquisition the royal writ and other the premisses.

In the great roll of the 24th year of King Edward the Third in the roll of Somerset there is contained this entry:—"The Abbot of Cerne owes £19 os. 5½d. for the ninth of sheaves skins and lambs granted to the king in the 14th year in respect of his goods in the towns of Symondsbury, Toller Fratrum, Winterborne Abbas, Longbredy, Powerstock, Cerne, Hawkchurch, and other towns, but he ought not to be summoned therefor according to the writ of the king enrolled in the memorandum of the 17th year of the present king in Michaelmas term and the process which was held thereupon and the judgment of the barons noted in the roll of pleas of the 21st year to wit among the pleas of Michaelmas Term. And he is quit."

Folio 5a.

Be it remembered that King Henry the Second, the father to wit of Richard and John kings of England, in the fourteenth year of his reign demanded from every knight's fee in England one mark for the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Saxony. And he required every one who held of him in chief to notify by their letters patent how many knights they held. Among whom Robert, the tenth Abbot of Cerne, notified to him that he held ten knights for whom he owed only the service of two knights. And it is written in the fourteenth roll of the said King that [the Abbot] paid two marks for two knights and is quit: and that he owes eight marks for eight knights which he does not admit. And these eight marks were never paid, but in the 6th roll of King Richard that debt was cancelled.

The letter of Robert the Abbot addressed to the Lord King Henry the Second is written in the roll and in the book at the Exchequer of London as follows:—"To his illustrious Lord

Henry, King of England, Robert, the humble minister of the Church of Cerne [sends] greeting and faithful service. We notify to your Highness what are the knights' fees of our church of the time of Henry your grandfather, and what knights hold them. Robert de Vere holds one knight's fee and, beside this, a hide and a half for which he ought to pay tax. William of the Monastery, one knight's fees: Alured of Nichole, one knight's fee; and the fee which Jordan unjustly holds is one knight's fee: Robert of Mountsorel and Jordan of Wootton and Osbert Kyggelnot and Humphry Makerel, one knight's fee. The fee which Ralph of Redpole held is one knight's fee. Hugh of Bush, half a knight's fee. Robert Russel holds unjustly one knight's fee, less one rod, against the will of the convent because neither his grandfather nor his father ever held it, nor ought he to hold it. In the demesne of the church are three knights' fees with the tenure of freemen in the town of Cerne. Moreover each of them is bound to keep the guard at your bidding at Corfe Castle one month yearly, or if it shall please you to have from them soldiery for your army, meantime waiving the guard, they shall find two knights for your service." Folio 56.

The aforesaid Abbot Robert obtained from the said King for himself and his free tenants and their servants a certain charter in these words.

Henry, King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to his sheriffs and officers in all England Greeting. Know that I have granted to the Abbey of Cerne the right of wreck on all their lands by the sea and of battle and pola and a court in the town of Cerne and all its liberties, for their knights and free tenants and their serfs on condition that they perform for me the service of two knights for scutage and one knight on foreign service. Witnesses Richard Bishop of Winchester and William Earl of Arundel and Richard Earl of Cornwall at Woodstock.

Be it remembered that from the time of the said King Henry the Second to the fifty-fourth year of King Henry the Third, the son of King John, a summons was issued by the Exchequer of

the Lord King concerning the scutage of eight knights and arrears of a hundred and forty two pounds six shillings and eight pence which the Abbot does not admit. But the said King Henry the Third, son of King John, in the fifty fourth year of his reign, after inspection of the charter of King Henry his grandfather, and at the divine instigation and for the safety of his soul and the souls of his predecessors and his heirs, generously and mercifully by special favour wholly remitted and released to the Abbot and convent of Cerne and their successors the demand for the service of eight knights together with the arrears by his charter reserving to himself and his heirs the service of two knights for scutage and one for foreign service as appears by the underwritten charter.

“Henry by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine to his archbishops bishops abbots jurors earls barons justices sheriffs reeves officers and all bailiffs and lieges Greeting. We have inspected a charter which the Lord Henry formerly King of England our grandfather made to the Abbey of Cerne in these words. [*The charter is then repeated as set out above.*] Now we holding the aforesaid grant to be good and satisfactory do grant and confirm the same for ourselves and our heirs as far as in us lies as the aforesaid charter reasonably testifies. And whereas by a summons of our Exchequer we have long demanded a service of eight knights for scutage, as well as the aforesaid service, in respect of the lands and tenements belonging to the aforesaid abbey of Cerne from the abbot and convent of that house, which service of eight knights they do not indeed admit and it is not shown upon the rolls of our Exchequer that either we or our ancestors the kings of England since the making of the aforesaid charter have at any time had seisin of the said service of eight knights. Now we by the inspiration of God and for the salvation of our soul and the souls of our ancestors wishing to provide for the peace and tranquility of the aforesaid house and to confer a favour on the same abbot and convent in this matter have for us and our heirs caused to be released for ever to the same abbot

and council and their successors the demand of the service of the aforesaid eight knights, which they do not admit to be due to us. Provided nevertheless that they perform for us and our heirs the service of two knights for scutage and one knight for foreign service, as aforesaid. In the presence of these venerable witnesses,—W Archbishop of York, primate of England, N Bishop of Winchester and G Bishop of Worcester Richard King of Germany and William de Valence our brothers, John de Warrenne Earl of Surrey, Philip Basset, Robert Walrond, Robert Anguylan, William of Wyntreshill William Belet, Ralph of Bakepuz (?) Stephen of Edwrich Roger of Walton and others; given under our hand at Westminster on the 24th day of May in the 54th year of our reign.

Letters of the Lord King directed to the barons of the Exchequer on behalf of the Abbot and convent of Cerne. Folio 66.

The King to his barons of the Exchequer, greeting. Since by our charter we have confirmed to our beloved in Christ the abbot and convent of Cerne all the lands and tenements which the Lord Henry formerly King of England our grandfather granted to them on doing service to him of two knights for scutage and one knight for active service, and since we have long demanded from them by the summons of our Exchequer the service of eight knights as well as the aforesaid service in respect of the lands and tenements belonging to the same abbey, which service of 8 knights however they do not admit to us and which service of 8 knights according to the agreement which they have made with us we have released, upon the ground that it is not shown by the rolls of the said Exchequer that we or our ancestors kings of England since the granting of the aforesaid charter have at any time had seisin of the same service of eight knights; We command you that you do cause our charter which the same abbot and convent hold to be read before you and do cause it to be declared and enrolled that they are quit of the said service together with the arrears of the same service of the aforesaid eight knights which they do not admit to us, saving to as our aforesaid service of two knights for

scutage and one knight on our foreign service, Witnesses, &c., given at Windsor on the 3rd day of June in the 54th year of our reign.

On the great roll of the Exchequer of the 54th year of King Henry is an entry that "the abbot of Cerne owes £142 6s. 8d. for several scutages of fees which he does not admit but he ought not to be summoned therefor; nor moreover, in future scutages to be burdened concerning the same fees according to the writ of the king in which it is certified that the king, by the fine which the same abbot and convent have made with the king, has released to them the service of eight knights which was demanded in the former scutages from the same abbot concerning the same fees: for the reason that it is not shown on the rolls of the Exchequer that the king or his predecessors Kings of England, since the granting of the charter of Henry the king's grandfather made to the aforesaid abbot and convent, had seisin of the same fees but only of the services of two knights for scutage and one knight on foreign service.

Folio 7a. Be it remembered that in the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward about the time of the feast of S. Peter in Chains there came to the lord Walter of Gloucester then sheriff of Dorset a great process of distress upon the Abbot of Cerne for a certain service of one knight which the aforesaid abbot owed in the army of the king himself in Wales in the 10th year of the same reign which service however the King had pardoned to the aforesaid abbot at the instance of his consort Queen Eleanor and directed his writ to this effect to the aforesaid sheriff of Dorset. But because the said pardon was not directed in the usual form to the Barons of the Exchequer and there was not found on the rolls of the Exchequer any mention of it, they ordered the said distress, that the sheriff should distrain the abbot by his lands and chattels so that he should not lay hands on them and should answer for the rents and profits and should have the body of the same abbot before the Barons of the Exchequer to answer for the aforesaid concealment practised to the disinheritance of the King. Afterwards at the feast of Saint

Michael the King directed his writ to the Treasurers and Barons concerning the pardon which writ was as follows "The King to the Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer Greeting; Know ye that of our special grace we have pardoned to our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Cerne the service which he ought to have rendered in our army in Wales in the 10th year of our reign for one knight's fee which he holds of us and therefore we command you to cause the abbot to be quit of that service for the year aforesaid, and that without delay you cause to be released to him any distress which you may have caused to be made in that respect. Witness the King at Fareham on the 17th day of September in the 22nd year of the King's reign." But the Barons on receipt of that writ wrote to the sheriff of Dorset that he should desist from the said demands over and above his own charges and that he should cause any profits which he had taken by notice of the aforesaid; order to be returned, and it was done. But at the feast of S. John the Baptist in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward concerning the charges of the sheriff in the allowance of the writs directed to him came the Abbot by his attorney and demanded that the said writ should be allowed. And answer was made to him that the Abbot owed the service of two knights, while his attorney on the contrary maintained that he only owed the service of one knight in the army and of two knights for scutage and he produced a certain charter of King Henry which proved this and it was enrolled in the memoranda of the 23rd year of King Edward and a process was written on the roll which is as follows. "The Abbot of Cerne, who holds all his lands of the King in chief by the service of two knights in scutage and one knight on active service, as appears by a charter of King Henry the Second (which the same Abbot and the Monastery of the same place hold from him and which the same Abbot produced at the Exchequer and is now enrolled among the memoranda of the 23rd year of the present king) ought to answer for the service of one knight which he ought to have performed for the king in the army of Wales and which he withheld from the King in the same army to the disinherison of

the king as appears in the aforesaid memoranda. But he is not to be summoned on that account by reason of the King's writ dated the 27th day of December in the 22nd year in which it appears that the King has pardoned the same Abbot the service which he ought to have performed in the aforesaid army of Wales in the 10th year for one knight's fee which he holds of the King, by which writ he orders the Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer to allow the aforesaid Abbot to be quit of that service for the year aforesaid. And he is quit.

Folio 7b. Be it remembered that Edward King of England the son of King Henry in the thirty-first year of his reign demanded from every knight's fee of England forty shillings for the marriage of his first born daughter. And then the Abbot of Cerne answered for two fees paying four pounds to John Gereberd the then sheriff and John of Milbourne knight from whom he holds a tally.

Edward by the grace of God &c. to his beloved and faithful the Sheriff of Dorset and John of Milbourne Greeting. Whereas we lately appointed you to collect and levy for our use forty shillings of every military fee in the aforesaid county as an aid to the marriage of our first born daughter. And whereas now by the complaint of our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Cerne we have heard that that you exceeding the terms of your appointment are unjustly distraining this same Abbot to pay us an aid of this amount as well for the lands and tenements which he holds in socage and in free and perpetual alms as of other his lands and tenements which he holds by military fees and services of that nature and also for more fees than he holds in the aforesaid county, to the no small damage and grievance of the said Abbot: Now we, being unwilling that any injustice should be done to the Abbot in this respect, command you that, having regard only to the military fees and to the lands and tenements which the Abbot holds of military service in the aforesaid county and not to the whole extent of his lands and tenements, you in no wise distrain the said Abbot to pay to us anything on account of the aforesaid aid beyond his proportion of his aforesaid fees and lands and tenements which he holds

by military service in the same county, not molesting or troubling him in any way against the terms of your aforesaid appointment. Witness myself at Odiham the 8th day of January in the thirty-first year of our reign.

To the venerable father and lord in Christ Robert, by divine permission Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, his humble and devoted chaplain the Abbot of Cerne sends greeting and also the obedience reverence and honour due to so great a father. By these presents we appoint and constitute our beloved in Christ Master Thomas of Weston our proctor to appear before you on Friday instant the morrow of the Ascension of our Lord at the New Temple in London to hear the articles to be there addressed by you to your suffragans and your clergy of the province of Canterbury and to deliberate and treat concerning them with the other ecclesiastical persons of my own condition and status and in particular to agree so far as under your fatherly and prudent advice may conduce to the honour of God and the exaltation of the English church and, if necessary, to swear for our soul; and to do all other things which appertain to us. Ratifying and confirming and promising to ratify and confirm whatever the same proctor shall think fit to do in our name in the premisses. In witness whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Cerne, etc.

Know all men by these presents that Whereas we have expressly imparted to our proctor a sufficient and clear cause of excuse why we shall be unable to be present at the provincial chapter at Northampton on the Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary in the year of our Lord etc.; now we Thomas the Abbot or Prior of Cerne in the diocese of Salisbury of the order of Saint Benedict by these presents appoint ordain and constitute our beloved brother in Christ Thomas our fellow monk to be our apologist and lawful proctor to appear for us and in our name at the said Chapter. And we give him power to swear by our soul that the cause of excuse which we put forward is true and also to treat with those who shall be present in the said Chapter and to consent to all things

Folio 8a.

which in the Chapter shall be ordained by the president or presidents and the Chapter and also to do all other things which shall be necessary or in any way suitable to the office of an apologist or proctor. Promising to ratify and approve whatever the same our proctor and apologist may do in the premisses under pledge of all the property of our said monastery or priory. In witness whereof our common seal is affixed to these presents.

Folio 86. To all the sons of Holy Mother Church who shall read or hear these present letters We brother Robert, by divine permission Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, earnestly desiring by gifts of indulgences acceptable to God to stir up the devotions of Christ's faithful to the support of prayers and to works of charity and trusting in the mercy of almighty God and in the merits of the blessed Virgin Mary the blessed Thomas the Martyr and all the saints, do mercifully release 30 days of any penance imposed upon them to all those truly penitent and ashamed of their sins who shall in pious devotion go to the conventual church of the monks of Cerne in the diocese of Salisbury and shall say their prayers pleasing to God in the same church before the great altar and shall make their oblations there or who out of the goods conferred on them by God shall by the inspiration of God cause any gifts of charity to be contributed to the fabric of the before mentioned church. And we ratify and confirm all indulgences hitherto granted or hereafter to be granted in this respect by all other our fellow bishops whatsoever. Given at Milton in the diocese of Salisbury on the 13th of March in the 1277th year of our Lord and in the sixth year of our consecration.

To the venerable father in Christ Robert, by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, the Prior and convent of Cerne send greeting and due reverence with honour: we appoint our beloved in Christ, Robert of Plumton, our proctor for the day of St. Lawrence the Martyr instant at the New Temple in London in the congregation of the clergy with all adjournments and prorogations from day to day until the final close of the congregation to ordain discuss consider and consent to all

things which by the community of the clergy may be there ordained and decreed for the relief of the English church. Ratifying and promising to ratify whatever the same proctor may cause to be done in our name in the premisses ; and if necessary we give to the same proctor power to say and warrant upon our souls whatever your mandate may require as well in repelling false charges as in establishing the truth. In witness whereof, etc. Given etc.

* In your provincial [chapter] to be held in S. Paul's Church in London on the Monday after the feast of St. Edward the King with adjournments, and

On the Monday after the feast of S. Edmund the King in St. Paul's Church in London in the congregation of the Clergy with adjournment and prorogation from day to day until the final close of the congregation.

(To be continued.)

* These are probably alternative forms of the special parts of such a power of attorney.

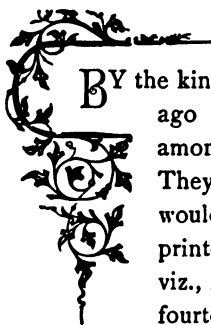


Fourteenth Century Life in Bridport,

AS SHEWN BY THE WILLS PRESERVED IN THE
BOROUGH ARCHIVES.

By the Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT, M.A.

(Read Feb. 19th, 1907.)



BY the kindness of the Mayor of Bridport I three years ago made copies of the ancient wills preserved amongst the records of that historic Borough. They are exceedingly interesting locally, and would be a valuable contribution to Dorset lore if printed. As the majority of these documents—viz., forty-nine out of sixty-five—are dated in the fourteenth century I have chosen the above title for my paper. Needless to say they are written in old Latin of the most canine type, very much abbreviated, and as they have suffered much from the ravages of time I thought it best to make a complete copy translated, which I am annotating in case at any time they may be thought worthy of publication. When it is remembered that the Wills of the Province of

Canterbury preserved at Somerset House date only from the year 1383, whilst those of the Northern Province are extant from six years later, it will be seen that we can add one more item to our "Praise o' Dosset," for the earliest of these Bridport wills is dated 1268.

It will be asked, how did these documents come to be located in their present custody? As every one knows, the Church was, until last century, the keeper of all records testamentary, but in this case there is evidence that, like the Court of Hustings in London City, and like the Corporation of Bristol as shewn by the "Great Orphan Book," the Bridport Borough Court actually proved and recorded in their archives the wills not only of townsmen, but also those of residents outside their own jurisdiction. Witness the following endorsements:—(A.D. 1349). "This will was proved before Richard Laurencz and William Hyghcock Bailiffs of Brideport in full Court on Tuesday the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 23rd year of King Edward III. (1349)." Again in 1396 "proved before John Palmer and John Crouks bailiffs of Bridport in full court held the Monday next Michaelmas 21 Ric. II. In testimony of which the seals of the Bailiffs are affixed," &c. I may add that many of these wills have also the seal of the Official of Dorset on which is represented a double-headed eagle displayed with a crescent between the heads; the legend reads "SIGILLUM OFFICIALITATIS DORCETIE." A most perfect example of the earliest extant seal of the borough figures on the will of Sir William Curshey 1374.

One word about the fourteenth Century itself by way of introduction to my subject. It is the period in which our land emerged from insular jealousies and racial rivalries into national unity and European prominence. It is the Century of great battles; Halidon Hill (1333), Sluys—the Trafalgar of that Period (1340), Crécy and Neville's Cross (1346), Poitiers (1356). Norman and Saxon, Welshman and half-caste put aside hereditary animosities, and fought shoulder to shoulder against a common foe. It is the Century also in which the various races

within our island blended to form the true British breed ; which unity ousted the French tongue and created the English language and literature with Chaucer and Wycliffe as its able exponents. It is the age, too, of originality and independent initiative, when with the emancipation of the serf arose that mainstay of England's greatness, the middle class, represented by the country gentleman, the yeoman, and the merchant venturer.

Now for the wills themselves. I touch lightly on their topographical interest, and endeavour to show what light they throw on domestic, municipal, and ecclesiastical life in Bridport during the Fourteenth Century.

From a topographical point of view may I here take the liberty of daring to correct so great a master of Dorset lore as the late Mr. H. J. Moule himself? Yet so it must be. In *Old Dorset* occurs a very pretty derivation of the strange name "Girtups," the house in Bridport where Mr. Morey dwells. Mr. Moule describes how King Charles II. as a fugitive from Worcester fight, disguised as the groom of Mistress Juliana Coningsby, alighted outside this very house to "girth up" his horse, and ever afterwards the said dwelling retained the name of Girtups in his honour. I distrust such a derivation. I fear it is the exact converse to the case of that Pickwickian antiquary who went into ecstasies over the field named "Wet Whistle," writing a lengthy article explaining how it meant the Saxon 'White Housel,' and evidently provided a rent to buy altar linen for the Church ; only to discover from the oldest inhabitant that the name arose from the local farmer having given them a hogs-head to "wet their whistles" one great harvest year when wheat was worth growing. Now I turn to these ancient wills. I find that a cleric called Sir Nicholas Gertop was one of the chaplains of St. Michael's, Bridport, in 1360, and in these wills he receives legacies from various pious testators. He endowed the Chantry, of which he was priest, with a house, and naturally it was called after him "Gertop's House." Added to this, a century and a half later, when the Chantries were dissolved, a messuage called "Gyrtoppes, some time the property of St. Michael's Chantry,"

together with the Chapel of St. Michael, was in the third year of King Edward VI. by Royal Letters Patent granted to William Fountayne and Richard Mayne. In the interests, therefore, of historical research I think the King Charles' incident must give way in this case.

Another place-name amongst many is worthy of notice. John Proteys in 1390 bequeaths a house called "Castleheigh" on the east side of South Street, between a house belonging to the Corporation on the south and Walter Hazard's tenement on the north. That there was a Castle of some kind at Bridport is shewn by the extant name "Castle Square," which is on the west side of South Street below the Church, and evidently connected at one time with that strange old building called "the Dungeness."

One word about the kind of houses the people lived in. It would appear that a narrow frontage to the street with a long rope-walk or garden at the back was the general type of tenement in the Fourteenth Century. The basement was groined, paved with stone or spread with rushes, and called the cellar, though not always below the frontage level. Above this and reached by a short stone staircase was the 'solar chamber,' the *sun* room or Sunday parlour, and above this again would be the sleeping chambers, the garrets, and the merchant's store room. In the year 1339 Lucy Barri bequeaths "eight shillings rent "coming from one celar which John the Hatter holds for life "and one solar over it which celar together with solar is situated "in the angle on the east side of the Chapel of Blessed "Andrew." She also mentions "The open warehouse (selda) above my chamber," so that hers was evidently a three-storied house. It seems strange to us in these days to realise how two or three different owners could exist amicably beneath the same roof. Robert Bemynstre, in 1386, says "Item I bequeath that shop which is beneath the mansion of Thomas Sore and called the Mede house to the bailiff and community of Bridport for ever." Here we have at the same time two different owners of the same building. What an exquisite dilemma for the lawyers would arise when the first-floor owner brought an action against

the basement landlord to repair his foundations, to which the latter replied that he had a perfect right and intended to pull down his part of the house !

These wills shew us the value they set in those days on clothes, jewels, ornaments, and even on the now unreckoned trifles of domestic furniture. Dame Cristina de Stikelane, who by the way leaves a legacy to Stickland Church, must have looked remarkably attractive in her Sunday best, for by her will in 1268 she bequeaths with great care such valuable articles of attire as "my tunic of green cloth," "my tunic of blue, my blue cape," "my super-tunic of bernet cloth," "the buckle of gold which Adam Goldsmith bequeathed to me." She thus makes bequest at the same time to a lady of a Dorchester and Farringdon family whose relative lies in St. Peter's Church "To Alice the daughter of William de Anne one buckle of gold bequeathed by her mother to me," whilst to her son Bartholomew de Stikelane she gives "one cup of silver and all my cups of gold with feet and without," besides "a gold buckle," "several silver spoons," "a feather bed, all my tapestries," "and all my brass pots."

I can only say that for anyone studying the evolution of human clothing and household furniture these wills are invaluable. Herein one may read to his heart's content of legacies taking the form of "my maser cup hooped with gilt, my silver bowl large and round, my tin drinking cup, brass pots and pans, all sorts of brewing utensils, trivets, spits, platters, and forks for cooking purposes, oak coffers." Add to these such household articles as "my blue curtains," "one kiverlit of white," "one table cloth," "two candelsticks," "one hand towel," "two towells," "a napkin," "my quilt of new cloth," "9 yards of linen cloth," "one wooden spade and a washing tub," and a fair idea of "the simple life" of those days is obtained. At the same time one can almost picture mentally the dress of the 14th century citizens of Bridport from the following items of carefully inventoried legacies:—Agnes Talant in 1371 possessed "a best robe stuffed with feathers," which descended to her son as an heirloom ; she also thought worthy of mention "her kirtell with

the black cape to it" and her green robe stuffed with feathers. A hood with silver gilt knobs must have been a great piece of vanity, not to mention "my girdle edged with silver gilt," whilst "my gown furred with blue fur" and "my gown of violet furred with rabbit skin" recall to mind the Act of Parliament of 1362, which very minutely described what kinds of fur might be worn by the nobleman, the esquire, and the merchant. No man having less than £40 a year income dared presume to wear "any fur of martins, letuse, pure grey, or pure miniver."

I must not forget an interesting item relating to the military clothing of those days. John Proteys in 1390 bequeathed to the fabric fund of St. Mary's, Bridport, "All my armour, namely one helmet together with the vizor, one breastplate worth ten shillings or else ten shillings in money, one 'cuirbouilli' (*i.e.*, boiled leather) buckler, one spear, one sword, and one pike." He also gave to his uncle at Wareham a sword and a dagger. Doubtless he had been a warrior bold, and may have represented Dorset on the field of Poitiers. Whether he intended his helmet to be hung up over his tomb according to the ancient custom, or whether the whole of his armour was to be sold for the good of the Church, I leave to those more expert in these matters to decide. I rather think that, if such helmets were not out of date and unsaleable, the Church gladly parted with them for a price; otherwise they were hung above the donor's tomb, and so remained.

I pass on to the second section of my subject, and glance at some of the side lights which are thrown by these wills on the municipal and mercantile life of the Borough. And here, there is a wide field of material, not only for the townsman, but also for the student of county and national history. Bridport appears as a flourishing mediæval town. The King was lord of the manor, so the burgesses had the privileges of a royal borough, and their reeves or provosts held the manor at a rent of £16 *per annum* to the King as early as the Charter of 1252, which provided that two bailiffs be elected annually to be responsible for this payment. As every one knows, Bridport was

always famous for its rope trade. Even back in the reign of King John the town had supplied the ropes, sailcloth, hawsers, great cables, and all other tackling for the royal navy, and when in 1322, the budding shipping port of Newcastle-on-Tyne desired to start the same trade in the North, the Sheriff of Dorset was ordered to send six ropers from the Wessex town, to teach their northern cousins the mysteries of rope making. I suppose that most of us have heard the well-worn witticism of the "Bridport dagger" as an euphemism for the hangman's coil. Just as the Parliamentary candidate, whose rival had charged him with having an ancestor hanged for felony, assured his constituents that the said worthy had merely broken his neck by slipping through a hole in a platform at a public meeting, so also the little allusion to being stabbed with a Bridport dagger softened any reference to life's ending, when the law secured its victim. John Leland, the antiquary, was at Bridport in Henry VIII.'s reign collecting materials for his History, and, of course, the people told him the ancient joke, but he entirely missed the point, and gravely wrote down "At Bridporth be made good daggers." I mention this because the rope trade was at its height here in the early fourteenth century, and there are several references in these wills which shew that rope was not only manufactured, but the raw material was also grown on the spot; for instance, such legacies as these:—"To my granddaughter Johana Clench one bottell of hemp, Item to Alice daughter of Philip Doe two bottells of hemp and one piece of land sown with hemp." The term 'bottell' was evidently something to do with the local manner of measuring this material, which is alluded to as early as King John's reign, when the King orders tackling for the navy 'according to Bridport weight.'

Another testator bequeaths "one rood of hemp land lying in the culture which is called Pencheford." Some fields appear to have been specially suited as regards soil for growing hemp, and evidences of the cultivation thereof are still extant in the present day, in the shape of the little hemp flowers still blooming in summer time in the hedge rows around Bridport.

A word on the subject of the keeping of accounts in those days. The merchant muddled his head with no voluminous ledgers and day books; he worked on the cash system as far as possible, and when credit was allowed his invoice was presented not on a neatly ruled sheet of paper but on one half of a notched stick which had been cleft down the middle. This was called a tally—a word still used as a verb in our language to-day—the corresponding half of which stick the merchant himself retained. (It will be remembered that this same primitive method of account-keeping was adopted by the scorer in the early days of the game of cricket, each run being notched on a stick with a knife.) Here are some examples how people in their wills bequeathed debts, &c.:—To Hugh, son of William de Anne, twenty shillings out of a debt of forty shillings, which by his tallies is to be received by me. “Item to my son Bartholomew Stikelane all my debts by tallies or otherwise.”

I mentioned just now that the rope trade flourished in Bridport in the *Early Fourteenth Century*, and I said this with guarded intention, for in the year 1348 the town received at one fell swoop a blow from which it hardly recovered during the next fifty years. It was the year of the terrible plague called the Black Death, which, starting in Asia, swept across Europe, devastated the Channel Islands, and thence was carried in a trading vessel to the Dorset coast. The Chronicler records this in these words:—“In the year of our Lord 1348, about the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury (July 7th), the cruel pestilence terrible to all future ages came from parts over sea to the South Coast of England into a port called Melcombe in Dorsetshire.” Bridport suffered severely: both the bailiffs died of the pestilence, and the population of the borough was decimated, and trade was paralysed for years afterwards. These old wills reflect the state of affairs, for, after an average, during the century, of one will recorded every two years, no less than fifteen are preserved for this fateful twelvemonth and most of them have the appearance of being hurriedly made with the hand of death stealing a hold on the testator. It may be also

said that the wills for this year were enrolled for safety in the borough archives, since the fear of infection precluded access to the Archdeacon or Archbishop for probate.

However, it may be noted that the chief interest of these wills, from a municipal point of view, is that they shew so clearly how the Corporation acquired those properties which supply its present wealth. Take a case in point—the Greyhound Hotel. One can trace the whole or part of its site back to the year 1307, when William, son and heir of Robert de Bemynstre, bought a house alongside St. Andrew's Church. Twenty-three years later Richard de Bemynstre, whose son of the same name, the M.P. for Bridport and founder of St. Katherine's Chantry, thus bequeaths it in his will in 1386:—"Item I give and bequeath unto Alice my wife for life all that my tenement with the tavern lately built on the east side of St. Andrew's Church on condition that after her death the said tenement shall remain to the Bailifs of the Community of Bridport and their successors for ever." I might instance several other testators who left land thus in reversion to the borough, and in many cases they saddled their bequest with a condition that an annual mass and obit should be provided for ever in their memory. Needless to say, the latter condition lapsed at the Reformation, though the Borough still enjoys the lands.

Let me pass on to the third point—fourteenth century church life in Bridport as illustrated by these wills. A whole volume might be written on this subject. Ecclesiastically, this small town was exceedingly well equipped. There were no less than five churches, of which St. Mary's is the only one now extant. St. Andrew's stood on the site of the present Town Hall; St. John's on the site of the Priory Rope Factory; St. Michael's by the present lane of that name; and St. Swithun's by Allington Vicarage. There were, besides, the Magdalen Leper-house in Allington, and the St. John's Hospital by the East Bridge, now the site of the West Dorset Club House. Not only were these well supported by endowments and legacies, but a staff of ten clergy

officiated in the town, whose names, preceded by the knightly title of "Sir," instead of "Reverend," figure as legatees in many of the wills, whilst St. Mary's, the parish church, had at least seven altars dedicated respectively in honour of Our Lady, All Saints, St. Leonard, St. Katherine, St. Nicholas, St. George, and the Holy Trinity. Guilds and brotherhoods flourished in profusion; the confraternity of St. Nicholas, of the Holy Cross, of the Holy Trinity, the brotherhood of the lamp of St. Mary, and various other bodies corresponding in a certain degree to our friendly societies are mentioned in these wills; nor was church life in those days so insular or so exclusively parochial as it is nowadays. Very few thought of making a will without bequeathing a legacy to the Cathedral,—“to the fabric of the Cathedral of St. Mary of Sarum, one ring of silver,” says Agnes Talant in 1371,—whilst the Dorset abbeys, priories, hospitals, and many of the local churches, even as far as Dorchester and Weymouth, figure in the bequests of liberal Bridport merchants. “To the Rector for tithes forgotten,” was a regular phrase of legacy, and such an assortment of cattle, sheep, lambs, bull calves, bushels of wheat, and “Six and eightpences” fell to his share as must have made the living a valuable piece of preferment. The parish clerk and the bedeman too received legacies, whilst from the number of endowed anniversaries or obits commemorating deceased testators it would seem that not a day in the calendar was free from some bell tolling function. It is easy to see the tendency of events towards the Reformation; hardly a landed estate in the place, but the Church had some claim out of it in payment for masses, candles, obits, or anniversaries. One cannot, however, but admire the zeal and devotion of the good sisters of the St. John's Hospital and the Magdalen leper house, whose pious work was often recognised by the testators. Much of the pre-Reformation hospital work of the Church has been over-looked or under-valued in books dealing with the subject. No words can exaggerate what a loss to the country the dissolution of these institutions was at the Reformation.

Let me conclude by saying that this ancient Wessex town was at the end of the 14th century occupying the proud position of fourth largest borough in Dorset. And from these ancient wills it may be seen that the inhabitants were domestically, municipally, and ecclesiastically acting up to those excellent traditions which their successors of the present day so ably carry on.





Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1906.

By H. STILWELL.

"No man more surely pays a debt
Than Rain pays Fair, and Fair pays Wet."
Old Doggerel.



RETURNS of Rainfall for 1906 have been sent in from 52 stations. One of these, however, began only with the month of August, and one return contained the rainfall at Chetnole up to the end of July, and at Leigh for the remaining five months of the year.

The return, commencing in August, was from the Rev. W. M. Barnes, of Monkton Rectory, whom we are glad to enroll amongst the list of recorders. The only observer we have lost is Judge Philbrick from Wimborne, who has crossed the border into Hampshire. One new name appears in the list, that of Captain Dymond, at Charminster.

The record of rainfall in this county, which was formerly tabulated and arranged with so much care and exactitude by Mr. Henry Storks Eaton, covers a period of 50 years prior to 1906, and the mean total annual amount for that period has been 33·632ins. By the table following for 1906, it will be seen

that the mean of the 48 stations comprised therein amounted to 33·88ins., so the county has received a trifle over the average rainfall of the previous 50 years.

Its fall was very unequally spread over the different months. January received more than double its usual share, but of the seven months beginning with March, with the exception of May, all were very dry, culminating with only 0·98 as the mean for August and 1·03 for September. With October the drought broke, with copious rain on both the 1st and 2nd, and November followed with a total above the average.

The fall in January was most remarkable. Upwards of 1 in. of rain was recorded at eleven stations on the 1st, and at no less than 34 stations on the 2nd. Again, on the 16th January, upwards of 1 in. fell at 14 stations. During the year, upwards of 1 in. was registered on 16 different days, viz., three in January, two in May, two in June, three in October, and six in November.

At two stations, upwards of 2 in. was registered on 13th May, namely, at Gillingham 2·36in., and at Milton-on-Stour 2·06in. The storm which produced this rainfall was of unusual heaviness, and it is referred to in some of the following "Observers' Notes." It was, however, very local, and at only four stations was upwards of 1 in. taken on that day, viz., at Gillingham, Milton-on-Stour, Buckhorn Weston, and Shaftesbury. The storm appears to have extended along the N.W. part of the county and to have been concentrated in its northern extremity, but *no rain* was registered on that day at Winterbourne Houghton or Winterbourne Whitchurch, or to the eastward of those places; and Wimborne, Sturminster Marshall, Parkstone, and the stations near the S. coast as far as Lyme Regis *entirely* escaped. An account of the storm and the damage caused by it was given in the *Three Shires' Advertiser* of May 19th, 1906, from which the following extract is taken :—

One of the most violent storms within living memory passed over the district on Sunday. The morning was bright and fine, but the clouds gathered thickly early in the afternoon, and just before three o'clock thunder was heard. Soon afterwards a heavy downpour of hail and rain commenced and continued almost

uninterruptedly until half-past ten o'clock in the evening. The downpour was accompanied by heavy thunder, and lightning flashed from all quarters of the horizon.

Throughout the district the storm was so heavy as to cause a great deal of damage to gardens, many of which presented a sorry appearance on the following morning. In addition to this a great deal of damage was done to the fruit crops by the large hailstones.

As might easily be imagined, the attendances at the various places of worship were but small, the people showing but little disposition to face the storm.

Reports of damage caused by the storm have been received from all quarters.

In Gillingham, so far as can be ascertained, no damage has been caused beyond the destruction of a few trees by lightning.

Our Shaftesbury correspondent writes that the tremendous crashes of thunder and the vivid lightning filled the inhabitants with alarm. The downpour of rain transformed the streets into running streams of water, and many people were kept busy in checking an influx into their houses. In the afternoon the pinnacle over the turret of Holy Trinity fell into the churchyard, fortunately missing the building, or extensive damage would have been done to the sacred edifice. As it is, the repairing of the pinnacle will involve a considerable outlay, which, fortunately, will be partly covered by the Ecclesiastical Insurance Co., with whom it was insured. Quite a large number of people visited the scene during the evening, and the service was held as usual. A cottage in Layton, occupied by a man named Hayward, was also struck, the lightning striking the chimney and dislodging a quantity of bricks, passing down the chimney and completely removing the fire grate out of its position. The chimney of Dorset House, in Haimes Lane, was also injured. A cottage in Enmore Green was severely damaged, and a horse in a field at Enmore Green belonging to Mr. J. Bragg, of High Street, was struck by the lightning, which caused lock-jaw. On Sunday evening the service at St. James' Church was abandoned. Many people had gone out for drives in the afternoon and had to put up anywhere they could find shelter.

At Lily's Green, a house in the occupation of Mr. Jas. Blandford was damaged by lightning. A hole was made in the chimney, and the stones, falling inwards, descended the chimney, dislodging a kettle from the fire, fortunately without any injury being caused to the family of five who were sitting around. They were all very much frightened and quickly made their escape from the room.

At Lower Coombe, Mr. Jeremiah Sanger, market gardener, has sustained very serious loss, his crops of potatoes, peas, &c., being washed clean away. During the storm a cloud is said to have burst over his field, the water sweeping everything before it to the depth of a foot. Mr. George Sanger's cottage was flooded and his outhouses filled with water and soil. A large oak tree standing near the cottage was struck by lightning, the bark being stripped from the trunk in all directions and some of the branches being splintered into matchwood.

Mr. John Gillingham, market gardener, whose gardens are close to Mr. Sanger's, was served in the same manner by the water. During the storm four heifers belonging to Mr. William Ford, Hook Farm, Wardour, were struck by lightning and killed.

At Jubilee Farm, Nyland, which is occupied by Mr. John Courtney, a chimney, about seven feet high, was struck by lightning and split in half, and some of the bricks were thrown sixty yards. For two or three seconds the place resembled a ball of fire and several persons in the vicinity were so much stunned by the shock as to be unable to see anything for some minutes.

A severe storm passed over the Wimborne district on Sunday, and many peals of thunder were heard during the afternoon and evening. The lightning in the evening was very vivid, and a heavy fall of rain was recorded in the district north of the town, although none actually fell in the urban area. The river Stour was much swollen on Tuesday, but, fortunately, a flood, which would be a very unwelcome visitor, did not follow.

The storm was very severely felt in Wiltshire and some trees were struck by lightning near Semley Church. Mr. A. R. White had a ewe and lamb killed at Charnage. At Kingston Deverill Mr. Stratton lost four ewes and a lamb which were struck, and at Brixton Deverill a thatched cottage was set on fire. The Vicar closed the service at the church, and the congregation succeeded in putting out the fire before much damage was done. The lightning struck the house of Mr. King, farmer, of Dinton, while the family were at tea. The house was set on fire, but the outbreak was soon extinguished. Those in the house escaped with a fright; very little damage was done. The foundations of the obelisk at Stourhead were much damaged by lightning, and Mr. C. Pickford, of Heath Farm, Stourton, had two sows and seven pigs killed by the lightning. While Mrs. Davis was in the kitchen of her house at Morgan's Vale the lightning struck the mantelpiece, smashed a clock which was on it, rendering it quite useless, besides burning the paper on the wall.

During the progress of the storm, at 9.30 p.m., Mr. Holmes, photographer, of Castle Street, Mere, succeeded in getting a splendid photograph of the Church and tower, showing a magnificent flash of lightning falling to the earth quite close to the tower. The telegraph poles and even the wires are quite distinct. Fortunately, little damage was done in the immediate neighbourhood of Mere, but Mr. A. R. White had two sheep killed by the lightning.

In Fonthill Park some trees were struck, one tree being completely splintered. Four heifers belonging to Mr. Ford, at Nook Farm, were killed whilst at Fonthill Bishop. The bark of a poplar tree was ripped from the top to the bottom of the trunk.

A very heavy thunderstorm was experienced at Castle Cary on Sunday last, the thunder and lightning being continuous from about three in the afternoon till midnight. The lightning was exceptionally vivid, but no serious damage was done, the only building that suffered being an implement house on Lodge Hill belonging to the Manor Farm.

OBSERVERS' NOTES.

MILTON-ON-STOUR.—Great thunderstorm on 14th May.

GILLINGHAM.—An extraordinary thunderstorm on Sunday, 13th May, with continuous rain, also hail; wonderfully vivid lightning and heavy thunder, almost incessant, during the whole time of its continuance, 3 to 10 p.m. The whole of the rain registered, 2·36in., fell during the above period.

BUCKHORN WESTON.—On Sunday, 13th May, this neighbourhood was visited by the severest thunderstorm that was known in the memory of the oldest, commencing almost suddenly at 3.30 p.m. and lasting without any cessation until 11 p.m. From 4 to 5.15 ·86in. of rain fell, but there was no damage of any kind in *this* parish, although the storm was immediately overhead. Cows ran about, being greatly frightened in the darkness, which was intensified by the extraordinary lightning—quite appalling.

On 11th March at 8 p.m. there was a most beautiful lunar rainbow, very bright and distinct, which lasted about ten minutes. Again on 8th October I saw another most magnificent lunar rainbow at 10.30 p.m., the whole arch quite perfect and far exceeding the previous one of 11th March, both in brightness and the length of time it lasted.

Some time in the month of June (I carelessly omitted to note the day) I saw a most extraordinary phenomenon—"the blue moon" one so often hears of. It was about 7 p.m., the moon being almost full. There was a good deal of *thin* mist driving across the moon, and the moon, as seen *through* it, had a blue tint quite as deep as the ordinary blue sky of the evening. The mist passed away, and the moon appeared again in its usual brightness, and after a while was again covered with mist and renewed its blue appearance.

This summer has been remarkable for its extreme want of sun, during the hay-time especially, when the sun rarely came out with its summer power until noon or later. I am speaking of N. Dorset. I do not know if it has been the same elsewhere.

WINTERBOURNE HOUGHTON.—

TEMPERATURE.

January	..	Highest, 54 deg., on 18th	Lowest, 24 deg., night of the 23rd
February	..	" 48 " " 1st	" 22 " " 5th
March	..	" 58 " " 6th	" 24 " " 22nd
April	..	" 66 " " 12th	" 28 " " 27th
May	..	" 74 " " 13th	" 32 " " 2nd
June	..	" 75 " " 23rd	" 37 " " 5th
July..	..	" 77 " " 22nd	" 44 " " 11th
August	..	" 86 " " 31st	" 45 " " 14th
September	..	" 84 " " 1st	" 36 " " 26th
October	..	" 64 " " 22nd	" 34 " " 30th
November	..	" 57 " " 23rd	" 28 " " 12th
December	..	" 53 " " 4th	" 22 " " 29th

14th May: Very heavy thunder and vivid lightning from 3 to 10 p.m. 23rd June: Very severe thunderstorm passed over S.W. to N.E., lasting from 9.30 p.m. to midnight. August: The remarkable rise of temperature at the end of this month and beginning of the next was the special feature of this summer. December: Snow began to fall heavily on 25th at 9 p.m., but turned to rain later, and snow fell very heavily on 30th from 9 a.m. to noon.

WIMBORNE.—The snowstorm on the 26th December was unrepresented in this district, with the exception of a very small fall on the night of 26th, not enough to be measured—less than .01 in. when melted.

BLOXWORTH RECTORY.—In this district I would remark upon (i.) The almost total absence of thunderstorms in 1906. (ii.) The general cold and ungenial nature of the year, especially in regard to night temperature, though from the mildness of the winter all vegetation was up to April very forward. (iii.) No register of *excessive* heat during the summer, though the day temperature was high during the early part of September.

WORTH MATRAVERS.—27th February: Hailstorm, conical-shaped stones. 11th March: Velocity of wind = 40 miles. 2nd August: Thunderstorm between 6.30 and 6.45 p.m., very large hailstones, some $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, flattened and star-shaped. 23rd November: Wreck of Spanish steamer "Montares" in fog

under S. Aldhelm's Head. Solar halo observed 10.30 a.m. on 28th February, also on 11th September and 27th October; lunar halo observed on 9th March and 30th November.

TEMPERATURE NOTES.—(Thermometer in Screen).

	Average Day.						Average Night.	
January	45 deg.	..	..	..	35
February	44	..	..	..	31
March	48	..	..	..	35
April	54	..	..	..	34.5
May	59	..	..	..	45
June	62	..	..	..	47.5
July	68	..	..	..	52
August	66	..	..	..	56
September	65	..	..	..	50
October	59	..	..	..	47
November	47	..	..	..	40
December	43	..	..	..	34

WESTHAM, WEYMOUTH.—Climatological returns:—

Means for the year 1906—Barometer, 30.023 in.

Barometer highest, 30.668 in., 8th January; lowest, 29.026 in., 11th February.

Thermometer highest, 76°·8, 4th September; lowest, 25°·8, 24th January.

Thermometer means at 9 a.m., 51°·6; maximum, 57°·5; minimum, 45°·1.

Thermometer means, maximum and minimum, 51°·3; range, 12°·4.

Relative humidity, 78%; total bright sunshine, 1,908.3 hours.

Days on which sun shone, 312; sunless days, 53.

Amount of cloud, 0 to 10—5.8.

Thunderstorms, 13th May, 23rd June, and 2nd August.

Gales—Westerly, 6th, 9th, 13th, 18th January, 8th and 10th February, 8th, 11th, 13th March, 21st April, 28th October, 3rd, 12th December.

S.W., 2nd October, 16th and 17th November.

Easterly, 22nd February, 4th and 9th November.

N.W., 5th December.

BELFIELD, WEYMOUTH.—Thunder 3rd and 4th January, 22nd May, 23rd June, lasting one hour, 26th and 30th July, 2nd August.

CHICKERELL.—Thunder reported 5th January, slight; 13th and 23rd May, distant; 23rd June, rather heavy, with lightning almost continuous and torrents of rain for a short time; 26th July, slight. Fine rainbow seen just before sunset 23rd May with a very high arch, top estimated at about 55° . Lunar rainbow seen early in November, exact date not certain. There was a fall of rain in quantity less than $\cdot 01$ in. on 48 days besides the 184 days on which over that amount was collected and recorded in Table.

UPWEY PUMPING STATION.—1906 was $3\cdot 31$ in. wetter than the average. January was very wet ($7\cdot 25$), with $4\cdot 51$ in. falling in the first seven days. Very large hailstones fell on June 23rd, accompanied with thunder and very vivid lightning. September was a dry month, rain falling on seven days only. October was wet with rain on 24 days. A little snow fell on 8th and 14th February, 11th and 12th March, and 29th December.

BEAMINSTER, FLEET STREET.—Solar halo was visible on 7th June. The mean of the daily maximum temperature in shade was as follows:—January, $47\cdot 9$; February, $44\cdot 3$; March, $47\cdot 8$; April, $54\cdot 8$; May, $59\cdot 2$; June, $69\cdot 2$; July, $70\cdot 4$; August, $70\cdot 9$; September, $66\cdot 3$; October, $58\cdot 2$; November, $50\cdot 1$; December, $43\cdot 0$; for the year, $56\cdot 8$.

BEAMINSTER VICARAGE.—This station has a complete record now for 34 years. Average for 33 years previous to 1906 = $37\cdot 97$; therefore the rainfall for 1906 ($35\cdot 23$) was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ below the average. During 1873-1905 inclusive (33 years)—

Highest { $1882 = 47\cdot 02$
 $1891 = 47\cdot 04$

Lowest { $1887 = 28\cdot 26$
 $1893 = 28\cdot 35$

BLACKDOWN HOUSE.—Thunder heard 5th January, 13th May, 16th June (distant), and 23rd, also on 1st August (distant). Large halo round moon, 29th December.

CHEDINGTON COURT.—On 5th January, we had a thunderstorm, lightning, and rough S.W. wind, and on 13th May, from 3 to 5 p.m., a severe thunderstorm. Again, on 23rd June, between 8.30 and 11 p.m., accompanied by rough wind. Our average rainfall for nine years, up to end of 1906, is 36·88 in.

CHETNOLE.—On 13th May there was a heavy thunderstorm, lasting from about 3 to 11 p.m., at times quite close and all round, but we only got the outside sprinkle of hail and rain amounting to 0·06.

WINTERBOURNE STEEPLETON.—The rainfall has been slightly (0·39 in.) over the estimated 30 year average. The months of January, February, May, and October had an excess, the other months a deficiency. Upwards of 1 in. fell on four days during the year. The longest period without any rain was during the last 15 days in September. The rain in January amounted to 8·91 in., which was 5·01 in. in excess of the estimated average for that month, and the heaviest rainfall recorded for January, since observations here began in 1893.

DORCHESTER, WOLLASTON HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the dry Spring and Summer, which lasted to the very end of September, the total rainfall has exceeded the average by over 4 in. The four months, January, February, October, and November, give 24·58 in. of the year's total. It is worthy of notice that Dorchester and the neighbourhood entirely escaped the very heavy snowstorm which commenced early on 26th December, over nearly the whole of England.

TABLE I.—DEPTH OF RAIN IN INCHES, 1906.

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
L. R. Matthews	Milton on Stour	5.63	2.86	1.08	1.40	5.19	0.98	1.08	0.70	0.91	5.34	3.67	2.18	31.62
S. H. Stephens	Gillingham	5.93	2.97	1.66	1.34	5.61	1.77	1.43	1.59	0.94	5.54	3.64	2.37	34.79
Rev. W. H. H. D'Aeth	Buckhorn Weston	4.39	2.38	1.07	0.64	4.16	1.73	1.11	1.34	0.87	4.58	3.01	1.67	20.85
Rev. F. Enlvers	Shaftesbury	5.94	2.87	1.39	0.95	4.75	2.46	0.89	1.35	0.85	5.79	3.58	1.64	32.46
A. R. Hallett	Sturminster Newton	6.66	2.94	1.01	0.99	3.02	1.57	1.37	1.16	0.83	5.17	3.11	1.96	29.49
Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell	"	6.08	2.44	1.01	0.97	2.87	1.55	1.24	1.11	0.80	4.79	3.19	1.92	27.97
Vice-Admiral Stopford	Shroton House	7.16	3.04	0.88	1.30	2.89	2.06	1.24	1.19	0.69	6.33	3.75	1.73	32.46
Rev. H. H. T. Bassett	Winterbourne Houghton	8.17	3.46	1.01	1.11	2.93	1.93	1.33	0.96	1.14	6.92	4.71	2.26	35.83
S. Smart	" Whitechurch,	9.15	3.65	1.05	1.46	2.80	2.48	1.29	0.62	0.90	6.69	5.32	2.38	37.79
Rev. G. Wellington	Horton Vicarage	7.61	3.92	0.94	1.17	2.99	1.71	0.87	0.85	0.81	7.13	4.35	2.12	34.47
Dr. G. H. Batterbury	Wimborne, Colford	8.45	4.01	1.12	1.35	2.80	1.88	1.95	1.06	0.91	6.40	4.54	1.98	36.75
Rev. J. Cross	Sturminster Marshall	8.05	3.79	1.03	1.38	2.68	1.54	1.92	1.06	0.91	6.40	4.32	2.13	35.21
Rev. G. A. Lane	Bloxworth House	8.81	3.96	1.13	1.39	2.60	1.41	1.04	0.90	0.89	6.32	5.25	1.95	35.66
Rev. O. P. Cambridge	Rectory	8.31	3.98	1.12	1.31	2.63	1.35	1.00	0.93	0.88	6.08	4.80	2.00	34.29
A. Lucas	Bere Regis, Barrow Hill	8.89	3.65	1.06	1.24	2.37	1.77	1.03	0.68	0.91	5.45	5.12	1.99	33.56
W. Synes	Parkstone, Poole Road, "Ben Hur"	7.54	3.44	1.12	1.05	2.81	1.51	1.15	0.79	0.78	6.36	4.42	1.81	33.12
S. W. Bennett	Wareham	8.02	3.88	1.17	1.28	3.00	1.51	1.15	0.79	0.88	6.04	5.22	1.81	35.33
L. G. Pike	Stoborough, "King Barrow"	7.67	3.90	0.95	1.10	2.33	1.40	0.92	0.59	0.70	6.35	4.84	1.72	32.97
G. D. Bond	Holme	8.01	4.06	1.31	1.33	3.30	1.41	0.96	0.90	0.87	6.34	4.90	1.80	35.09
H. B. Vincent	Seavange, Victoria Hotel	6.57	3.66	1.49	1.48	3.46	0.99	1.26	0.82	0.83	6.68	4.38	2.35	33.97
Rev. C. S. Shepherd	Worth Matravers	6.04	3.22	2.05	1.48	3.85	1.12	1.13	1.15	0.63	5.78	4.40	2.36	33.26
Colonel Forster	East Stoke, Binegar Hall	8.28	4.08	1.30	1.37	3.01	0.28	0.80	0.93	0.96	6.34	5.27	2.04	35.54
Rev. W. D. Filler	Laithorne, West, The Vicarage	7.93	3.98	1.48	1.66	4.11	1.48	1.05	0.96	0.80	6.11	5.02	2.16	36.92
Rev. W. P. Schuster	Weymouth, Westham	6.70	3.30	1.89	2.04	3.62	1.08	1.06	1.24	0.70	5.13	4.45	1.87	32.66
I. J. Brown	Weymouth, Westham	5.64	3.67	1.00	0.83	2.96	1.59	1.04	0.64	0.85	5.13	3.90	1.94	29.31
Mrs. Peto	Wyke Regis, Belfield House	6.41	3.69	1.07	0.90	3.32	1.84	1.15	0.94	0.71	4.98	3.70	1.77	30.18
W. H. Taylor	Portland Hill Lighthouse	4.93	3.23	1.30	1.02	2.36	1.96	0.70	0.81	0.43	3.30	2.70	1.38	22.45
Mrs. George	Fleet House	6.40	3.66	1.09	0.81	2.65	1.75	1.63	0.89	0.77	4.19	3.59	1.75	25.50

TABLE I. (CONTINUED).

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Mrs. Richardson ..	Chickerell, "Montevideo"	6.39	3.80	1.14	0.96	2.85	1.90	1.17	1.29	0.80	4.81	3.64	1.93	30.58
R. Stevenson Henshaw ..	Upwey Waterworks ..	7.25	3.69	1.42	1.13	3.85	1.87	1.45	0.94	1.19	5.45	3.71	2.18	34.13
J. C. P. White ..	Abbotsbury, New Barn ..	6.21	3.35	1.21	1.02	2.98	1.75	1.45	0.57	0.85	4.23	3.76	1.87	30.25
H. Gordon ..	Bridport, Coneygar ..	6.36	3.38	1.36	0.71	2.23	1.17	1.29	1.21	1.43	5.53	3.14	2.10	30.19
Dr. J. Spurr ..	Lyme Regis, Culway Cottage ..	6.90	3.80	1.51	1.06	2.93	1.11	1.32	1.04	1.28	5.36	3.14	1.90	31.24
J. Andrews, jun. ..	Beaminster, Fleet Street ..	7.48	4.00	1.57	1.10	2.78	1.21	1.31	1.13	1.41	6.33	4.86	1.96	34.61
Rev. A. A. Leonard ..	" " Vicarage ..	7.79	4.00	1.65	1.00	2.95	1.23	1.33	1.02	1.47	6.43	4.51	2.08	35.23
C. E. M. Pinney ..	Broad Windsor, Blackdown House ..	8.08	4.34	1.74	1.10	2.96	1.44	1.11	1.18	1.56	7.32	4.55	2.00	36.66
Rev. G. C. Hutchings ..	Chedington Court ..	7.88	3.92	1.64	0.85	2.60	1.69	1.32	1.24	1.57	7.72	4.31	2.21	37.05
H. Brinsmead ..	Melbury Sampford ..	7.62	3.94	1.15	0.95	2.40	1.63	1.23	0.90	1.22	7.47	4.29	1.59	34.21
R. Encoul ..	" " "	8.42	3.95	1.23	1.27	2.26	2.23	1.28	1.23	1.22	7.36	4.42	1.81	36.03
A. Scrutton ..	Melbury Bubb ..	4.06	4.13	1.40	1.25	2.63	2.03	1.36	1.25	0.66	5.09	4.40	2.65	35.25
Colonel Chadwick and	Chetnole ..	7.61	3.75	1.17	1.06	1.79	1.94	1.31	1.1	1.03	6.20	3.86	1.53	35.51
Rev. T. L. Jenkins ..	Leigh ..	5.42	2.83	1.20	0.88	3.87	2.08	1.87	1.24	0.91	5.22	3.04	1.84	30.40
T. Turton ..	Sherborne Castle ..	7.01	3.25	1.19	1.10	2.91	2.06	1.76	1.11	0.90	5.85	3.71	1.98	35.32
G. Coffin ..	Holwell, Westrow ..	8.79	4.32	1.48	1.22	2.71	2.79	1.25	1.08	1.40	6.82	5.63	2.00	39.27
E. S. Willmot-Sitwell } and Major Fagan }	Cattistock Lodge ..	8.74	3.98	1.81	1.17	3.79	1.58	1.83	0.84	1.76	5.98	4.54	2.69	38.11
Rev. C. E. Romilly ..	Littlebredy Parsonage ..	8.91	4.18	1.51	1.14	3.73	1.71	1.37	0.79	1.74	6.86	4.77	2.93	39.33
H. Stilwell ..	Winterbourne Steepleton	8.53	4.38	1.45	1.21	4.14	1.76	1.18	1.13	1.50	6.00	4.32	2.30	37.90
Rev. W. M. Barnes ..	" " Monington, The Rectory	8.94	4.02	1.19	1.31	3.02	1.68	1.02	0.86	0.96	7.13	4.82	2.35	37.20
R. B. White ..	" " Herrington ..	8.94	4.24	1.43	1.25	3.47	1.72	1.29	0.97	1.30	6.53	5.05	2.42	38.37
Captain Dymond ..	Charminster ..	8.95	4.30	1.43	1.30	3.44	1.95	1.30	0.83	1.21	6.56	4.77	2.34	38.38
G. J. Hunt ..	Dorchester Waterworks ..	8.79	4.05	1.19	1.50	2.83	1.76	1.13	0.87	1.21	6.67	4.94	1.96	36.90
Captain J. E. Achard ..	Wollaston House ..	8.79	4.05	1.19	1.50	2.83	1.76	1.13	0.87	1.21	6.67	4.94	1.96	36.90
J. Powell ..	Puddletown ..	8.79	4.05	1.19	1.50	2.83	1.76	1.13	0.87	1.21	6.67	4.94	1.96	36.90
	Means of 48 Stations printed in Roman type ..	7.39	3.63	1.29	1.18	3.19	1.65	1.24	0.98	1.03	6.02	4.25	2.03	33.88

TABLE II.—RAINFALL IN 1906.

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which 0·1in. or more was recorded.												Year.
		Depth.	Date.	In. or more.	only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Milton-on-Stour ..	31·92	In. 2·06	13 May	..	23	24	22	16	10	18	4	12	8	8	26	18	16	177
Gillingham ..	34·79	2·36	13 "	1	23	23	20	16	10	18	5	11	12	5	26	21	17	184
Buckhorn Weston ..	26·85	1·14	13 "	2	23	22	19	12	8	17	7	10	10	5	26	21	19	175
Shaftesbury ..	32·46	1·61	13 "	2	21	21	18	14	8	17	8	11	13	6	23	21	15	176
Sturminster Newton ..	29·49	1·20	2 Jan.	2	15	21	18	10	8	17	7	10	9	6	22	15	16	169
" The Vicarage ..	27·97	1·01	2 "	2	13	21	17	10	9	16	4	9	9	6	25	19	14	160
Shroton House ..	32·46	1·68	2 "	2	17	20	19	11	9	16	4	11	11	6	21	18	11	161
Winterbourne Houghton ..	35·83	1·60	2 "	4	7	21	18	9	6	12	8	11	11	6	22	13	10	189
Whitchurch, Longthorns ..	37·79	1·69	2 "	2	11	22	21	13	10	16	8	10	11	6	27	17	13	174
Horton Vicarage ..	34·47	1·51	2 "	3	20	22	19	14	6	18	5	9	7	3	21	19	15	188
Wimborne, Codford ..	38·75	1·66	2 "	2	25	20	16	9	15	7	11	12	4	4	21	20	14	169
Sturminster Marshall ..	35·21	1·65	2 "	2	25	22	20	14	8	16	6	11	12	5	23	20	16	173
Bloxworth House ..	35·66	1·54	2 "	2	12	23	21	14	8	15	6	9	12	4	25	20	12	169
" Rectory ..	34·29	..	..	..	..	23	17	12	6	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Bere Regis, Barrow Hill ..	33·56	1·74	2 "	1	9	23	17	12	6	15	6	8	6	4	24	17	14	151
Parkstone, Poole Road, " Ben Hur " ..	33·12	1·72	2 "	2	21	22	19	15	8	17	5	10	10	5	24	18	16	186
Wareham ..	35·33	1·20	2 "	4	16	24	19	15	8	16	8	10	12	5	21	20	18	176
Stoborough, " King Barrow " ..	33·78	1·21	2 "	4	5	25	15	12	6	13	5	8	7	4	7	15	9	?
Holme ..	35·09	1·17	2 "	4	9	22	18	14	6	16	7	8	11	4	23	16	11	156
Swanage, Victoria Hotel ..	33·97	1·23	23 May	2	6	21	17	14	9	16	7	6	10	4	24	19	15	162
Worth Matravers ..	33·26	1·29	23 "	1	13	24	22	19	10	19	7	11	14	5	26	20	18	186
East Stoke, Binnewar Hall ..	35·56	1·16	2 Jan.	4	7	22	20	13	7	15	6	9	8	5	22	15	13	155
Lulworth East, The Vicarage ..	36·92	1·35	2 "	3	11	23	19	15	6	13	8	9	10	6	22	14	12	142
" West ..	32·66	1·09	2 "	1	5	23	19	9	6	14	4	7	9	6	19	14	12	142
Weymouth, Westham " ..	28·31	0·88	16 "	0	12	22	15	8	7	15	6	10	9	5	26	14	15	152
Wyke Regis, Bellfield House ..	30·18	0·96	16 "	0	17	23	18	9	8	15	7	10	14	4	26	15	13	162
Portland Bill Lighthouse ..	23·45	0·76	24 June	0	31	26	18	20	8	15	5	9	13	5	21	15	11	166
Fleet House ..	28·50	1·20	16 Jan.	2	10	24	17	9	6	17	5	7	8	6	21	14	12	146
Chickerell, " Montevideo " ..	30·68	0·96	16 "	0	43	24	21	13	11	16	6	12	14	6	27	22	12	184
Upwey, Waterworks ..	34·13	1·24	2 "	1	19	23	18	13	9	18	8	13	13	7	24	23	15	184

TABLE II. (CONTINUED.)

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		lin. or more.	Days of		Number of Days on which .01in. or more was recorded.												Year.
		Depth.	Date.		01in. only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Abbotsbury, New Barn ..	In. 29.25	0.90	2 Jan.	0	21	23	19	14	10	18	8	12	15	8	25	21	12	185	
Bridgeport, Conygar ..	30.19	1.11	2 "	2	7	19	18	14	11	15	5	7	8	7	22	17	12	155	
Lyme Regis, Conway Cottage ..	31.24	1.07	1 Oct.	1	32	22	20	15	9	16	8	10	13	7	24	21	16	176	
Beaminster, Fleet Street ..	34.61	1.20	20 Nov.	4	15	22	19	15	10	20	6	11	13	7	24	21	16	184	
" The Vicarage ..	35.23	1.19	20 "	5	16	23	20	15	10	20	6	11	13	8	25	20	15	185	
Broadwindsor, Blackdown House ..	38.66	1.88	1 Jan.	6	33	23	23	17	12	19	8	11	14	7	24	25	19	202	
" The Vicarage ..	37.06	1.31	4 Oct.	6	22	21	21	16	11	20	7	11	12	6	24	25	14	188	
Chedington Court ..	34.21	1.32	2 "	5	27	23	22	13	8	20	5	10	11	6	25	19	13	175	
Melbury Sampford ..	36.68	1.48	2 "	6	21	23	20	12	8	18	7	8	14	6	25	20	10	171	
Melbury Bubb ..	32.25	1.36	2 Oct.	3	7	23	20	14	11	15	5	8	8	7	22	21	14	184	
Chetnole ..	32.51	0.85	28 June	0	34	23	21	14	11	18	7	11	13	6	23	20	17	184	
Leigh ..	30.40	1.07	2 Jan.	3	1	22	22	13	10	17	7	13	11	5	22	16	13	170	
Sherborne Castle ..	32.82	1.35	2 "	2	16	22	19	11	7	17	7	9	10	4	26	23	15	170	
Holwell, Westrow ..	39.27	1.42	2 "	4	23	24	22	11	8	18	7	9	13	6	26	19	13	163	
Cattistock Lodge ..	38.11	1.36	2 "	2	16	22	19	11	7	17	7	9	10	4	26	19	13	163	
Littlebreedy Parsonage ..	39.39	1.34	2 "	3	18	22	18	11	7	14	7	8	11	5	24	17	12	167	
Winterbourne Steepleton ..	37.90	1.27	2 "	5	6	21	13	9	7	13	5	7	10	5	21	17	12	140	
" Monkton, The Rectory ..	37.20	1.27	2 "	5	20	23	21	14	9	19	6	7	10	6	25	25	16	188	
Herrington ..	38.37	1.25	2 "	2	33	24	19	15	11	18	6	11	15	5	25	22	16	187	
Charminster, Waterworks ..	38.28	1.20	2 "	6	7	23	22	18	12	16	5	6	6	5	21	17	11	144	
Dorchester, Waterworks ..	38.28	1.20	2 "	6	7	23	22	18	12	16	5	6	6	5	21	17	11	144	
Puddletown ..	36.90	1.31	2 "	6	7	23	22	18	12	16	5	6	6	5	21	17	11	144	
Means of 46 Stations printed in Roman type .. .. . }	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	13	8	16	6	9	11	5	23	18	14	168

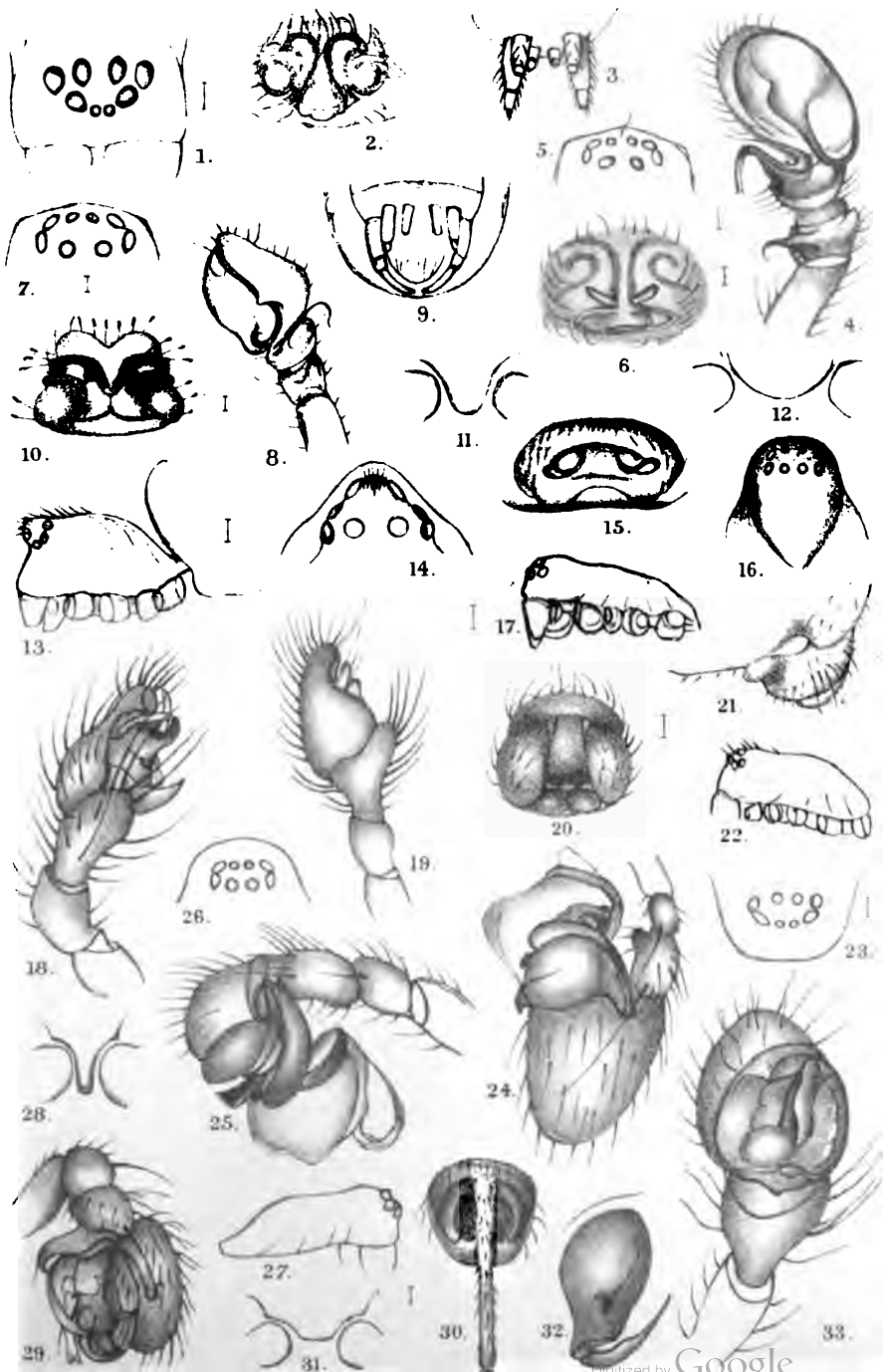
TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR
AND OF THE HUMIDITY AND AMOUNT OF CLOUD
AT WINTERBOURNE STREEPLETON MANOR AT
9 A.M., KEPT BY MR. H. STILWELL.

1906.	Temperature of the Air.						Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Cloud. Overcast = 10.	
	In Stevenson's Screen.					On Grass.			
	Average of			Extremes.		Average Lowest.			Lowest.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Daily.	Highest.	Lowest.				
January ..	48·1	36·3	42·7	52·1	21·0	34·3	18·0	92	6·4
February ..	44·7	31·9	38·3	48·8	20·0	29·6	16·7	87	5·8
March ..	47·6	34·3	40·8	56·2	22·7	32·4	20·1	86	7·4
April ..	54·5	33·6	43·5	64·8	25·0	30·2	21·0	79	4·2
May ..	57·5	43·0	49·8	71·7	29·0	40·7	24·7	86	8·2
June ..	64·8	45·3	54·6	73·5	36·3	42·5	32·0	80	5·9
July ..	68·4	49·2	58·1	75·2	36·4	45·7	31·8	81	6·7
August ..	70·1	52·5	60·8	80·7	40·2	49·1	35·0	84	6·7
September ..	66·6	45·6	55·6	81·8	30·4	41·1	25·1	81	5·6
October ..	58·0	45·2	51·4	64·6	27·5	42·4	23·8	89	7·7
November ..	50·9	38·7	44·8	57·0	24·7	35·8	20·1	92	8·0
December ..	44·4	33·9	39·4	53·9	24·0	31·0	19·2	87	6·9
Year.. ..	56·3	40·9	48·3	81·8	20·0	37·9	16·7	85	6·6

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

PLATE A.

- Fig. 1. *Cryphocia revisa*, sp. n. Female. Eyes from in front.
 „ 2. „ „ Genital aperture.
 „ 3. „ „ Spinners.
 „ 4. *Hahnia nava*, Bl. Palpus of male, under side.
 „ 5. „ „ Eyes from above and behind.
 „ 6. „ „ Genital aperture. Female.
 „ 7. „ *pusilla*, C. L. Koch. Eyes of male from above and behind.
 „ 8. „ „ Left palpus, male, from under side.
 „ 9. „ „ Spinners.
 „ 10. „ „ Genital aperture. Female.
 „ 11. „ „ Posterior extremity of sternum.
 „ 12. „ „ Do. of *Hahnia montana*, Bl.
 „ 13. *Laseola jucunda*, Cambr. Profile.
 „ 14. „ „ Eyes from above and behind.
 „ 15. „ „ Genital aperture.
 „ 16. *Robertus insignis*, sp. n. Male. Caput and eyes from above and behind.
 „ 17. „ „ Profile of cephalothorax.
 „ 18. „ „ Right palpus from outer side.
 „ 19. „ „ Do. outer side and behind.
 „ 20. *Leptyphantes patens*, sp. n. Female. Genital aperture.
 „ 21. „ „ Do. in profile.
 „ 22. „ „ Profile of cephalothorax.
 „ 23. „ „ Eyes from in front.
 „ 24. „ „ Right palpus, male, from in front and behind.
 „ 25. „ „ Left do. from outside and above.
 „ 26. *Imeticus emptus*, Jackson. Male. Eyes from above and behind.
 „ 27. „ „ Profile of cephalothorax.
 „ 28. „ „ Posterior extremity of sternum.
 „ 29. „ „ Right palpus from outer side.
 „ 30. „ „ Female. Genital aperture and process.
 „ 31. „ „ Posterior extremity of sternum.
 „ 32. „ *nigricauda*, sp. n. Male. One of the falces from in front.
 „ 33. „ „ Left palpus, under side.



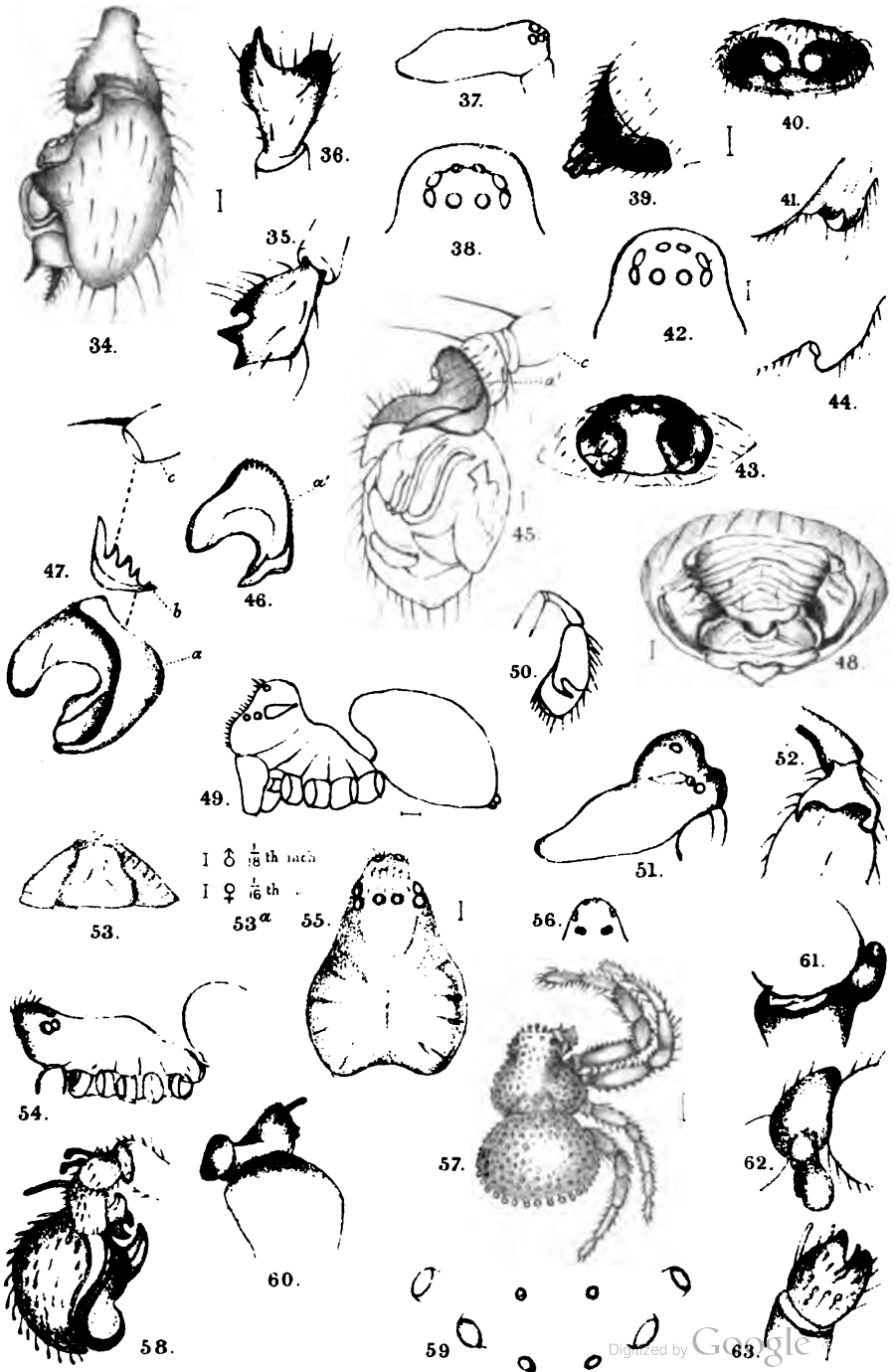
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

PLATE B.

Fig. 34. *Tmeticus nigricauda*, sp. n. (continued). Male. Right palpus in front.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| " 35. | " | " | Left palpus, rather behind. |
| " 36. | " | " | Do. from above and behind. |
| " 37. | " | " | Caput in profile. |
| " 38. | " | " | Eyes from above and behind. |
| " 39. | " | " | Posterior extremity of abdomen. |
| " 40. | " | " | Female. Genital aperture. |
| " 41. | " | " | Do. in profile. |
| " 42. | " | <i>fortunatus</i> , Cambr. | Female. Eyes from above and behind. |
| " 43. | " | " | Genital aperture. |
| " 44. | " | " | Do. in profile. |
| " 45. | " | <i>serratus</i> , Cambr. | Male. Left palpus, outer side, and rather looking upwards. <i>a</i> , <i>paracymbium</i> , <i>c</i> , cubital joint. |
| " 46. | " | " | <i>a</i> , <i>paracymbium</i> from more in front. |
| " 47. | " | " | <i>a</i> , <i>paracymbium</i> of <i>T. silvaticus</i> , Bl., <i>b</i> , comb-like process, <i>c</i> , cubital joint |
| " 48. | " | " | Genital aperture of <i>T. serratus</i> . |
| " *49. | <i>Diplocephalus protuberans</i> , Cambr. | Male. | Profile. |
| " 50. | " | " | Palpus. |
| " 51. | <i>Lophocarenum stramineum</i> , Menge. | Male. | Side view of caput. |
| " 52. | " | " | Right palpus from outer side, in front. |
| " 53. | " | " | Genital aperture. 53a. Natural length of male and female. |
| " 54. | <i>Araconcus erratus</i> , sp. n., Sim. | Cephalothorax and eyes in profile. | |
| " 55. | " | " | Do. from above and behind. |
| " 56. | " | " | Eyes of <i>A. vaporariorum</i> , Cambr., from above and behind. |
| " 57. | <i>Oxyptila scabricula</i> , Westring. | Male. | |
| " 58. | " | " | Right palpus from inner side. |
| " 59. | " | " | Eyes from in front. |
| " 60. | " | " | Right palpus from in front and outer side. |
| " 61. | " | " | Do. from behind and outer side. |
| " 62. | " | " | Do. outer side. |
| " 63. | " | " | Do. above. |

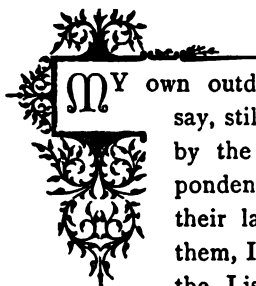
* Figs. 49 and 50 are copied from figures of type given in Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1875, Pl. 29.





On New and Rare British Arachnida.

By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S.

 MY own outdoor observations have been, I regret to say, still very limited during the past year; but by the welcome assistance of several correspondents, who have sent to me the results of their labours, and kindly allowed me to utilise them, I am enabled to report a good increase to the List of British Arachnids, mostly Spiders (*Araneidea*); and also to make some rectifications of synonyma and notes on scientific and other points.

I have now to record the addition of five new and hitherto undescribed species of *Araneidea*, two others known on the Continent of Europe, but not before recorded in Britain, and another, of which the female is now recorded and described as new to science. Besides the above, Dr. A. Randell Jackson has, since the publication of my report in the Proceedings of our Club for 1905, described a spider new to science, in the Proc. of the Chester Soc., and two others not before recorded as British, and one other has been recorded, for the first time in the British Islands, by Mr. Pack Beresford. These also will be found recorded and described in the following list.

Among those who have kindly sent to me collections and examples of Arachnids I would especially mention the following,

to all of whom my best thanks and acknowledgments are due:—

Dr. A. Randell Jackson, of Chester; Mr. W. Falconer, of Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield; Dr. Carr, University College, Nottinghamshire; Mr. Horace Donisthorpe, 56, Kensington Mansions, London; Mr. Denis R. Pack Beresford, Fenagh House, Bagenalstown, Ireland; the Rev. W. E. Hull, Nine Banks Vicarage, Northumberland; Mr. H. Wallis Kew, 9, Queen's Road, Bromley; Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield, Hastings, Sussex; Mr. George Potts, Benthall House, Broseley; the Rev. J. H. Bloom, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. F. C. Woodforde, Market Drayton, Salop; Mr. Robert Godfrey, Edinburgh; Mr. George Nicholson, late of the Royal Gardens, Kew; Mr. H. W. Freston, Westfield, Poynton, Cheshire; and Mr. G. H. Oliver, Bradford, Yorkshire.

For all other information connected with the Arachnida in the following List I would refer to "Spiders of Dorset, 1879-81," and subsequent papers published by the Dorset Field Club in their Annual Proceedings, 1882-1906, also to the "List of British and Irish Spiders," published by Sime and Co., 1900, as well as to "Monographs on the British *Phalangidea* or Harvest Men, 1890; The British *Chernetidea* or False Scorpions, 1892, published in the Dorset Field Club Proceedings; and to a paper By Dr. A. Randell Jackson in Proceedings of the Chester Society of Natural Science, Literature, and Art Part VI., No. 1, May 1, 1907, pp. 7, Pl. 1.

NOTES ON NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA, 1906.

ORDER ARANEIDEA.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Agroeca inopina, Cambr.

An adult male, received from Dr. A. Randell Jackson, taken at Hastings, 1906. I have recently received this

spider in some numbers from Guernsey, from Mr. E. W. Marquand, a resident in the island, to whom I am indebted for some extensive collections of spiders made in Guernsey.

Agroeca notata, Cambr.

Agroeca notata, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIII., p. 30, 1902.

The Rev. J. H. Bloom has sent me immature examples of this species from St. Margaret's Bay, Dover. Folkestone is the only locality whence it had previously been recorded (see Proc. Dorset N.H. and A.F. Club, XXXI., p. 30, 1902).

Family DICTYNIDÆ.

Dictyna variabilis, C. L. Koch.

An adult male of this rare and local species was sent to me from Kew by Mr. George Nicholson; and both sexes by Dr. A. R. Jackson, from Hastings, where they were found by Mr. Bennett.

Protadia subnigra, Cambr.

Females were found and sent to me by Mr. J. H. Wood, of Farrington, Hereford, from Woolhope, in Herefordshire.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Cryphoea recisa, sp. n. Pl. A., Figs. 1-3.

Cryphoea diversa, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, XXVI., p. 144, 1905, and Dr. Carr, Trans., Notts. Naturalists' Soc.

This spider was supposed to be *C. diversa*, Camb. (l. c. supra). On further examination and comparison it appears to be a quite distinct species. A more detailed description is given of it (p. 136, postea). It was found in Sherwood

Forest by Dr. Carr, of University College, Nottingham. (Cf. also J. W. Carr, Nott. Naturalist Society, 1905-6, p. 48).

***Cryphoeca diversa*, Cambr.**

Adult and immature females, found in ants' nests, were received in the spring of 1906 from Wellington College, near Woking, from Mr. H. Donisthorpe.

***Coelotes terrestris*, Wid.**

Examples of this spider, which might easily be mistaken for the more common *C. atropos*, Walck., have been received during the past year from Scarborough, Mr. Gilchrist; Bexhill, Hastings, and St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield; Northumberland, Dr. A. R. Jackson; and Berwickshire, from Mr. D. Pack Beresford.

Fam. HAHNIIDÆ.

***Hahnia pusilla*, C. L. Koch, Pl. A., Figs. 7-11.**

? *Hahnia pusilla*, C. L. Koch, 1841, A. R. Jackson, Proc. Chester Society, supra cit.

Adults of both sexes of this species were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson and Mr. W. Falconer in Delamere Forest, Cheshire, in the early summer of the past year. It had not been recorded before as British.

***Hahnia nava*, Blackwall, Pl. A., Figs. 4-6.**

This is a widely distributed and often an abundant spider, running in early summer on walls, railings, and also on the surface of the ground and among grass. It has been received in 1906 from several parts of England. As the female has not, I believe, been figured adequately by English authors, I have given in Pl. A., Figs. 4-6, a sketch of the characteristic features of both sexes.

Fam. THERIDIIDÆ.**Theridion impressum, L. Koch.**

Theridion impressum, L. Koch-Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, XXVI., p. 45, 1905, and XXVII., p. 75, 1906.

Two adult females were sent to me from Ewias Harold, near Hereford, by Mr. H. E. Jones, in 1906. I have also lately found examples of this species among specimens of *Theridion sisyprium*, Clk., taken at Swanage several years ago.

Theridion riparium, Blackw.

Immature examples were sent to me in June, 1906, from Woking, where they were found by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in the nests of an ant (*Formica sanguinea*). Immature examples were also sent to me from Nottinghamshire by Dr. Carr, of University College, Nottingham.

Crustulina sticta, Cambr.

An adult female example of the fine jet-black variety of this rare and local spider was received from Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, by whom it was found in the Pevensey Marshes, Sussex.

Laseola jucunda, Cambr., Pl. A., Figs. 13, 14, 15.

Laseola jucunda, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIV. pp. 152 and 162.

Adults of both sexes have been recently sent to me from Portland, where they were found under pieces of broken rock and stone by Dr. A. R. Jackson. These fresh examples show that the species may easily be distinguished from *Laseola inornata*, Cambr. (which is found also at the same time and in similar situations) by its rather larger size, the less globular form of the abdomen and much darker general hue. The legs have the dark yellow-brown markings on

the first, second, and fourth pairs, of a greater extent than in *L. inornata*, in which species these markings are more distinct and annulose, and give the spider a somewhat spotted look. The genital aperture also is of quite a distinct form from that of *Laseola inornata*. I have found *L. jucunda* lately among spiders taken several years ago at Swanage, but hitherto overlooked.

***Laseola inornata*, Cambr.**

Laseola dissimilis, Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXVII., pp. 75 and 84, Pl. A., Fig. 1.

The spider recorded as the female of *L. dissimilis* (l.c. pp. 75, 84, and figured Pl. A., Fig. 1), proves to be that of *Laseola inornata*, Cambr. The female, therefore, of *L. dissimilis* has yet to be discovered.

***Euryopsis flavomaculata*, C. L. Koch.**

Adults of both sexes from Delamere Forest, where they were taken by Dr. A. R. Jackson, in July, 1906.

***Enoplognatha mandibulare*, Lucas.**

Enoplognatha caricis, Fickert-Cambr., Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. X., p. 114, Pl. A., Fig. 4, 1889, and Ibid. List of British and Irish Spiders, p. 24.

Recent examination and comparison prove the spider above recorded to be *Theridion mandibulare*, Lucas—a spider of wide distribution both on the continent of Europe and in Asia. I have also lately received it from Guernsey, from Mr. E. T. Marquand. It was described many years ago (1899), from the Island of Madeira, by the late Mr. Blackwall, under the name of *Epeira diversa*; and I have received it subsequently both from the islands of Jersey and Sark. (See Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1872, p. 295.)

Robertus arundineti, Cambr.

An adult male, Northampton, Mr. D. Pack Beresford, 1906.

Robertus insignis, sp. n., Pl. A., Figs. 16-19.

An adult male, allied to *R. lividus*, Bl., received from Norwich. (For description see postea, p. 138.)

Onesinda minutissima, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes of this exceedingly minute spider have been met with in some abundance near Chester, by Dr. A. R. Jackson and Mr. W. Falconer in 1906.

Teutana nobilis, Thor.

Teutana nobilis, Thor.-Jackson, Proc. Chester Soc., 1907, Part VI., No. 1, p. 3, Pl. I., Fig. 5-9.

An adult female was sent to me for examination by Dr. A. R. Jackson during the past summer. It was found by Mr. Bennett at or near Hastings, Sussex, but under what circumstances or exactly in what habitat I have not been able to ascertain satisfactorily. This is a point of some importance, as I have received several examples (of the same sex) from a fruit store at Reigate and from a greenhouse near that place, through the kindness of Mr. Henry Speyer, imported from the Canary Islands, in packages of bananas. This raises a suspicion that the Hastings example may be also a foreign importation. The type example of *Steatoda Clarkii*, Cambr. (which I believe to be of this species) was found near Torquay, in Devonshire, and possibly may also have been imported. It is a large, handsome, and showy spider in the adult state. I have not seen the male.

Linyphia furtiva, Cambr.

Found at Hastings by Mr. Bennett and received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

Linyphia impigra, Cambr.

Received from Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, by whom it was found in the Pevensey Marshes, Sussex, in 1906. A very local species, but would probably not be rare where it occurs.

Leptyphantus patens, sp. n., Pl. A., Figs. 20-25.

Both sexes, adult, found in ants' nests near Wellington College, Wokingham, and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe. (For detailed description see p. 139, postea.)

Tmetiscus reprobis, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes found at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, by the Rev. J. H. Bloom and kindly sent to me by him in July, 1906.

Tmetiscus emptus, Jackson, Pl. A., Figs. 26-31.

Centromerus emptus, Jackson, 1907 Proc. Chester Soc., 1907, Part VI., No. 1, p. 4, Pl. I, Fig. 16-22.

Both sexes were sent to me by Dr. A. R. Jackson from Delamere Forest in 1906. Allied to *T. contritus*, Cambr., and *T. prudens*, Cambr.; but quite distinct. (For detailed description see p. 140, postea.)

Tmetiscus nigrileuda, sp. n., Pl. A., Figs. 32, 33, and Pl. B., Figs. 34-41.

Adult females were found in April, 1906, in heaps of old bones near Queenborough, Kent, and again the same sex occurred in heaps of dead sticks and vegetable refuse at Enfield, Essex. Subsequently (November, 1906) adults of both sexes were found in a similar habitat, also at Enfield. It is a remarkably striking and distinct species. (For details see p. 141, postea.)

Tmetiscus fortunatus, Cambr. Pl. B., Figs. 42-44.

An adult male found by myself on the column of the porch at the Rectory, Bloxworth, on May 21st, 1906; with

this was a female, which I have reason to believe to be that sex of this species, hitherto unrecorded. (For description see postea, p. 142.)

Tmeticus serratus, Cambr. Pl. B., Figs. 45-48.

Erigone serrata, Cambr. Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1875,
p. 325, Pl. 44, Fig. 2.

An adult male of this species was found near Huddersfield in 1902 by Mr. W. Falconer, but was at the time mixed up with *T. silvaticus*, Blackw. It is a smaller spider than this last, and, besides other differences, that of the structure of the palpal organs furnishes a good character for the distinction of the males.

This is the first record of the species as British.

Microneta beata, Cambr.

Microneta beata, Cambr., Proc. Dor. N.H. and A.F.
Club, Vol. XXVII., p. 90, Pl. A., Fig. 27-31.

Adults of both sexes were found in fair abundance by Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, in the Pevensey Marshes in 1906. It would be very difficult, even if possible, to tell this species before capture, from *M. rurestris*, C. L. Koch; but the legs of *M. beata* are generally more or less suffused with brown; while those of *M. rurestris* are of a clear yellow.

Maso Sundevallii, Westr.

This spider, one of our smallest species, is not rare among moss, or taken by sweeping and brushing low herbage in woods; but I have only once detected it in any kind of snare or nest. In the summer of 1906 I found an adult female in a slight web-nest formed in a curled leaf of a low-growing plant in the flower garden at Bloxworth Rectory.

Gongylidiellum latebricolum, Cambr.

Received from Delamere, where it was taken by Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Diplocephalus protuberans, Cambr. Pl. B., Figs. 49, 50.

Erigone protuberans, Cambr., Proc. Zool. Soc., Lon., 1875, p. 218, Pl. 29, Fig. 24.

Diplocephalus protuberans, Cambr., A. R. Jackson, Proc. Chester Soc., 1907, Part VI., p. 3, Pl. I., Fig. 10-15.

An adult male found by Mr. R. S. Bagnell, Gibside, Durham, and submitted to me by Dr. Jackson. New to Britain.

Entelecara acuminata, Wid.

The male in the adult state was received from Herefordshire (Mr. H. E. Jones, of Ewias Harold, near Hereford), and others of both sexes from the Kew Gardens (Mr. George Nicholson).

Entelecara Jacksonii, Cambr.

Both sexes in the adult state were sent to me in 1906, from Oakmere, Cheshire, where they were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson. A very distinct, and as yet rare, spider.

Thyreosthenius biovatus, Cambr.

Adult females were found by myself several years ago among débris and grass stems, in woods at Bloxworth, but have been overlooked until recently. Its most usual habitat appears to be in the nests of *Formica rufa*; but besides the above, I have specimens from other localities quite away from these nests. It does not seem to have been observed yet, what the terms are on which it inhabits the ants' nests, or whether these are used as breeding places for the spiders or not; or whether they only serve as shelter principally during the winter. The ant is large and protected by its coriaceous epidermis while the spider is very minute and delicate, so that it seems difficult to imagine the latter making a prey of its hosts in any way—either in the egg or larva state—but, of course, there may be very minute insects in the ants' nests, which in the larva or perfect state

would furnish food for the spiders. The subject of insects and, besides the spiders mentioned, various other species of arachnids, dwelling in ants' nests is a very interesting one. It has been closely worked at by Mr. H. Donisthorpe, to whom I am indebted for many species of spiders he has found in nests of several species of ants. The greater majority of the spiders, however, found in ants' nests are certainly, I think, simply there for purposes of warmth and shelter during winter, and are mostly immature.

Lophocarenum stramineum, Menge. Pl. B., Figs. 51-53.

Lophocarenum stramineum, Menge, Preuss, Spinn II., p. 199, Pl. XXXVIII., Fig. 96, and E. Simon de Arachnides France, V. p. 678.

Adult males of this spider were found on the Island of Lambay, Ireland, in June and October, 1906, by Mr. Denis Pack Beresford. Cf., "The Irish Naturalist," Vol. XVI., p. 61-63, 1907. It had not before been recorded in Great Britain or Ireland.

Araeonus erratus, sp. n. Pl. B., Fig. 54-56.

Araeonus vaporariorum, Cambr., F. O. P. Cambr. Ann. and Mag. N.H., ser. 6, Vol. X., p. 395, 1892, and cf., O. P. Cambridge, List of Brit. and Ir. Spiders, p. 45, footnote.*

As the type of the species, recorded l.c. supra, is now in my possession, I am able to say that it is quite distinct from *Araeonus vaporariorum*, Cambr., of which last I also have the type specimen. (For details see postea, p. 145.)

Metopobactrus prominulus, Cambr.

Microneta terrila, Cambr. Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXVII., pp. 77 and 88, 1906, Pl. A, Fig. 19-21.

The researches of Dr. A. R. Jackson and Mr. W. Falconer prove that the female spiders I had thought to be

that sex of *M. territa* are those of *M. prominulus*, Cambr. Of this last I obtained the British type-specimens of the male many years ago at Bloxworth, but never succeeded in finding the female there. It is apparently a more abundant spider in the north than in the south of England.

Styloctetor uncinus, Cambr.

Styloctetor broccha, J. H. Carpenter. List of Spiders of Ireland, Proc. Roy. Irish Acad., 3rd ser., Vol. V., No. 1, p. 165 (1898), and Irish Naturalist, VII., p. 164, O. P. Cambridge, Proc. Dors. F. Club, Vol. XX., p. 7, and List of Brit. and Ir. Spiders, 1900, p. 46.

Typical examples of *S. uncinus*, Cambr., have lately been compared with Mr. Carpenter's Irish example, with the result that the two appear to be identical.

Cnephalocotes elegans, Cambr.

An adult male, Chester, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

Cnephalocotes interjectus, Cambr.

An adult male, Sussex, from Mr. D. Pack Beresford, Fenagh House, Bagenalstown, Ireland.

Tapinocyba subitanea, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes from St. Leonards-on-Sea found by Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, and in some abundance by Mr. F. P. Smith.

Wideria melanocephala, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes, Delamere, Chester, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

Walckenaera obtusa, *Blackw.*

Both sexes adult, Hexham, Northumberland, 1903, and in 1906 Winlaton-on-Tyne (per Mr. R. Bagnall),

Dr. A. R. Jackson (Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle, N.S., Vol. I., p. 377, 1906).

***Tigellinus fureillatus*, Menge.**

Both sexes, adult, were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Delamere, Cheshire, in 1906. This is one, as yet, of our rarest spiders, and certainly one of the most remarkable in the form of the caput. The only previous British record is at Bloxworth many years ago.

***Ceratinella scabrosa*, Cambr.**

Both sexes, adult, near Chester, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

***Eugnatha striata*, L. Koch.**

An adult of each sex found and kindly sent me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe from the borders of Sutton Broad, Norfolk. The only previous British record is near Wareham, Dorset, where an immature male was taken by myself in the water meadows on the south side of the town in August, 1894.

***Oxyptila Blackwallii*, Sim.**

A female sent to me from St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, by the Rev. J. H. Bloom.

***Oxyptila flexa*, Cambr.**

Adults of both sexes, Chester, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1906.

***Oxyptila scabricula*, Westr., Pl. B., Figs. 57-63.**

Thomisus scabriculus, Westr., Araneæ Suecicæ, p. 441.

An adult male of this very distinct species was sent to me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in May, 1906, from Woking, where it was found on the edge of a sand pit. This is its first record as a British spider.

Trochosa picta, Hahn.

An adult male of a remarkable melanic variety of this species was sent to me by Mr. George Potts, of Benthall House, near Broseley, Shropshire, in the late summer of 1906. This variety is entirely black, while yet in certain lights the characteristic markings are visible and of a greyish hue. The example now recorded was taken on a waste once the site of very ancient coal and iron workings, and I have little doubt that a permanent race of a similar variety might be found there. This species is liable to vary in colour, and doubtless owing to its surroundings from a long past. Thus in the neighbourhood of Bournemouth, Hants, along the coast it is pretty common, and all the examples I have seen there have been of a more or less uni-colourous pale greyish yellow, with the characteristic markings slightly visible. I have also found a similar variety along the Chesil Beach near Weymouth, while on the more variously-coloured surface of the heath districts of Dorset and Hants the colours of this spider are rich and strongly marked—red, yellow, black, and white.

Tarantula miniata, C. L. Koch.

Adults of both sexes received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, and found at Hastings by Mr. Bennett.

Lycosa paludicola, Clerck.

Lycosa paludicola, Clk.-Cambr., Dor. N. H. and
A. F. Club, xxiii., p. 29.

In the record of this spider (l.c. supra), the author of the species is, by an accidental error, given as C. L. Koch (l.c. p. 29, and p. 17), but is rightly given (Clerck) in the description of the plate, Fig. 12. For an account of the synonyms of this species, cf., "Thorell, Synonyms of European Spiders" p. 304, 1870, where the synonyms of another allied British Species (*Lycosa amentata*, Clk.) are also given.

Euophrys æquipes, Cambr.

An adult male of this minute and rare little jumping spider, found by myself on the gravel walk at Bloxworth Rectory on July 4th, 1906.

Phlegra fasciata, Hahn.

Found by Mr. Bennett at Hastings, and received from Dr. A. R. Jackson in 1906.

Hyetia nivoyi, Lucas.

An adult female, St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, received from the Rev. J. H. Bloom, July, 1906.

ORDER PHALANGIDEA.

Oligolophus Meadii, Cambr.

Adult examples of this very distinct little species were received from Delamere (Dr. A. R. Jackson), and from Mr. Ruskin Butterfield, found at Bexhill, Sussex, in 1906. The only previous records known to me are St. Leonard's-on-Sea and Bloxworth Heath.

Trogulus tricarinatus, Linn.

An immature example from Mr. H. Donisthorpe, found in a nest of *Formica fusca* at Rames Head, Cornwall; and an adult, under a piece of chalk on the warren at Folkestone, found by Mr. H. Wallis Kew, in May, 1906.

Anelasmacephalus Cambridgii, Westwood.

Received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, by whom it was found near Chester, in 1906.

ORDER CHERNETIDEA.

Obisium maritimum, Leach.

Received from the Isle of Man, Dr. A. R. Jackson, by whom it was found there in some abundance.

Chernes minutus, Ellingsen.

Chernes minutus, Ellingsen. Christiania, Vidensk.-Selsk, Forhandlinger, 1896-7.

Two examples of this species were received (Sept. 17th, 1902), from Mr. Wallis Kew, by whom they were found at Elmer's End, Beckenham, in old refuse heaps. I took them at the time to be *C. dubius*, Cambr., but Mr. E. Ellingsen (of Kragerö, Norway), has decided them to be of another species (*C. minutus*, Ellingsen).

This species is new to Britain.

Chernes cyrneus, L. Koch.

Chernes cyrneus, L. Koch-Cambr. (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club), Vol. XXVI., p. 56, Pl. B., Fig. 27, 28, 1905. H. Wallis Kew, Trans. Nottingham Naturalists Society for 1905-1906, p. 41, Pl. V.

In the notice of this species (Dors. F. Club, supra cit.), the locality was inadvertently given as "Leicester," whereas it should have been Sherwood Forest, Notts. Mr. Wallis Kew now records (l.c.) other examples from Edwinstowe, Sherwood Forest, under the bark of old oaks.

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE FOREGOING
SPIDERS.

Cryphoea recisa, sp. nov. Pl. A., Figs. 1-3.

Cryphoea diversa, Cambr.-Carr, Nottingham Naturalists Society, 1903-1904, p. 17., pub. 1905, and l.c. 1905-1906, p. 48, pub. 1907, c.f. also Proc. Dors. N. H. and A. F. Club, xxvi, p. 44, 1905.

Cephalothorax, legs and palpi yellow, the first rather brightest coloured.

Eyes of posterior row in a very nearly straight transverse line, much longer than the anterior; and the interval between the hind-central pair is nearly double that between each and the hind-lateral next to it. The anterior row is curved, and its eyes contiguous to each other, the convexity of its curve a little directed forwards; the central pair of this row are much smallest of the eight, all the rest rather large and co-equal, of a bright pearl-white hue and somewhat oval form. The general position of the eyes may also be described as in two rather distinctly separated triangular groups of three large eyes each, with a central small group of two smaller eyes between and rather in front of the others in a transverse line. All are encircled by strong black confluent rims, and those of each lateral pair are separated by a distinct interval.

Legs moderate in strength, and not greatly unequal in length, relative length, 1 4 2 3,—5 pairs of long and strong sessile spines beneath the tibiæ, and 3 pairs beneath the metatarsi of the first pair—those beneath the same joint of the second pair being apparently similar; but probably this is liable to some variation in different examples.

Falces, maxillæ, labium, and *sternum* yellow.

Abdomen, dull whitish yellow, with an indistinct longitudinal central yellowish-brown stripe on the fore-half of the upper side, followed to the spinners by several indistinct oblique lines on each side (or taken together chevrons) of a similar hue. In a series these markings would probably be often obsolete. Spinners normal; genital aperture distinctively characteristic.

This spider is nearly allied to *C. diversa*, Cambr., but is rather larger, and differs in the size and position of the eyes and in some other respects.

When first sent to me from Sherwood Forest by Dr. Carr (University College, Nottingham), I took it to be *C. diversa*, Cambr., but subsequent examination and comparison lead me to believe it to be of a different though allied species.

Hahnia pusilla, C. L. Koch. Pl. A., Figs. 7-11.

Hahnia pusilla, C. L. Koch, Die Arachniden, 1841, Vol. VIII., p. 61, Pl. 270, Fig. 637, 638.

Hahnia pusilla, Dr. A. R. Jackson, Proc. Chester Soc., Part vi., No. 1, May, 1907, p. 2, Pl. 1, Fig. 1-4.

Adult male, length 1-18th of an inch; female, 1-16th.

Cephalothorax and other foreparts of a dull pale yellowish brown hue, the normal indentations slightly indicated by lines of a darker colour.

The *abdomen* is of a whitey brown colour, suffused with a darker hue and marked with indistinct oblique lines on each side of the hinder part of the upper side, forming obscure chevrons.

This small and rather obscure looking species nearly resembles *H. montana*, Blackw., in size, but may be easily distinguished by the darker colour and spotty markings on the abdomen and cephalothorax of the latter, as well as by the form of the posterior extremity of the sternum, which is broad and rounded in *montana*, but rather drawn out into an obtuse point in *pusilla*. The *palpi* also of the males of these two species differ distinctly in their structure. The spinners in *montana* form also a longer and straighter transverse line, and the form of the genital aperture is notably distinct. Examples of both sexes were found at Delamere Forest, Cheshire, by Dr. A. R. Jackson and Mr. W. Falconer in 1906, and were new to the British list. Whether these are rightly identified with *H. pusilla*, C. L. Koch, I do not yet feel quite satisfied. I have never had an opportunity of examining an authentic type of C. L. Koch's species. That they are new to Britain is, however, quite certain.

Robertus insignis, sp. n. Pl. A., Figs. 16-19.

Adult male, length 1½ lines (3 mm.).

This species is nearly allied to *R. lividus*, Bl., which it resembles in general appearance and colour. It is a rather larger spider, however, and the form and structure of the palpal

organs distinguish it without difficulty. In the only example I have seen the legs were much mutilated, so that no details of them could be ascertained.

A single adult male received from Norwich.

***Leptyphantos patens*, sp. n. Pl. A., Figs. 20-25.**

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; female the same.

Cephalothorax (male), looked at from above and very nearly vertically, longer than wide, bluff and rounded before, and rounded behind; lateral marginal indentations at caput very shallow. Profile with a slight impression before the central longitudinal indentation; height of the clypeus greater than half that of the facial space; colour pale yellow.

Eyes on black spots, in two transverse rows rather near to each other. The posterior row is longest and curved, but not strongly, the convexity of its curve directed backwards. The intervals between the eyes of this row are very nearly equal and about equal to their width; if anything, that between the central pair is slightly the greatest. The anterior row is straight; those of its central pair are much the smallest, and each is about a diameter's distance from both the lateral and hind-central eyes on its side, and there is about half a diameter's interval between themselves. All the eyes are pearly white, excepting the fore-centrals, which are dark grey.

Legs tolerably long, not very unequal, apparently 4, 1, 2, 3, slender; colour pale yellow; normal spines, slender.

Falces similar in colour to the legs, moderate in length and strength, slightly divergent, with three nearly equal teeth in an oblique row on the upper margin of the fore extremity and a straight longitudinal row of exceedingly minute denticles near their outer side, scarcely discernible without microscopic power.

Palpi rather short, like the legs in colour; cubital and radial joints short, about equal in length. The former has a longish curved tapering spiniform bristle at its fore extremity towards the outer side; the latter is broadish in front with a transverse

marginal row of black bristles on the upper side, and an obtuse prominence behind. The digital joint is large, obtuse in front, where it appears to be of a somewhat bent form. The palpal organs are large and complex; their form was rather obscured owing to their being thrust out of place by the inflation of a membranous lobe connected with them; but the distinctiveness of their structure may be seen from the figures given.

Maxillæ, labium, and sternum dull yellowish.

Abdomen oviform, pale dull whitish yellow.

The female resembles the male in colour and other general characters, and the form of the genital aperture is very distinctive.

Both sexes were received from Mr. H. Donisthorpe, by whom they were found in the nest of the ant, *Lasius fuliginosus*, at Wellington College in the spring of 1906.

***Tmeticus emptus*, Jackson. Pl. A., Figs. 26-31.**

Centromerus emptus, A. R. Jackson. Proc. Chester Soc., Part vi., No. 1, May, 1907, p. 4, Pl. 1, Fig. 16-22.

Adult male, length 1-16th of an inch; adult female, ditto.

Cephalothorax, legs and other foreparts pale yellow, slightly suffused with dull sooty brown. The lateral marginal impressions at the caput are almost or quite obsolete.

Eyes rather small, closely grouped together, on black spots, hinder row curved, convexity of curve directed backwards, and its eyes separated by almost equal intervals of less than a half diameter; front row straight, its central pair very small and the eyes not quite contiguous, but separated by half a diameter from the laterals, which are largest of the eight. Those of each lateral pair are seated on a strongish tubercular prominence; height of the clypeus equal to half that of the facial space.

Legs, moderately long, slender, 4, 1, 2, 3, dull yellowish, the tibiae of the first and second pairs slightly suffused with dull sooty brown.

Palpi similar in colour to the legs; cubital and radial joints short and of equal length; the former has a tapering black bristle from near its fore extremity on the upper side, digital joint, rather large, with a largish lobe towards its extremity on the outer side. Palpal organs highly developed, complex, with the normal crescent-shaped process (or paracymbium) at their base on the outer side large and of characteristic structure.

Sternum oval, with the hinder extremity drawn out into a longish tapering, obtuse termination between the coxæ of the fourth pair of legs.

Abdomen oval, sooty-brown, hairs short, slender, and scanty.

The *female* resembles the male in general characters and colours. The sternum, however, differs in having its hinder extremity drawn out very slightly and its termination broad and truncated. The genital aperture has a very characteristic process issuing from its fore extremity and directed backwards in close contact with the surface of the abdomen. It is long, slender, slightly tapering, and its point reaches rather beyond the middle of the abdomen, bearing considerable resemblance to that of *Sintula diluta*, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes were found in Delamere Forest by Dr. A. R. Jackson and Mr. W. Falconer.

***Tmeticus nigricauda*, sp. n.** Pl. A., Figs. 32, 33, and
Pl. B., Figs. 34-41.

Adult male, length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Female, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.

Cephalothorax of normal form; the lateral marginal impressions at caput very slight. Colour yellow-brown, the caput and normal grooves and indentations marked with dark brown. The height of the clypeus equals half that of the facial space. Eyes small in two transverse, slightly-curved rows, the front row shortest. The convexity of the hinder row strongest and directed backwards, that of the front row forwards. The interval between those of the central pair of the hinder row slightly less than that between each and the hind-lateral next to

it. The fore-central pair are the smallest of the eight, and separated from each other by half a diameter's interval. Fore-laterals largest; each lateral pair on a strong tubercle.

Legs rather long, slender, 4, 1, 2, 3. Colour, dull yellow-brown.

Palpi moderate in length, slender, similar in colour to the legs; radial joint about equal in length to the cubital, but stronger and broader at its fore extremity, where there appears to be a pointed apophysis at its fore extremity on the outer side and a more obtuse one on its inner side; from another point of view the outer apophysis appears to be of a somewhat bifid form. The digital joint is rather small, with a prominent lobe on its outer side, and the palpal organs are rather complex.

Falces moderately strong; roundly prominent at their base in front; compressed near their extremity and with a strong prominent sharp tooth towards their extremity in front; their colour is like that of the caput.

Maxillæ, *labium*, and *sternum* similar in colour to the caput, the sternum perhaps darkest.

Abdomen bright red with a broadish terminal band of jet black surrounding the spinners, and thinly furnished with short fine hairs.

The *female* resembles the male in colours and general appearance, but is larger and wants the strong tooth on the fore side of the falces. The genital aperture is of characteristic form, but not of large size.

Both sexes have been received from Mr. H. Donisthorpe, by whom they were found in heaps of vegetable refuse at Enfield, Middlesex, and in heaps of old bones at Queensborough, in Kent. It is one of the most distinct and striking species I have seen.

***Tmeticus fortunatus*, Cambr. Pl. B., Figs. 42-44.**

Adult female, length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This spider agrees very well with the male (described and figured in Proc. Dors. F. Club, XVI., 1895, p. 123, Pl. A,

Fig. 6a), in general characters and colour. Some slight differences may, however, be observed when closely compared with the description (l.c.), though these may be only sexual or owing to some small inaccuracy of observation.

The lateral marginal impressions at the caput seem to be rather stronger, and the fore-central eyes not so large in proportion as in the male.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3, not very unequal in length. The colulus is distinct, somewhat triangular, acute pointed, of a deep brown colour, and furnished with slightly bristly hairs.

Abdomen pretty thickly clothed with short hairs, and the genital aperture is of a very distinct and characteristic form.

Found at Bloxworth Rectory in company with a male in June, 1906, on the same spot where in several successive years the male has been taken, and I feel but little doubt of its being the female of this species. This sex has not been before described or figured.

I should record here an adult male, hitherto overlooked, taken at Ringstead (between Weymouth and Lulworth) in 1894, and another at Warmwell in 1896.

***Tmeticus serratus*, Cambr. Pl. B., Figs. 45-48.**

Erigone serrata, Cambr., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875, p. 325, Pl. 44, Fig. 2.

This spider is very nearly allied to *T. silvaticus*, Blackw., which it closely resembles in general form and colour, but is much smaller, the male measuring in length 1 line and the female $1\frac{1}{4}$. The male may, however, be distinguished, among other differences, by the structure of the palpal organs (see figures of both species, Pl. B.), and by the less strength in *T. serratus* of the minute denticles in the longitudinal row near the outer side in front of each of the falces. In *T. silvaticus*, Bl., the spiniform bristle at the fore extremity on the upper side of the cubital joint of the palpus is also shorter and much more robust. In the male palpi the rather strong

somewhat comb-like process (Pl. B., Fig. 47, *b*), connected with the palpal organs (which I have found in all the numerous males I have examined of *T. silvaticus*) is absent in *T. serratus*. The *paracymbium* also is larger than in the latter, and differs in form, and its serrations on the outer margin are more minute.

The *female* has the genital aperture and process of a somewhat similar general form to that of *T. silvaticus*, but is broader from back to front in proportion to its width, and differs also in other details.

An example of each sex was received in 1902 from Mr. W. Falconer among specimens of *T. silvaticus*, Bl., found near Huddersfield. It has not before been recorded as a British species, but may easily have been overlooked among examples of *T. silvaticus*, Bl.

Diplocephalus protuberans, Cambr. Pl. B.,
Figs. 49-50.

Erigone protuberans, Cambr., Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1875, p. 218, Pl. xxix., Fig. 24.

Diplocephalus protuberans, Cambr.—A. R. Jackson, Proc. Chester Soc., May, 1907, Part vi., No. 1., p. 3., Fig. 10-15.

This species is nearly allied to *D. latifrons*, Cambr., but may easily be distinguished by both the form of the caput and the structure of the palpi and palpal organs. The only British example yet recorded is that mentioned by Dr. A. R. Jackson (l.c. supra) found at Gibside, Durham, by Mr. R. S. Bagnall. The figs. in Pl. B. are taken from those in Proc. Zool. Soc. (l.c. supra).

Lophocarenum stramineum, Menge. Pl. B.,
Figs. 51-53.

Lophocarenum stramineum, Menge—Simon, Araneides de France, torn. 5, p. 678, and D. P. Beresford, Irish Naturalist, XVI., 1907, p.p. 61, 63.

The form of the caput and palpi will easily distinguish this species from the three others of the genus as yet known to be found in the British Islands.

Two males were found on Lambay Island, Ireland, by Mr. Denis E. Pack Beresford, 1906. The figure in the plate of the female epigyne is from a Swiss example in my collection. The species had not been before recorded as British.

***Araeoncus erratus*, sp. n. Pl. B., Figs. 54-56.**

Araeoncus vaporariorum, Cambr.- F. O. P.-Cambr., Ann. and Mag. N. H., Ser. 6, X., p. 395, 1892. Cf. O. P.-Cambridge.*

This spider may be distinguished without difficulty from *Araeoncus* (*Erigone*) *vaporariorum*, Cambr. (Proc. Zool. Soc., Lond., 1875, p. 398, Pl. 27, Fig 8), for which it was mistaken by F. O. P.-Cambridge (l.c. supra), the hind-central eyes in this latter being wide apart and far removed backwards from the straight line of the lateral pairs, whereas in *A. erratus* they form a nearly straight transverse line with the lateral pairs.

An immature male found in a cellar at Cannock, Staffordshire, by F. O. P.-Cambridge in June, 1891.

***Oxyptila scabricula*, Westr. Pl. B., Figs. 57-63.**

Thomisus scabriculus Westr.—Cambr. Araneæ Suecicæ, p. 441.

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This very distinct and curious little spider, may be easily distinguished from all our, as yet known, British species by its very robust form, short legs, and short strong spiny armatures, the spines mostly short, strong, and clavate.

Its general colour is a deep rich black-brown, mottled and marked obscurely with reddish-brown on the cephalothorax, and with a paler hue and some whitish markings on the abdomen ;

* "List of British and Irish Spiders," p. 45.

the legs are mottled with blackish, deep brown, reddish, and paler markings, being palest and least marked towards the extremity.

The *palpi* are short and strong; the radial joint has a strong apophysis from its fore-extremity on the outer side. This apophysis appears to be somewhat bent, and is prominent and very obtuse, but its exact shape is most difficult to be seen, and the drawings given can hardly be said to represent it satisfactorily. The palpal organs are highly developed and rather complex, consisting of several strong curved and sharp-pointed processes, and surrounded by a long strong tapering pointed spine. This spine runs round sinuously on their inner side, and ends in a bold prominent coil at their fore-extremity.

The four eyes of the central quadrangle appear to form almost an exact square, contrary to the ordinary diagnosis for this genus, which is that of a quadrangle whose width is less than its length.

I have not been able to compare the above with any typical example of Westring's spider, but M. Simon, to whom I sent drawings of it, believes it to be of the same species.

It was found in a sandpit at Woking, and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in 1906. Whatever it may ultimately prove to be, it is certainly new to Great Britain.

LIST OF ARACHNIDA

In the foregoing Pages, with References to Page.

ARANEIDEA.

Agroeca inopina, Cambr.	p. 122.
„ notata, Cambr.	p. 123.
Dictyna variabilis, C. L. Koch.	p. 123.
Protadia subnigra, Cambr.	p. 123.
Cryphoea recisa, sp. n.	p. 123. p. 136.
„ diversa, Camb.	p. 124.

<i>Coelotes terrestris</i> , Wid.	p. 124.	
<i>Hahnia nava</i> , Bl.	p. 124.	
„ <i>pusilla</i> , C. L. Koch.	p. 124.	p. 138.
<i>Theridion impressum</i> , L. Koch.	p. 125.	
„ <i>riparium</i> , Bl.	p. 125.	
<i>Crustulina sticta</i> , Cambr.	p. 125.	
<i>Laseola jucunda</i> , Cambr.	p. 125.	
„ <i>inornata</i> , Cambr.	p. 126.	
<i>Euryopis flavomaculata</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 126.	
<i>Enoplognatha mandibulare</i> , Lucas	p. 126.	
<i>Robertus insignis</i> , sp. n.	p. 127.	p. 138.
„ <i>arundineti</i> , Cambr.	p. 127.	
<i>Onesinda minutissima</i> , Cambr.	p. 127.	
<i>Teutana nobilis</i> , Thor.	p. 127.	
<i>Linyphia furtiva</i> , Cambr.	p. 127.	
„ <i>impigra</i> , Cambr.	p. 128.	
<i>Leptyphantes patens</i> , sp. n.	p. 128.	p. 139.
<i>Tmeticus reprobus</i> , Cambr.	p. 128.	
„ <i>emptus</i> , Jackson	p. 128.	p. 140.
„ <i>nigricauda</i> , sp. n.	p. 128.	p. 141.
„ <i>fortunatus</i> , Cambr.	p. 128.	p. 142.
„ <i>serratus</i> , Cambr.	p. 129.	p. 143.
<i>Microneta beata</i> , Cambr.	p. 129.	
<i>Maso Sundevallii</i> , Westr.	p. 129.	
<i>Gongylidiellum latebricolum</i> , Cambr.	p. 129.	
<i>Diplocephalus protuberans</i> , Cambr.	p. 130.	p. 144.
<i>Entelecara acuminata</i> , Wid.	p. 130.	
<i>Entelecara Jacksonii</i> , Cambr.	p. 130.	
<i>Thyreosthenius biovatus</i> , Cambr.	p. 130.	
<i>Lophocarenum stramineum</i> , Menge	p. 131.	p. 144.
<i>Araepncus erratus</i> sp., n.	p. 131.	p. 145.
<i>Metopobactrus prominulus</i> , Cambr.	p. 131.	
<i>Styloctetor uncinus</i> , Cambr.	p. 132.	
<i>Cnephlocotes elegans</i> , Cambr.	p. 132.	
„ <i>interjectus</i> , Camb.	p. 132.	
<i>Tapinocyba subitanea</i> , Cambr.	p. 132.	

Wideria melanocephala, Camb.	p. 132.
Walckenaera obtusa, Bl.	p. 132.
Ceratinella scabrosa, Cambr.	p. 133.
Tigellinus furcillatus, Menge.	p. 133.
Eugnatha striata, L. Koch	p. 133.
Oxyptila Blackwallii, Sim.	p. 133.
„ flexa, Cambr.	p. 133.
„ scabricula, Westr.	p. 133. p. 145.
Trochosa picta, Hahn.	p. 134.
Tarantula miniata, C. L. Koch	p. 134.
Lycosa paludicola, Clerck.	p. 134.
Euophrys æquipes, Cambr.	p. 135.
Phelgra fasciata, Hahn.	p. 135.
Hytia nivoyi, Lucas.	p. 135.

PHALANGIDEA.

Oligolophus Meadii, Cambr.	p. 135.
Trogulus tricarinatus, Linn.	p. 135.
Anelasmacephalus Cambridgii, Westr.	p. 135.

CHERNETIDEA.

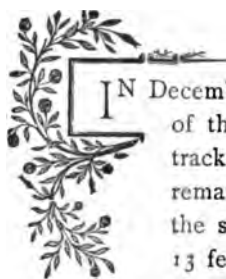
Obisium maritimum, Leach	p. 135.
Chernes minutus, Ellingsen	p. 136.
„ cyrneus, L. Koch	p. 136.





On Surface Waves produced by Sledges.

By VAUGHAN CORNISH, D.Sc., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.C.S.



IN December, 1901, I noticed that the snow in some of the streets in Montreal and on the driving track across the frozen St. Lawrence had a remarkably undulating surface, obviously due to the sledge traffic. These undulations averaged 13 feet from crest to crest. The length of the sledge-runners varies, but 5 to 6 feet is a common size. The height of the undulations varied considerably, 8 inches being, however, about the usual height, reckoned from trough to crest. The profile was symmetrical both in the single track across the frozen St. Lawrence and in the streets, where the track is double and the sledges keep to the right hand side. In this case, however, the ridges were not quite at right angles to the course, the ridge being pushed slightly at both ends in the direction in which the sledges are driven, indicating a small amount of movement since their formation.

Upon a toboggan-run on Mount Royal, made in snow without the use of water, similar undulations were in one instance produced.

These undulations are called *cahots*, or jolts, which is the same word as is used for holes in ordinary roads.

A long series of *cahols* was very quickly produced upon the frozen St. Lawrence in snow about 10 inches deep; indeed, it was surprising to see how soon the flat snow surface was thrown into waves by the sledge traffic. In one of the streets of Montreal I saw the old *cahols* being hacked up and the snow road re-laid; the material having consolidated to the consistency of ice. In January and February, during the greater cold at Winnipeg, Manitoba, the snow did not form *cahols*. When a snow drift had consolidated across a road there would be seen one or two slight undulations, obviously made by the bumping of the sledge in passing over the obstruction, but they were not remarkable. *Cahols* are known in other countries besides Canada. Dr. Markoff informs me that they are familiar to him in Russia, and the late Mr. E. A. Floyer drew my attention to the following description in Wallace's "Russia." *Apropos* of sledge travelling the author says:—

"The road soon gets cut up, and transverse furrows are formed. How these furrows come into existence I have never been able clearly to comprehend, though I have often heard the phenomenon explained by men who imagined they understood it. Whatever the cause and mode of formation may be, certain it is that little hills and valleys do get formed, and the sledge as it crosses them bobs up and down like a boat in a chopping sea."

The present writer also has often listened to the explanation of the formation of *cahols* by those who are familiar with the phenomenon, and who do not usually consider it to be remarkable. The usual explanation is as follows:—The transverse furrows are caused by the bumping of the sledge. They are only produced, therefore, when something makes the sledge bump. This is usually hardened snow, *e.g.*, a "drift" blown across a road in the lee of some obstruction. Sometimes, however, the sledge starts bumping on account of a hole in the roadway beneath the snow.

This explanation is, as we shall see, only partial, but it is correct as far as it goes. Given a considerable initial inequality,



BRINGING DOWN THE SLATES, CONISTON.

PLATE I.

the bumping of sledges soon produces a long train of waves in the snow (if the weather be not too cold), and if the traffic be both ways the train of waves extends in both directions.

For those who do not live in cold countries it is advisable to describe in some detail the motions of a sledge, which differ so greatly from those of a cart. The gliding "runner" meets obstructions at a very slight, or grazing, angle, and is deflected from its course with surprising ease. If the deflection be in a vertical plane the sledge pitches as a boat does. If the deflection be in a horizontal plane the sledge skids, *i.e.*, swings sideways, and is then apt to capsize. Both these pernicious tendencies are minimised in carts by the rotation of the wheel; indeed, an experience of sledges soon convinces one that the power of a rolling wheel to resist deflection, in both the horizontal and vertical directions, is one of its essential superiorities to runners.

In ascending and pitching over a mound of snow the sledge compresses it, and thus consolidates the mound, if the temperature be not too low, on account of the well-known property of regelation, which enables one to make snowballs in damp snow. The skidding, or swinging, of the sledge is responsible for the fact that the undulations produced by it are as broad as the driving way, instead of being as narrow as the runners.

It is not only in snow that sledges produce *cahots*, as I learnt, after my return from Canada, during a visit to Coniston, September, 1901. The road from Saddlestone slate quarry on the "Old Man" of Coniston is in places so steep that the following system has been adopted for bringing down the slate. Half the load is placed on a two-wheeled cart and half is placed on a sledge, which, being hitched on behind the cart, serves as a drag for the steeper parts of the track. When a gentler slope is reached the sledge is run on to the wheeled truck shown in Plate I. The steep parts of the road down which the sledge passes are all in undulations of symmetrical or nearly symmetrical form, having, like the *cahots* in snow, rounded crests and troughs. This is the more

remarkable, because the sledges only pass over them in one direction, viz., downwards, the empty sledges being taken up in the wheeled cart.

At the foot of the hill the sledges are sometimes dragged a few yards along the flat over the road at the railway siding, and this piece of road was slightly, but distinctly undulated. The length of the bottom of a sledge runner was measured, and found to be 4 feet 8 inches, which is a little less than one-third of the wave-length of the undulations on the hillside. The average length of the undulations was 14 feet 8 inches.

I arrived at Coniston on my second visit on August 6th, 1902, and occupied myself until August 16th with a further examination of the undulations caused by sledges.

My first observation on ascending the steep portion of the quarry road just above the railway station was that the undulations were of considerably greater amplitude, and presented more numerous ridges in continuous series than was the case in September, 1901, and this I at once attributed to the circumstance that the summer of 1901 had been a dry one, whereas that of 1902 had been unusually wet at Coniston.

Plate II. shows the series of undulations here looking downhill on August 13th. The dimensions of a series, measuring uphill, was as follows. The height was taken at both sides of the track:—

Wave Length.				Height from Trough to Crest (inches).			
				R.H.		L.H.	Mean.
13 Feet 3 Inches	..			6.75	..	6.5	6.625
13 „ 0 „	..			7.75	..	8.75	8.25
15 „ 2½ „	..			7.0	..	7.0	7.00
14 „ 6½ „	..			7.5	..	8.5	8.00
16 „ 5 „	..			8.25	..	7.75	8.00
18 „ 6 „	..			6.75	..	6.0	6.375
12 „ 5½ „	..			8.75	..	7.5	8.125

Mean length 14 feet 9.4 inches. Mean height 7.5 inches.

Wave-length divided by Height = 23.653.

Wave-length divided by Length of Sledge = 3.225.



THE UNDULATING SLEDGE-TRACK, CONISTON.

It will be observed that the *length* of the undulations was practically the same as in 1901, the same sledges being in use.

On another flank of the Coniston "Old Man" is a track from another slate quarry (Cove Quarry), on which sledges are employed. On this track also I found the undulations. They were not so highly developed as on the Saddlestone Quarry track. The roadway itself was very loose, wet, and slushy. A group of four ridges measured from crest to crest 13 feet, 18 feet, 13 feet, and 15 feet, with an average wave length, therefore, of 14 feet 9 inches. The sledges were quite similar to those used upon the Saddlestone Quarry track. The experiments subsequently made convinced me that the inferior development of the *cahots* on the Cove Quarry track was due to deficiency of binding power of the road-bed.

EXPERIMENTS UPON THE PRODUCTION OF CAHOTS.

With the kind assistance of my friend, Prof. J. B. Cohen, of the Leeds University, I proceeded to experiment upon the production of *cahots*. Obtaining a basket which had a form something like a Laplander's sledge, and not unlike a rather flat-bottomed boat, I repaired to the little delta or beach of sand and shingle made by a brook on the shore of Coniston water, near to the Steamboat Pier. Having weighted my "sledge," which, be it observed, was not on runners, and should, therefore, have produced its "cahoting" effect more quickly, I proceeded to haul it about on the coarse sand and fine shingle of the highest portion of the beach, several feet above the level of the lake. It displaced the material in a wave before its bows, but left a flat, not an undulating, track.

I then tried the effect of drawing it backwards and forwards over the same track, thinking that in this way I might produce some effect; much as oscillating water-currents appear to have more effect than continuous currents to ripple sand. Nothing, however, came of this variation of method; the track remained

smooth. Care was, of course, taken that the sledge was not drawn over one's foot-prints.

Another friend having come to our assistance, "high speeds" were tried, the "sledge" being dragged at about eight miles an hour. I thought an undulation might arise from the tendency of small inequalities to make a sledge jump when moving rapidly, but in spite of a good deal of hard work the track of the sledge remained as smooth as ever. In parenthesis I may here remark that when I hit upon the right method the experiment "did itself," so to speak; as so often happens, everything was easy and simple, including the explanation of the process, when once the *natural* method was adopted by the experimenter.

I had been trying whether the undulating surface would arise spontaneously without the pre-existence of appreciable inequalities, because my experience with sand waves (sub-aqueous and æolian) and drifting snow waves had shown me that, in spite of popular opinion to the contrary, the formation of such waves does *not* require the pre-existence of appreciable inequalities. However, as I had so far failed with the *cahots*, I made a heap of loose sand, and the sledge was run quickly over it again and again, always in one direction. In this way an undulating surface of regular wave-length was speedily produced by the jumping and bumping of the sledge. First a depression was scooped out to "leeward" of the initial inequality, then a mound was thrown up to leeward of the depression, and another trough was scoured out to leeward of this, and so on, wave by wave, the group of waves continually extending, much as a group of waves forms to leeward of any considerable obstruction which may be submerged in a fairly rapid stream. So far I had got the effect similar to that due to an initial snowdrift, causing the sledge to bump. I could not rest satisfied with this result, however, without further modifications of the experiment. There was, indeed, one important difference between the experimental *cahots* and those usually produced in a spontaneous manner. The former, as the experiment was

continued, became more and more *unsymmetrical* in profile, until their form resembled more that of drift waves of sand or snow than spontaneous *cahots*, which are generally symmetrical.

I decided to change my "sledge," and obtained a small iron mould, about 1 foot long, used for casting lead, which was very heavy, weighing 14 pounds, and was suitably shaped, having somewhat the form of a barge.

With this I began again, drawing it along slowly and without the employment of an initial inequality. The small heavy sledge sank somewhat in the loose, dry, sandy, or shingly surface of the higher parts of the beach, driving before it a mound of loose particles, as in the former experiments. The furrow quickly deepened as the sledge was drawn backwards and forwards over the same track, and suddenly (my back being turned in hauling) I noticed a change in the pull of the cord almost simultaneously with a change in the sound made by the sledge. The rattling over dry gravel gave place to a more muffled note, and the prow of the sledge was felt to rise and fall. On turning to watch the sledge, the cause of this was immediately apparent. The level of slightly damp gravelly sand had been reached, and the travelling mound or wave of detritus in front of the sledge was soon welded into a coherent mass by its pressure. The sledge then rode over this obstruction, which after its passage was found to be perfectly incorporated with the road-bed, forming a gentle convexity of the surface. The sledge at once began to accumulate more material in front of it, which soon cohered, and the sledge again overrode the obstruction, which in its turn formed a second wave-crest.

These undulations increased very rapidly in amplitude, not only when the sledge was drawn backwards and forwards, but also when drawn only in one direction. The undulations were symmetrical and similar in appearance and steepness to the cahots of the Quarry Track. No appreciable inequality was present to originate them, and the speed of the sledge was throughout only that of a very slow walk, say two and a-half to three miles per hour, and the pull was as steady as possible. The

secret of the spontaneous formation of *cahols* had, therefore, been the capacity of certain fragmentary or semi-granular materials (*e.g.*, damp road-stuff and damp snow) to cohere or bind under pressure.

The action of the sledge itself, which is more readily apparent, I have already explained; but it will be convenient to repeat the explanation as follows:—Meeting obstructions at a very small angle, it is very easily tilted in a vertical sense and caused to pitch. This exercises a rolling-out or compressing effect upon the obstruction, and also causes the prow to meet the track at such an angle as to furrow it more deeply to “leeward” of the excrescence. So much is simple, but it is not so obvious why a sledge going on runners should produce ridges extending the whole width of the roadway, as in the case of the tract from the Saddlestone Quarry. The reason, however, soon becomes evident, when one walks behind the sledge and watches how it swings or skids. The runners, in fact, are deflected laterally, with even greater ease than vertically, and this swinging or skidding tendency is one of the essential inferiorities of runners as compared with wheels.

The undulations produced by dragging the iron mould backwards and forwards over the same ground averaged 2ft. 8.52 inches in length from crest to crest, the “immersed” length of the sledge being 9.25 inches. The quotient is 3.52—that is to say, the “wave” is three and a-half times as long as the sledge. The *cahols* on the Quarry Track (see page 152), were three and a-quarter times as long as the sledge.

I wished to ascertain if the ridges on the Quarry Track travelled down-hill, and I put in iron pegs to mark their position, hoping that observations could be made after my departure; but the pegs could not then be found. The opinion of Mr. John Mandal, of Mandal’s Slate Quarry, Ltd., is that these ridges, when developed, do not travel; he says they become “too hard to move, being all as if crusted and cemented together.” The road, he informs me, has to be re-made from time to time, the ridges being “hacked up” (with considerable

labour), and the material strewn in the hollows. The symmetrical form of the ridges supports the impression of their immobility, particularly as the sledge only traverses them in one direction. It must not be forgotten that the condition of the track varies with the weather. When the materials are moderately damp the *cahots* would be quickly formed, and at first may travel, but, dry weather supervening, the ridges cake or set in a hard mass like concrete, which could not well participate in a wave-like motion while in that condition.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF TRANSVERSE INEQUALITIES OF SURFACE IN ROADS AND PATHS.

The principal inequality produced by wheeled traffic on a soft road or track is, of course, the longitudinal furrow called a rut, but in harder roads a sort of ripple is often produced, although I have never seen the ripple, if so it deserve to be called, attain to regularity. On the Macadamised ways much used in the West End of London the first step in their formation seems, generally, to be the kicking out of a stone by the horse's hoof. The wheel soon enlarges the hole, and when the inequalities thus produced are examined it is seen that they are generally a succession of arcs of wheel-tyres separated by a rather large stone firmly wedged. If the stones employed were smaller I think the inequalities would be less troublesome. In wood pavements if an initial inequality be caused by a bad, soft, block, or by taking up and re-laying, this is speedily multiplied in both directions by the bumping of the wheels.

The action of a wheel to knock holes in a stony road is exactly the reverse of that of a roller employed for smoothing out the inequalities of paths. The latter, however, is drawn slowly. It is easy to see that the depressing effect of a wheel or roller upon a projecting stone is proportional to its weight and to the time it remains upon the excrescence—that is to say it is inversely proportional to the speed, whereas the impact against a projecting stone will increase when the speed increases

(probably as the square of the velocity). Hence the effect of slow heavy traffic and of light rapid traffic respectively will be different in respect to the production of ruts and of transverse inequalities respectively, the latter being produced chiefly by rapid driving.*

While these matters deserve our passing attention, it must be well understood that wheeled traffic does not produce large and regular undulations like those formed by sledges.

A slight transverse undulation in foot-paths, such as the Broad Walk in Kensington Gardens, has not necessarily any connection, except that of form, with waves. Such paths, being highest in the centre, rain runs off transversely to their length, making transverse grooves, towards which the water drains off from both front and rear. The places first lowered are thus kept damper, and therefore softer, than the intervening spaces, so that the hollows wear away more readily than the convexities, and the tendency is for the path to acquire a slightly undulating longitudinal section.

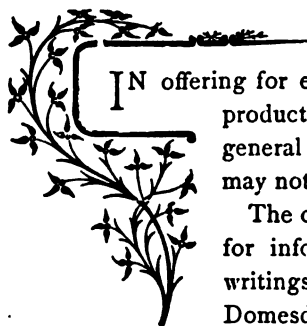


* It is permissible to speculate upon a connection between this passage from smooth-running to jolting-running and the transition from smooth, steady flow of slow-running water to sinuous or eddying flow in swift-running water.



Coins Struck in Dorset during the Saxon, Norman, and Stuart Periods.

By HENRY SYMONDS.



IN offering for examination by the Field Club some products of the regal mints of Dorset, a few general words of introduction to the subject may not be unwelcome.

The original sources to which we can turn for information are few in number; the writings of some of the Saxon Chroniclers, Domesday Book, and the Exchequer and Chancery Rolls in the national archives, exhaust a short but formidable list of authorities, and we then have to look to the coins themselves for the story they tell.

It is to the want of means of communication and the consequent difficulty of circulating the King's currency from a central point that we owe the setting up of local mints in Saxon times. These mints were farmed by the Crown at an annual rent to persons known as *monetarii*, or moneyers, whose names appeared upon the reverses of the coins, and who were responsible under

most barbarous penalties for the quality and weight of the pieces bearing their respective names.

It is generally believed that the dies were engraved in London by the King's goldsmiths as part of their "mystery" or craft, an opinion chiefly based upon the Worcester Domesday, which states that each moneyer paid twenty shillings in London on receiving the dies for the coins. This tax upon new dies was doubtless the chief cause of the many varieties of type that we find to the credit of the later Saxon rulers; indeed, so great was the discontent, that William I. compounded for the old impost by substituting a fixed triennial payment.

In the smaller towns the moneyer was probably the actual craftsman who used the dies, but in the more important places his status in the community was higher, as we read in the laws of Æthelred II. of *suboperarii* in connection with a few mints, while the obligation on a moneyer to produce 192 pence (no small sum in those days) "to buy him law" when accused of malpractices points to his being a man above the artisan class.

Although it is very possible that some of the earlier Wessex Kings issued money within the borders of the district now known as Dorset, the names of our mints do not appear upon their currency before Æthelstan; it is, therefore, among this King's laws and upon this King's coins that we find the earliest records of any Dorset mints.

Recent numismatic discoveries have added many new coins, but no additional towns to those known to Mr. Charles Warne when he printed his *Ancient Dorset* in 1872; accordingly Shaftesbury, Wareham, Dorchester, and Bridport, placing them in order by the extent of their output, remain the only burghs where the mintmasters carried out their somewhat risky duties. It is, perhaps, a matter of surprise that to Sherborne, the home of Saxon Bishops and Norman Abbots, no attribution of coins has hitherto been possible.

It is unlikely that any of these mints were entirely ecclesiastical in character, as was the case in other counties; even that of Shaftesbury was probably in lay hands, seeing that the

head of the great Benedictine house was an Abbess, and I cannot find any trace of the privilege of coining being granted to a woman, however far-reaching her territorial influence. Dugdale, too, in the *Monasticon*, makes no allusion to the possession of a mint by the abbey in question.

As to the particular spots in these four towns where the work of minting was carried on, there would appear to be practically no evidence. Wareham alone points to a site near the South Quay (see *Proceedings* XIII., p. 82), but the claim is at the best a shadowy one. There has long been a tradition that the moneyers worked or kept their implements in the churches, and in this connection I have quite recently found a confirmatory entry upon the Patent Roll of 7 Henry III. (1222) concerning the mint of Bury St. Edmund's, the material part of which I have translated as follows:—

“The die of S. Edmund shall remain in the church of the “holy Edmund during every night, that is to say in the care of “the sacristan of the church himself under the seal of the “custodians.” This illustrates the practice. It is also noteworthy that the ordeals by hot iron and hot water imposed by Æthelred's laws upon accused moneyers were ordered to take place in a church. A further indication that this tradition has a basis of fact is afforded by the figure of a Norman coiner carved upon the capital of a pillar in the church of S. George's de Bocheville in Normandy. A small print of this interesting figure, which also illustrates the actual method of working, accompanies the detailed description of the coins. There is therefore at any rate a possibility that in Dorchester the image and superscription of the Saxon and Norman Kings were wrought in one or other of the churches, or, it may be, in the Roman and Norman castles which in turn occupied, as we may believe, the site of the existing county prison.

The currency struck in the four towns was of one denomination and of one metal, viz., the silver penny, which should have weighed 1-240th of the Saxon pound or one pennyweight of 24 Saxon grains, the quantity of alloy permitted being then

as now, 18 dwts. in each pound of silver. The penny was occasionally cut into halves and quarters, and this method of providing small change was apparently authorised in Norman times. The larger denominations, *i.e.*, the mark and the shilling, were only moneys of account, and had no existence in fact.

A word as to where the Anglo-Saxon penny is chiefly found. The coast lands of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have yielded many rich hoards of these pieces, partly Danegeld, partly private booty, and I have compared the total number of Dorset coins in our national collection with those in the Royal Museum at Stockholm.

The British Museum can show 47 specimens in all, while in the Swedish Royal cabinet 134 Dorset pennies, many of the highest rarity, can be seen—a lasting memorial of the spoiling of the English. And Stockholm is by no means the only town of Northern Europe that possesses such treasure. In Dorset towns, however, we may expect that the bronze of the Cæsars or the Constantines, rather than the silver of Cnut or the Conqueror, would reward our spadework. I have chosen from my cabinet some representative examples of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman coinage, omitting those that are merely varieties of type or legend, and I will now deal briefly with their more noticeable points.

Æthelstan (A.D. 925) appointed two moneyers to Shaftesbury and also to Wareham, and one to Dorchester; but no coins are known of the last-named town. The penny of Shaftesbury which I am able to exhibit is singular in not showing the head and bust of the king, but only his title of Rex To Brit, which may be accepted as an intelligent anticipation of the end of the Heptarchy some thirty years later under Eadgar. This coin was regarded as unique by Mr. Warne; whether it should be so described to-day I do not know.

There is then a gap of 37 years, as far as Dorset is concerned, until Æthelred II. (978), who, while making other laws affecting his money, ordered the punishment of death to be inflicted on any moneyer who worked in a wood or elsewhere outside a

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

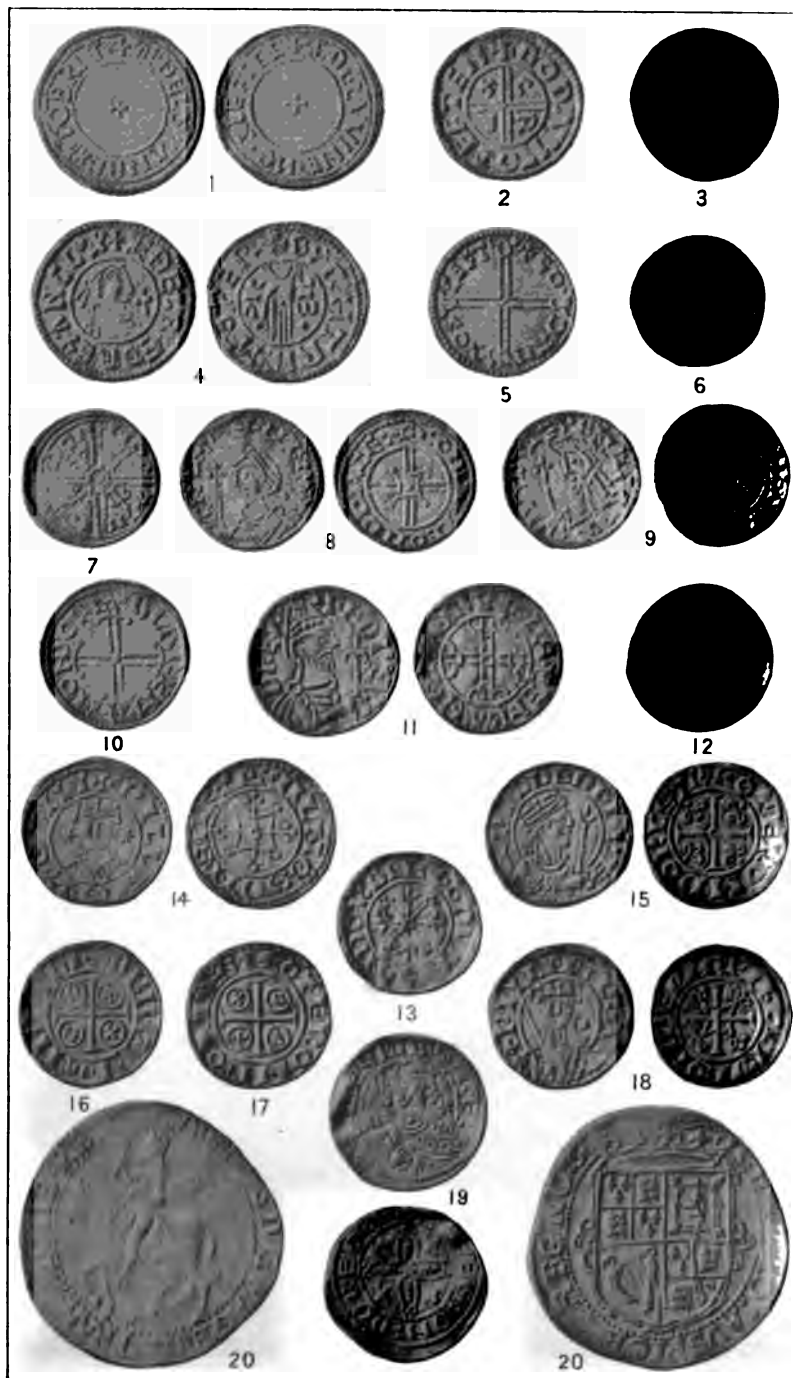
The numbers refer to Hawkins' "Silver Coins of England," 3rd Ed.

The Saxon Ð = TH and P = W.

1. **Æthelstan.** Shaftesbury. H. type 7.
obv. + **ÆDELSTAN REX. TO BRIT**
rev : + **ÆDELWINE. MO. SIEFTES**
From the Dymock, Murchison, Warne, and Montagu cabinets.
2. **Æthelred II.** Shaftesbury. H. 204.
obv : (*not shown*) + **ÆDELRÆD. REX. ANGLOR.** Bust to left with
sceptre.
rev : + **GODA M-O DEFTEN**
3. **Æthelred II.** Shaftesbury. H. 205.
obv : (*not shown*) + **ÆDELRÆD. REX. ANG.** Bust to left without
sceptre.
rev : + **ÆLFINE ON SIEFTE.**
4. **Æthelred II.** Wareham. H. 206.
obv : + **ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOR**
Rev : + **BYRHTRIE M-O PER**
5. **Æthelred II.** Shaftesbury. H. 207.
obv : (*not shown*) + **ÆDELRÆD. REX. NGLOR.** Bust to left without
sceptre.
rev : + **GODA M-O SIEFT**
6. **Cnut.** Shaftesbury. H. 208.
obv : (*not shown*) + **ENVT. REX.** Bust to left with sceptre.
rev : + **ÆGELRIE ON SIE**
Brice and Montagu cabinets.
7. **Harold I.** Dorchester. H. 214.
obv : (*not shown*) + **HAROLD. REX.** Bust to left with sceptre.
rev : + **HPATAMAN. O. DOR.**
Joly cabinet.
8. **Harthacnut.** Dorchester. H. 217.
obv : + **HARÐENVT. RE.**
rev : + **GODPINE ON DORIE**
Montagu cabinet.
9. **Edward Confessor.** Wareham. H. 219.
obv : + **EDPERD REX** (*blundered*).
rev : + **SYDEMAN ON PERH**
Montagu cabinet.
10. **Edward Confessor.** Dorchester. H. 222.
obv : (*not shown*) + **EADPARRD. RE.** Bust to right with sceptre.
rev : + **BLAREMAN ON DORE**
Allen cabinet.

11. Edward Confessor. Dorchester. H. 227.
 obv : + EDPERD. REX
 rev : + BRALEMAN ON DOR
 Warne cabinet.
12. Edward Confessor. Shaftesbury. H. 228.
 obv : (*not shewn*) + EADPARD. REX. ANGL. King seated on throne.
 rev : + PVLFRID ON SEEF
13. William I. or II. Dorchester. H. 237.
 obv : (*not shewn*) + PILLEM. REX. ANGLOI. Bust full face between
 two sceptres.
 rev : + GODPINE ON DOREEI
 Warne cabinet.
14. William I. or II. Shaftesbury. H. 238.
 obv. : + PILLEM REX. AI
 rev. : + ALNOÐ ON SAFTI
 Shepherd and Montagu cabinets.
15. William I. or II. Dorchester. H. 239.
 obv : + PILLELM. REX
 rev : + OTER ON DORESTR
 Bergne and S. Smith cabinets.
16. William I. or II. Bridport. H. 241. Bust full face with sceptre on right.
 obv : (*not shewn*) + PILLELM. REX
 rev : + BRIHTPI ON BRIDI
 Deramore cabinet.
17. William I. or II. Dorchester. H. 241, as No. 16.
 obv : (*not shewn*) + PILLEM. REX
 rev : + OTER ON DOREEST
 Durden cabinet.
18. William I. or II. Wareham. H. 243. Large pellet in field.
 obv : + PILLELM REX I
 rev : + IEGLRIE ON PERHE
 Cuff, Bergne, and Rostron cabinets.
19. Henry I. Dorchester. H. 262.
 obv : + HENRIEVS RE :
 rev : + SPEEN : ON : DOREEES
20. Charles I. Weymouth half-crown. H. type 4.
 obv : CAROLVS · DG · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX
 W under horse, but mint mark illegible.*
 rev : CHRISTO : AVSPICE : REGNO
 Mint mark, *helmet*. Rostron cabinet.

* There is an inferior example on which the obverse mint mark, *two lions*, happens to have survived.



AUTOTYPE

town. The reverse of a coin of this King exhibits the unusual device of the Hand of Providence between the letters Alpha and Omega—the only instance (except on one coin of the Martyr of Corfe Castle) of the use of Greek characters on Saxon issues. Another specimen, showing the word *Crux* between the angles of a cross on the reverse, also bears witness to the Church's influence upon the engravers of the dies; in fact, there is scarcely any coin throughout the series that does not bear the emblem of Christianity in some form.

The pennies of Cnut of Denmark (1016) possess no especial features of interest or beauty, but one may record in passing that this monarch died within our borders—at Shaftesbury.

The solitary examples of Harold I. (1035) and Harthacnut (1040) are remarkable only for their rarity; the Dorchester penny of the latter King is probably the only specimen in this country.

The mint of Edward the Confessor (1042) was most prolific, and some of his types are of considerable merit, one in particular being worthy of notice. There is a Shaftesbury coin showing the King seated on a throne with the emblems of royalty in either hand. This type (said by Ruding to have been copied by the Confessor from coins of the lower empire) was reproduced four hundred years later in Henry the Seventh's reign, when it appeared upon one of his gold pieces, which was then known for the first time as a "sovereign." The reverse of this same penny also calls for a word of comment; the four martlets (or doves, as some say) between the angles of the cross are supposed to have been the badge favoured by the Confessor, and it is at least a curious coincidence that upon one of the maces at Shaftesbury "four martlets between a cross fleury" are engraved, which suggests that Shaston desired to commemorate Edward the Confessor as well as Eadward the Martyr. These same martlets were adopted by Richard II. and impaled with his own Arms in veneration for his predecessor, and they may be seen to-day on some fragments of armorial glass in the Confessor's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

The word "pax" which is found upon the coins of the later Saxon and the earlier Norman Kings is assumed by some writers to have a religious significance, but its meaning is more probably historical, as being commemorative of a pact or treaty that brought peace to the land.

The Norman period is fortunately illuminated by the wonderful Domesday Book drawn up in 1086. The compilers, ignoring the reign of Harold the Second, tell us that in the time of the Confessor there were three moneyers at Shaftesbury, two at Wareham and Dorchester, and one at Bridport. This is the solitary reference to Bridport as a mint town, and it is somewhat remarkable that although the western borough presumably struck money during the reigns of the Confessor and Harold Harefoot no coins of these two Kings have been noted, and it is only under William I. and II. that Bridport is known to have added her quota to the nation's currency.

Domesday further tells us that each *monetarius* paid to the King the (annual) sum of one mark of silver (13s. 4d.) and twenty shillings whenever the money was changed. With these figures it is interesting to compare the yearly payment of 500 marks (£333) fixed by Henry III. for the privilege of coining at Canterbury in 1217, as shewn in letters patent issued at Sturminster during that year.

The chronological sequence of and the dividing line between the coins of William I. and William II. (some fifteen types) have long been thorny problems, the solution of which is too technical for me even to attempt here. Suffice it to say that at different times antiquaries have put forward their schemes of arrangement, all ingenious and some convincing, but apparently the last word on the subject has not yet been written.

The earlier types of the Conqueror's pennies are in imitation of those of his immediate predecessors, whose monetary system he was careful to maintain, but the execution is generally excellent, as may be seen from some of the examples that happen to be now in fine condition, while the head of the King appears, for the first time, to be a real attempt at portraiture.

Henry I. (1100) on the other hand has left coins that are frequently of poor design and almost invariably of the rudest execution, but if they are lacking in beauty they are at all events conspicuous among Norman issues for their extreme scarcity. Why this should be so it is difficult to say, as Henry I. reigned long and made many regulations for the protection of his currency, enforcing obedience by penalties of the usual ferocity, as witness the statement that 94 moneyers suffered mutilation at Winchester after an inquest in 1125 as to irregularities in their calling.

At this period of its history Dorset had apparently fallen upon evil days, for we read in the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I. that the burgesses of S. Edward and Dorchester were excused forty shillings of taxation by reason of their poverty, and it would appear that Dorchester was no longer pre-eminent in South Wessex, as was the case during the Roman occupation.

Mr. Warne, in concluding his notice of the mint at Shaftesbury, lays claim on behalf of Dorset to certain coins struck by Henry II. and III., reading "S. Ed." on the reverses. Although it is true that Shaston was at that period sometimes called "S. Edward," the coins just alluded to were almost certainly issued from the mint of S. Edmund in Suffolk. This is made clear by the Patent and Close Rolls, which contain a number of references during the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III. to the mint and exchange established at S. Edmund's, but there is no proof or even colour for the suggestion that the borough of S. Edward was similarly favoured by any of these three kings. It was, however, while searching the archives for evidence as to Shaston during the early Plantagenet period that I found two entries of some interest relating to Dorchester which apparently have not hitherto been noted in the literature of the county. In the Pipe Roll of 5 Henry II. there is, under Dorset, a memorandum in the customary form that

"Warner de Lisoriis the Sheriff renders an account of twenty marks of the moneyers of Dorchester."

and in the following year

“The same Sheriff renders an account of 13 shillings and 4 pence for Colbert the moneyer, and of 26 shillings and 8 pence for Lawrence the moneyer.”

These two entries, when read together, go to show that in Dorchester as late as the year 1160 there were two resident moneyers, and, although no specimens of their work are known at the British Museum, it may reasonably be hoped that future finds will supply the deficiency.

Accordingly, with regard to the coins of the Plantagenet Kings, I should strike out Shaftesbury from Mr. Warne's list and substitute Dorchester as the town from whose mint we may expect to see the currency of Henry II.

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In 1856 the Rev. T. F. Dymock read a paper before the Numismatic Society of London, in which he drew attention to certain half-crowns of Charles I. that, in his opinion, were struck at Weymouth during 1643-44, while that town was held for the King against the Parliamentary forces, and Mr. Dymock's attributions have never, as far as I am aware, been questioned by later numismatists. His conclusions were based upon (1) the letter W, which can be seen between the feet of the King's horse; (2) the date 1644 on one of the types; and (3) the mint marks.

These mint marks correspond (fairly accurately, having regard to the itinerant character of the King's mint) with two of the heraldic charges upon the arms and seal granted to the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe in 1592, viz., the lions *passant gardant* and the castle, or tower. The copper token of Weymouth, issued by the Corporation some 25 years after the siege, also shows the lions upon an escutcheon.

We have no documentary evidence in support of what is now the accepted origin of these pieces, as the Government records at that date were in the hands of the Parliament, and therefore throw no light upon the doings of Charles' Treasury officials in the country. The Domestic State Papers merely tell us that after

the capitulation in June, 1644, the Royalists marched out about 400 strong, the officers with their swords and horses, the men with sticks only. The Weymouth borough documents and minute books (catalogued by Mr. Moule) are equally silent as to the incidents of the siege, probably from motives of caution in those troubled times ; but I may perhaps hazard a conjecture that the unfortunate King's adherents in this district, like those of Shrewsbury, Oxford, and other towns, handed in their silver plate for manufacture into rudely-struck half-crowns.





The Liberty and Manor of Frampton.

Rolls of the Court Leet and Court Baron.

By W. MILES BARNES.



THROUGH the courtesy and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, of Frampton Court, I am able to give extracts from the Rolls of the Court Leet and Court Baron of the Liberty and Manor of Frampton.

The earliest rolls have, unfortunately, disappeared, and one volume only remains—the latest—which contains the Rolls of the Courts from May 1st, 1765, to 1881, when the records ceased. By that time the holdings had passed from the mediæval tenure—by which the tenants held under the Court of the Lord, to whom they did fealty—to the modern holding of the tenant farmer; and the later rolls are mainly interesting from that fact that they enable the reader to trace the stages of the change and to see how the farm buildings were gradually altered to adapt them to the requirements of the larger tenants. These changes were

hastened by an unusual number of destructive fires which occurred about this time, by which old farm buildings were destroyed on various parts of the estates. Most of the buildings were covered with thatch, so that they fell an easy prey to the flames, which were caused at one time by a boy playing with matches, at others through various misadventures known and unknown.

As examples of the rolls I will give transcripts of those for 1765, dated respectively May 1st and October 22nd, supplementing them with extracts from later rolls; some of them, in order to save space, condensed and placed between brackets to distinguish them from the transcripts. The old spelling is retained, and the lack of punctuation is not rectified.

THE LIBERTY AND MANOR OF FRAMPTON.

The Court Leet with View of Frank Pledge and Court Baron of George Browne Esquire Lord of the said Liberty and Manor there held the 1st day of May, 1765 before

JOHN RUSSELL Steward thereof

THE BAILIFF of the	Richard Edwards app.
Liberty and Manor	
Constable of the Liberty	Richard Chipp app. and sworn.
and Manor	
Tything man of Frampton	John Whittle app. and Sworn.
Tything man of Bettis-	None chosen many years
combe	
Tything man of Bincombe	John Bailey app. and sworn.
Tything man of Came	Cornelius Forse app. and sworn.
Tything man of Compton	Henry Davis the younger
Vallence	
Viewers of Hedges and	{ John Whittle }
Tellers of Cattle	{ John Tizzard } app. & sworn
Haywards of the said	{ Robert Prickett }
Manor	{ Emanuel Daw } app. & sworn

Names of the Jurors to enquire as well for our sovereign Lord the King as the Body of the said Liberty.

John Damon	}	sworn No. 12	William Bartlett	}	sworn
Junr.			Henry Davis,		
William Brett			Jun.		
Robert Iles			John Bridle		
Henry Garland			William Randall		
John Damon the Elder			Cornelius Voss		
William Waters			William Waters		
			John Bailey		
Affeerers {			John Damon	}	sworn
			Henry Davis		

HOMAGE.

John Whittle	}	sworn No. 7	John Stroud	}	sworn	
Thomas Tizzard			George Garrett			
John Tizzard			John Legg			
William Tizzard						
			Affeerers {	John Whittle	}	sworn
				John Tizzard		

At this Court. License is granted to John Stroud who claims to hold the Premises hereinafter mentioned as Sole Purchasers for the Term of his own Life and for the lives of John Stroud and Anne Stroud his son and daughter by Copy of Court Roll of this Manor bearing date the sixth day of May, 1731, to demise all that one dwellinghouse garden and backside and one acre of Arable Land lying in the Great North Field and Common Pasture for one Horse Beast and four Sheep within this Manor or any parcell thereof to any person or persons for the term of 81 years if the said John Stroud and the said John Stroud and Anne his son and daughter or any widow which the said John Stroud and John Stroud his son or either of them shall leave at his death (who by the custom of this manor shall or may claim the said Premises for the Term of her widowhood) or either of them shall so long live and the estate of them or

either of them of and in the said Premises shall so long continue so that the House Buildings Hedges Ditches and other Fences of the Premises be from Time to Time well and sufficiently repaired and amended and the Rents Works Burthens suits customs and services there due to the Lord and of right accustomed be well and truly rendered and paid otherwise this License to be void.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE JURORS, &c.

Frampton. We present Henry Legg, Henry Forse and George Soper resiants of Frampton who have made default in not appearing at this Court, they are therefore amerced sixpence each—Affeered to same

Came. We present Joseph Bishop and John Hansford, Resiants of Came who have made default in not appearing at this Court, they are therefore amerced sixpence each Affeered to same

Compton Vallence. We present John Force William Stroud Matthew Toms, Henry Davis jun^r and James Stroud (as above)

Bincombe. We present John Belk and John Bellett &c &c

Also we present Grimston Bridge to be out of repair

Also we present the Well at Farmer Helliers &c

Also we present the Well at Farmer Chips to want a cover

Also we present the Ditches in the Moore to be out of repair and to be repaired by the owners of the grounds

Also we present Marle pit for not being railed

Compton. Also we present the Well at Anthony Peaches to want a cover, ordered all to be done and repaired in a month on pain of 6^s 8^d each defaulter Affeered to 4^s each.

A PRESENTMENT OF THE HOMAGE.

We present all those who owe suit and service at this Court that have made default in not appearing to be emerced 1^s each. Affeered to 6^d.

We present all antient customs as mentioned in the last presentment to continue and remain in full force

We present Henry Legg for plowing up the Bounds between Land and Land near Colers Close and plowing away part of the Bounds at several other places in the Fields belonging to this Parish ordered that he repair the injury in 5 months time on pain of one pound. Affeered to the same

We present Henry Legg for loping and stocking the hedges in the meadow grounds near the Fish house which appears to be very injurious to the said fences, ordered that he fence out and guard the said Hedges in order to preserve them from further damage on pain of one pound. Affeered to the same.

We likewise present him for Cutting of the hedge against the mill reach and laying it open to the mill reach.

We further present him for shrouding the wallnut trees growing in the Barton near Bishops Bridge which trees was never shrouded before.

We present the Red Lion House to want thatching and chimney want repairing ordered to be repaired in a month on pain of 10s. Affeered to same.

And the dwelling house at the Bridge belonging to Mr. Boyland to want thatching ordered to be done in 2 months on pain of 10s. Affeered to same.

We present Thomas Taylers Stable walls to stand 4 feet farther out than formerly they stood in Jno. Sanford's time in the West side and one foot and half on the east side and that the same is done on the waste of this Manor.

We present Robert Prickett and John Tizzard Junr. son of Thomas Tizzard to be Haywards of this Manor and they were sworn into the office.

A PRESENTMENT MADE BY THE VIEWERS OF HEDGES AND TELLERS OF CATTLE.

AT OXTEEDS.

We present Henry Garlands Fence out of repair
[the same of Matthew Abbot, John Tizzard, Elizabeth Stroud, George Browne Esq, Mr. Hugh Boyland, Mrs. Toogood, John

Bartlett, William Prickett, Mr. Whittle, Richard Chipp, Mrs. Pitman, Hugh Gill.]

BETWEEN THE FIELDS.

Robert Chipp's out of repair.

[same of Mr. Browne, Mr. Boyland, Thomas Tizzard, John Bartlett, Christopher Holland]

ordered that all the Fences abovementioned be put in good repair in a months time on pain of 5s each defaulter.

THE LIBERTY AND MANOR OF FRAMPTON.

The Court Leet with the view of Frank pledge and Court Baron of George Browne Esq Lord of the said Liberty there held on the 22nd day of October 1765 before

John Russell Steward there

[The officers the same as in the foregoing list except that Cornelius Forse's name is given as Voss and the Haywards are Robert Prickett and John Tizzard.]

The names of the Jurors to enquire as well for our Sovereign Lord the King as the Body of the said Liberty.

John Damon Junr	} sworn	Henry Garland	} sworn
John Tizard junr		Robert Wood of	
John Bartlett junr		Southover	
William Brett		Henry Hellier	
William Waters		William Randall	
James Wood		Robert Wood of	
Samuel Forse		Frampton	
Richard Barrett		John Samways	
Robert Isles		John Damer	
		Cornelius Voss	

Affeerers { John Damon Junr } sworn
 { John Tizzard Junr }

THE NAMES OF THE HOMAGE.

John Whittle	} sworn No. 8	John Stroud	} sworn
John Tizzard		James Waters	
William Tizzard		George Garrett	
Thomas Tizzard		John Legg	

Affeerers { John Whittle } sworn
 { John Tizzard }

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE JURORS.

Frampton. We present William Gook John Traverse John Traverse Jun^r & Richard Wood, Resients of Frampton who have made default in not appearing at this court, they are therefore amerced Sixpence Each, affeered to the same

Came. We Present William Hust, Joseph Willas, Thomas Dibben, Thomas Keats, John Vincent, & John Stayner who have made default in not appearing at this court they are therefore amerced Sixpence Each, affeered to the same

Also We Present Edmund Devenish the Younger, Henry Legg & John Tizzard Sen^r for Martha Toogoods Estate, one of them to serve the office of a Constable for this Liberty for the Year ensuing of whom Edmund Devenish the Younger was elected by the Court, and was Sworn into the said Office

Also We Present Mr John Davis to serve the Office of a Tythingman for the Tything of Frampton within this Liberty for the Year ensuing, and he appeared and was Sworn into this Office

Also We Present Cornelius Voss to continue the Office of Tythingman for the Tything of Came within this Liberty for the Year ensuing, and he was Sworn

- Also We Present John Damer to serve the Office of Tythingman for the Tything of Bincombe within this Liberty for the Year ensuing and he appeared and was Sworn into his Office
- Also We Present Henry Davis the Younger to serve the Office of a Tythingman for the Tything of Compton Vallance within this Liberty for the Year ensuing, and he was sworn
- Also We Present Grimstone Bridge to be out of Repair, Ordered to be Repaired by the Surveyors of the Highways in a Month's time on pain of 6^s 8^d. Affeered to 5 shillings
- Also We Present the Ditches in the Moor to be out of Repair, and to be repaired by the owners of the Grounds adjoining, ordered to be done in a Month on pain of 6^s 8^d Affeered to five shillings
- Also We Present the Road against John Bartlett's House to be out of Repair, Ordered to be Repaired by the Surveyors in a Month Time on Pain of 6^s 8^d. Affeered to five Shillings

A PRESENTMENT OF THE HOMAGE.

- First We Present all those who owe Suit and Service at this Court and have made default in appearing are amerced 6^d each. Affeered to the same
- Also We Present that no Barley Ground shall be broke before S^t Thomas's Day according to ancient Custom
- Also We Present that no Sheep shall be fed in the Common Meadow or Hams untill old Christmas Day and not more than One Sheep to two Acres of Arable Land except Trinity Monday and S^t John's Day
- Also We Present the Common Meadow Hams and Hogsleaze to be laid up the 17th day of March, and the Hogsleaze and Hams to be broke the fourteenth day of May. Yearly according to ancient Custom.
- Also We present that no Wheat Ground shall be broke to Soro Wheat in before S^t Matthew's Day

- Also We Present that no one shall turn out Sull and Horses on another Man's Wheat after old Martin's Day upon the Penalty of 5^s. Affeered to the same
- Also We Present that no Stone Horse, or Infectious Horse shall run in the Common under the Penalty of Ten Shillings. Affeered to the same.
- Also We Present that no Pig shall run in any Part of the Parish or Common upon the Penalty of five shillings. Affeered to the same
- Also We Present that no Horse shall go loose in the Common Meadow Hams or Mower, from old Lammas Day, untill Woodberry Day old Style after Sun Set or the same be rid of the Corn upon the Penalty of three shillings and fourpence each Horse. Affeered to the same
- Also We Present that no Cow shall be fed in the Common Meadow after Sun Set from the 14th Day of May untill Michaelmas Day old Style under the Penalty of Three Shillings and fourpence Affeered to the same
- Also We Present that no Bull shall run in the Common from Christmas Day old Style until the 13th day of May
- Also We Present Hogsleaze to be broke with Sheep the tenth day of October Yearly and to be laid up the 17th day of March Yearly, and the Barley Stubble to be broke with Sheep the tenth day of October Yearly according to ancient Custom
- Also We Present that no Horse shall be baited between Corn and Corn except in Cowdown and Shelves in Southover fields on pain of 3^s 4^d. Affeered to the same.
- Also We Present the Wheat Stubble to be fed with Horses and Cows from the 10th day of October until the 22nd Day of November and shall be broke with Sheep the 22nd Day of November yearly
- Also We Present that no Person shall run a Calf in the Common Field without a Pasture upon the Penalty of one shilling for each Offence. Affeered to the same

Also We present that no Person shall fetch Furzes from the Town Fields with any Carriages, or any Person to cut any that do not belong to the Parish upon the Penalty of five shillings for each offence. Affeered to the same.

Also we present Christopher Holland's shop and barn to be out of repair for want of thatching

[Also M^r Edwards house, James Wood's, Henry Gill's, John Bartlett's, Thomas Tayler's, Mellier Salisbury's Thomas Tizzard's, John Stroud's [house & mill] William Tizzard's [barn] M^{rs} Sherring's, M^r Petty's, Robert Wood's widow's house, Richard Wood's [barn and fuel house] M^{rs} Whittle's, Robert Chipp's [house and barn] Matthew Abbot's, Widow Baunton's, M^r Boyland's [barn], Jane Sanford's, Elizabeth Homer's William Bartlett's, M^{rs} Toogood's [barn] at Colers, John Bowering's, Matthew Abbott's, William Waters, M^{rs} Toogood's, Richard Chipp's, Hugh Gill's, George Garrett's, John Hall's, Richard Barrett's house where Holland lives do want Thatching, M^r Colson's [wall] Samuel Best's, Elizabeth Stroud's [barn] M^{rs} Whittle's stable, Widow Damon's house John Bartlett's, William Prickett's, M^r Boyland]

We present Henry Legg for plowing up part of the Common Meadow near Roulont and for plowing too much of the walls in other parts of the Field.

We present Richard Wood for mowing wood and Furze on the waste near the Mill; ordered that the several premisses above mentioned be repaired in 6 months

We present Emanuel Daw and William Waters to serve as Haywards for the year ensuing, and they appeared and were sworn into the Office

A PRESENTMENT OF THE VIEWERS OF HEDGES AND TELLERS OF CATTLE.

We present the Fences against Southover Field to be in general out of Repair And likewise the Fences at Oxteds.

Ordered to be repaired by the several persons concerned by the first day of January on pain of 6^s 8^d each defaulter

We present John Bartlett and William Brett to serve as Viewers of Hedges and Tellers of Cattle for the year ensuing and they were sworn into the said office

John Whittle } Viewers of Hedges and
John Tizzard } tellers of Cattle.

EXTRACTS.

Oct 21. 1766. Frampton. We Present George Soper and William White servant to M^r John Williams Attorney at Law, Resians of Frampton who have made default in not appearing at this Court they are therefore amerced sixpence each affeered to the same.

Oct 27. 1767. We present Elizabeth the widow of Jn^o Wood for selling and suffering part of the Fodder arising upon her estate to be carried off and spent elsewhere.

We present William Tizzard for carrying off the hay and part of the straw from Thomas Tizzard's estate called the New Inn.

We present Tho^s Tizzard for keeping a stone horse in the Common contrary to Custom

On Oct 11. 1769. A Court Barron was held to accept surrenders.

Oct 3. 1773. We present Nelson's Well and the well *overright* Richard Chipp's out of repair

We also present the trunk at the lower end of the Parish to *annoy* the road to be repaired.

Oct 11. 1775. We present that no Person shall bring Furze from the Common Down but upon their Backs nor any person to cut any that do not belong to the Parish under the penalty of 5^s for each offence

Oct 13. 1779. We present James Petty, Joseph Henning and John Stroud one of them to serve the office of Constable

for the year ensuing, of whom John Stroud was elected by the Court who not appearing to be sworn into the office It is ordered that he appear before a Justice of the Peace to be sworn into the office in 10 days on pain of 5'

Oct 14th. 1782. We present John Stroud have made an incroachment in the river below his Mill Tail of three perch in length by w^h the banks on the opposite side of the water are broke. Ordered that the Incroachment be removed in a fortnight on the Penalty of twenty shillings affeered to the same.

Oct 16. 1799. (Only one entry, namely, a presentment by the Homage in this and succeeding years) "we present that no Pig is to run loose except between Woodburytide & Michaelmas & then not without a yoke & ring under the Penalty of six shillings & eightpence.

Oct 14. 1856. The Great Western railway was opened on the 20th of February 1857 from Weymouth to London &c

The Farm house, and adjacent buildings (excluding the Granary) were completely consumed by fire, on the 6th of August 1857, at Notton.

Oct. 18. 1859. , . . The west Lodge of Frampton Mansion was converted from a cattle shed into a cottage on Ap. 6 last.

Nov. 11. 1861. That a vestry has been added to the parish Church and completed Jan 1861

We present that a heating apparatus for warming the Church has been completed June 29th 1866.

A Font has been placed in the Church, the gift of Her Grace the Duchess of Somerset—16 Nov 1858.

. . . An Organ was placed in the Church 30 January last the gift of R. B. Sheridan and Marcia Maria Sheridan.

Oct. 13. 1863. . . . The Bishop of Salisbury accompanied by a number of the Clergy of the Diocese officiated in the parish Church to commemorate the completion of the restoration thereof and the rebuilding of the chancel.

The stained glass window in the north aisle of the parish Church representing the visit of the three Maries to the tomb

of our Saviour after the resurrection was presented by Helen Lady Dufferin in memory of her mother C. H. Sheridan who is buried in the churchyard.

. . . The same day the five stained glass windows in the chancel of the parish Church were dedicated to the Church by R. B. Sheridan Esq and Marcia Maria Sheridan. The east and principal window of the parish Church is dedicated to the memory of Francis John Browne Esq who died in 1833 aged 79. The four smaller windows to the memory of Francis Cynric Sheridan who died in 1843 aged 39. Charles Kinnaird Sheridan who died in 1847 aged 30. General Sir Colquhoun Grant who died in 1835 aged 63, and Charlotte Augusta Grant who died in 1833 aged 16.

. . . . The parish school has been rebuilt by R. B. Sheridan, Esq., and Maria Marcia Sheridan and was inaugurated 9th April 1863 when a number of the parishioners and others assembled and a special service was read to them by the Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. J. P. F. Davidson.

Oct. 18, 1864. East Crupton Farm house was converted into a dairy house and the old dairy premises were made into two labourers Cottages.

. . . . The Dairy house to West Crupton Farm was at the same time appropriated as an additional labourers Cottage.

. . . . A new 8 stall stable & a waggon shed, granary and wool loft were built at Pigeon House for the use of Littlewood Farm and occupied about Mich. 1863.

Throop dairy house and the shed adjoining was burnt down on the night of the 8th day of November 1863 and rebuilt & occupied about April 1864.

Oct 16 - 1866. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church on the 3rd. It was resolved that the Bells should be put in thorough repair at a cost of £60.

And we further present that on ringing the first peal after the completion of such repairs a crack occurred in the large bell bearing the inscription "Cast at the cost of Robert Browne Esquire L.C. 1694 Give thanks to God Almighty"

Oct 15 - 1867. . . . the bells of the parish Church have been thoroughly repaired and rehung Two of them have been recast, the whole at a cost of £97. 19, on one of the bells wh had been broken and recast is engraved the following doggerel—1866

When brother broke
I first awoke
And rung a good peal
For old Frampton's weal

on the other is engraved

Cast in November
Let all remember
The year I can fix
Eighteen sixty six

Oct 13. 1868. At Xmas last 1867 there was added by R. B. Sheridan M.P. to the Chancel of the Church rebuilt in 1862 a highly decorated Reredos Carved in Caen stone & richly ornamented with rare marbles and alabaster brought from Italy, Sicily & the island of Gozo

And we further present that on the 1st Jan^y 1868 the foundations were laid of four cottages adjoining the Churchyard intended as Alms houses & to be called the "Home of the Homeless."

(Hill Barn totally destroyed by fire Caused by a boy playing with matches, rebuilt in the same year)

Oct 12. 1869. (The Millers House & stables at Notton totally destroyed by fire on Aug 27—1869.) The materials were used in the construction of a block of labourers cottages in 1871

The Aisle of the Parish Church pulled down and rebuilt was completd in Jan^y 1871

Oct 17 - 1871. . . . A beautiful painted glass window executed at Vienna representing in one light *David consoling Saul* and in the other *David as King* was presented to the

Church by the Hon Caroline Eliz. Sarah Norton in memory of her eldest son Fletcher Cavendish Charles Conyers Norton who died at Paris, unmarried, Oct. 13 - 1859 aged 30.

(The Blacksmith's shop rebuilt).

Oct 14 - 1873. Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands honoured Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan by paying them a visit at Frampton Court. Her Majesty arrived on the 8th November and left on the 11th, on Sunday 10th and . . . the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McAlgernon Sheridan was baptised by the name of Sophie Florence Lothrop in the parish Church Her Majesty the Queen graciously standing as one of the God mothers on the occasion.

. . . . After the ceremony the day was further commemorated by the Queen on her return to the Mansion planting two oak saplings near the Church Bridge "on the banks of the River Frome."

(A second cottage rebuilt to the East of the Infant School—and 2 cottages built on Town Hill. A bridge 20 feet wide of two arches built over the Frome in the parish of Frome Vauchurch replacing a dilapidated foot bridge. Stables & other buildings destroyed by fire at Cruxton Dec 10 - 1872 & rebuilt with additions.)

Oct 13 - 1874. (Two cottages opposite the Pasonage Frome Vauchurch completed.

New Cart Stables and Ring House adjoining have been built at Cruxton on a new site

Oct 12 - 1875. Three Cottages at Maiden Newton converted into a Cottage for one family.

Oct 16 - 1877 . . . The Vicarage House since the resignation of the Rev. Mr Tudor has been greatly improved at the cost of the Lord and Lady of the Manor by enlarging the drawing room and study and adding an additional small room on the ground floor.

Oct 15 - 1878 . . . the reroofing and restoration of the north aisle of Frampton Church was commenced in September of this year 1878.

(A new farm house commenced for Littlewood Farm and completed in the next year)

Oct 14 - 1879 (The restoration of the north aisle completed and a painted glass window added to it in memory of Edith Marcia Caroline Sheridan who died Ap 9-1876. The subjects represented are S. Cecilia and S. Francesea

(Dairy house stables and shed at Forston totally destroyed by fire, rebuilt in following year at a cost of £909 10s.

Oct 12 - 1880. (The main weir on the river at Crupton of wood, renewed in cast iron with hatches of the same at a cost of £56)

Oct 18 - 1881. (A new farm house and buildings at Gorwell completed).

These records ceased in 1881 in consequence of my then agent informing me that to hold a Court Leet was illegal and unnecessary.

Since 1884 I have no inclination to record what has occurred upon the property.

I leave it to others to do as they may think best on the subject.

R. B. SHERIDAN.

LORDS OF THE LIBERTY MANOR OF FRAMPTON

George Browne May 1-1765—Oct 22-1776

John Browne Oct 13-1777—Oct 8-1810

Francis John Browne Oct 18-1817—November 8-1832

Lt. General Sir Colquhoun Grant K.C.B.—Oct 28-1833

No Lords name given Oct 19-1836

DAYS FOR OPENING AND CLOSING GROUNDS.

Old Lammas Day, Woodbury day old style, S Thomas, Old Xmas Day, Trinity Monday, Saint John's day, Old Martin's day, S Matthew's day, S John's day,

PLACE NAMES

Cowden and Shelves in Southover fields, Town fields, Court Bridge, Colers, Pounts, Foans, Road called Sandway Marle Close, Hogleaze and Hams Common Meadow, Hams and Mower, West Mead, Sandway, Bishops Bridge, Halls lane, Butts Close, Voss's plot,

In the presentment of the Homage at the Court Leet held May 1 1763 "Colers Close" is mentioned, also the "Fish House" the "Mill reach" and the "Red Lion House."



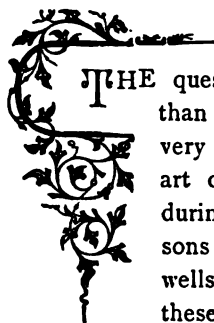


Artesian Wells in Dorset and Elsewhere.

By W. H. HUDLESTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introductory - - - -	- 185
The Bovington Borehole (Fig. 1) - -	- 189
Position of the Bovington Borehole (Fig. 2) -	- 193
Other artesian wells and borings in Dorset (Fig 3)	- 197
Notes on some artesian wells elsewhere in England	- 201
Remarks on the Flowing Wells of Australia (Fig. 4)	- 203
Comparative analysis of the Bovington and Wimborne water - - - -	- 204
General Conclusion - - - -	- 206



THE question of water supply from sources other than those on the surface has come to the front very much of late years, and consequently the art of deep boring has made immense strides during the last quarter of a century. Few persons are aware, perhaps, of the number of deep wells in the Thames basin, although many of these are of old standing, and have supplied the leading London breweries for a lengthened period. Quite recently an extensive literature on the subject has sprung up, and last year the Geological Survey published important memoirs relating to the Water Supply from "underground sources."

In the majority of these cases of deep boring, the operators rely upon the "artesian" principle for raising the water to the required height. This name has been applied to water-springs rising above the surface of the ground by natural hydrostatic pressure, the general principle being that there should exist a more or less porous water-bearing stratum sandwiched between two impervious layers such as clays. In the more normal instances the water-bearing stratum with its impervious cap and base should be disposed in the form of a syncline, and, where this syncline is perfect, as in the case of the Paris basin, the most wonderful results ensue.* There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, so that (a) the water does not always rise to the surface; and (b) the perfect synclinal is replaced by other conditions, such as a basin where the strata, though mainly inclined in one direction, are dislocated by a longitudinal fault parallel to the strike, which tends to throw up the water very effectually. In the case of a, where the water does not always rise to the surface, but requires to be pumped, this failure to fulfil the perfect artesian conditions is perhaps the rule rather than the exception in this country. Such wells have been called "sub-artesian," and the principle is just the same, for the water rises in the borehole through the influence of the hydrostatic pressure, and in this respect differs from the ordinary shallow well, where the local water level is maintained. That it does not rise high enough is due to two sets of causes, the one natural and the other artificial. Amongst the natural causes

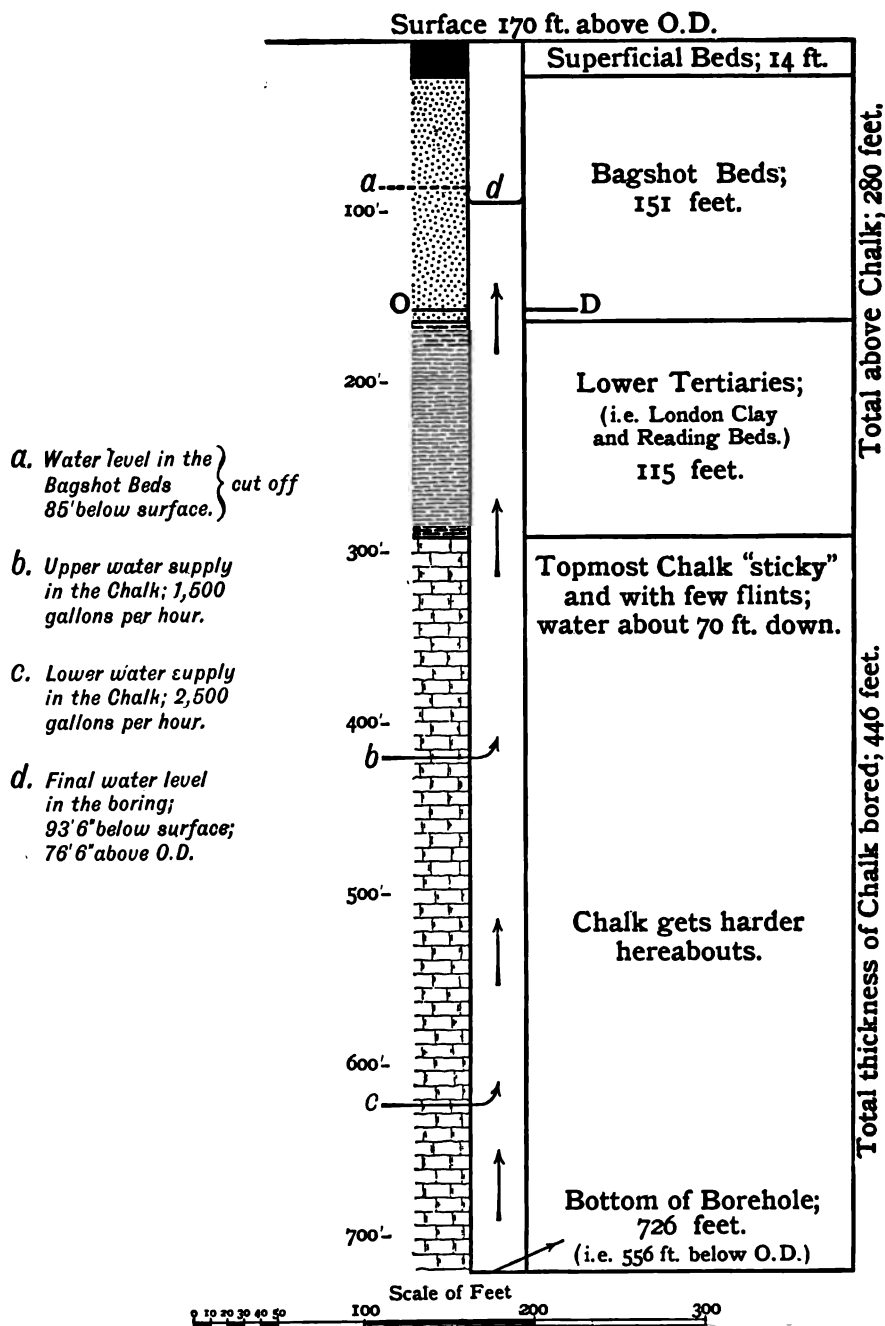
* We certainly owe to our neighbours across the Channel the successful development of this principle. In February, 1841, the famous well of Grenelle (a suburb of Paris) was completed to a depth of 1,798ft., passing through a series of formations where almost every condition of success, both as regards the nature of the beds and their synclinal arrangement, may be said to exist. When the water-bearing stratum was pricked, the water spouted out at the rate of 864,000 gallons per day at a temperature of 82° Fah. The well at Passy, also near Paris, is still more remarkable. The depth of this well is 1,923ft., and the diameter of the tube at the base 2ft. 4in.; it is said to throw up a continuous stream of water at a rate of 5½ million gallons per day to a height of 54ft. above ground.

may be enumerated springs, which let out the underground waters in a variety of ways.* The artificial causes arise mainly from too many boreholes and also from excessive pumping, so that districts naturally artesian in their water supply are becoming gradually sub-artesian—a condition of things more obvious after a prolonged deficiency of rainfall.

In the case of *b*, relating to the disposition of the beds which are supposed to yield water, there are three conditions (and there may be more) where the artesian principle might be expected to apply. The first and most obvious is the simple syncline, where a variety of beds, or one thick water-bearing formation like the Chalk, are evenly folded into a curve somewhat after the fashion of the U-tube, though, of course, with a much flatter angle. The more gentle the incline the more extensive will be the outcrop of the bed or series of beds on which the rain will fall, and thus yield the supply of underground water, having a tendency to gravitate towards the centre of the syncline. A second condition, as previously intimated, is that of a basin where the strata are for the most part monoclinal, *i.e.*, all dip in the same direction, but where one or more strike faults arrest the flow of water towards the centre and hold it back like a ligature across an artery. There is also a third condition, where the strata are monoclinal, so far as is known to the prospector, but whose termination at the unknown end of the basin can only be a matter of inference. In some cases which come under this definition the mere friction which the water undergoes in its passage through the rocks may tend to produce artesian action. This third condition seems to apply to some of the artesian wells in Australia, and, as there is no country where deep boring has been carried to such an extent, a short notice of this subject will be found in the latter part of this paper.

* The source of the New River, for instance, which has supplied North London with water for more than two centuries, is to be found in a spring rising out of the Hertfordshire Chalk, which yields 4½ million gallons per day.

FIGURE 1.



The Bovington Borehole (Figure 1).—For some years past the troops encamped at Bovington had to be content with such water as was supplied by a well a few hundred yards to the S.S.E. of the recently-excavated borehole. The following particulars have been gathered respecting this well, but I cannot guarantee that in all respects they are strictly accurate. It was sunk in the Bagshot Beds about 1899, and is said to be 87ft. deep: the water-level stands at 82ft. from the surface, and the yield is 360 gallons per hour. The same Bagshot water-level was struck in the borehole. On comparing these two water-levels it is found that the one in the borehole stands at 85ft. above Ordnance Datum, whilst that in the well stands at 73ft. above O.D. This difference of 12ft. in a horizontal distance of 450ft. amounts to 1 in 37·5, showing a dip in the Bagshot Beds of $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the S.S.E. This may not exactly represent the direction of maximum dip, but there are good reasons for believing that the line of maximum dip of the Bagshots hereabouts is not far from S.S.E.

Since the War Office was not satisfied with the amount of water yielded by the well they bethought themselves of obtaining an artesian supply, and accordingly entered into a contract for the execution of a borehole, which was to be prosecuted to a depth of 600ft., unless a good supply of water was reached at a less depth.* Ultimately the boring was continued to a depth of 726ft., and the following is a summary of the beds encountered:

Surface Beds, chiefly Plateau-gravel	..	14 feet.
Bagshot Beds	.. ..	151 "
Lower Tertiaries (<i>i.e.</i> , London Clay and		
Reading Beds)	.. ..	115 "
Chalk	.. ..	446 "
Total	.. ..	726 "

* The engineers employed were Messrs. Le Grand and Sutcliff, of 125, Bunhill Row, London, and the foreman of the works on the spot was Mr. Harrodense. The operations lasted from July to November, 1906.

A summary of the general character of the borehole may be gathered from Figure 1, but the details of the beds above the Chalk, 280ft. in all, are of interest as showing the development of the Tertiaries in this immediate district. These details are based upon a series of samples carefully collected and arranged by the foreman of the works.

DETAILS OF THE BEDS ABOVE THE CHALK.

SUPERFICIAL.

				Thickness.		Depth.	
				Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
<i>Soil</i> ..	..	..	..	1	0		
*1. <i>Marly Clay</i>	..	..	..	2	0		
2. <i>Gravel.</i>	Plateau-gravel with yellow flints			11	0		
<hr/>						14	0

BAGSHOTS.

3. <i>Sand with loam bands.</i>	Coarse, yellowish sand of uniform sized grain invested with ferric oxide. The " <i>loam bands</i> " consist of fine white powdery loam			20	0	34	0
4. <i>Coloured clay and sand.</i>	Fine sediments, mostly discoloured and clayey			10	0	44	0
5. <i>Brown sand.</i>	Loose sugary sand			4	0	48	0
6. <i>Light grey sand</i>	..	..	..	3	0	51	0
7. <i>Loose grey sand.</i>	Sharp quartzose, clean			7	0	58	0
8. <i>Coloured sandy clay.</i>	Whitish clay, slightly stained with iron; sets hard			4	0	62	0
9. <i>Coarse sand.</i>	Loose, yellowish, coarse quartzose sand with small fragments of soft white silica, and one or two largish pebbles of lignite (See No. 17)			29	0	91	0
10. <i>Coloured clay and sand.</i>	"Two-ball" pipeclay			6	0	97	0

* The italics represent the descriptions of the foreman of the works,

				Thickness.		Depth.	
				Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
11.	<i>Live sand.</i>	Loose yellowish sand, rather coarse and with specks of soft white silica .. ..	..	24	0	121	0
12.	<i>Blue clay.</i>	A fine, unctuous, grey clay, like some of the grey pipeclays ..	..	12	0	133	0
13.	<i>Coloured clay and sand</i>	.. ..	..	4	0	137	0
14.	<i>Live, coarse sand.</i>	A very clean, angular quartzose grit, said to be full of water. Would make good building sand ..	..	18	0	155	0
15.	<i>Brown coarse sand (live).</i>	Similar to the above, but dirty .. ..	..	10	0	165	0
[Change] Total Bagshots				151	0		

LOWER TERTIARIES.

16.	<i>Sand and pebbles.</i>	Coarse, dirty greyish sand with black flint pebbles (of the Blackheath type), and some small buff pebbles of another material ..	..	1	0	166	0
17.	<i>Sand and wood.</i>	Fragments of lignite ..	..	0	6	166	6
18.	<i>Clay, sand, and pebbles</i>	.. ..	..	5	6	171	0
19.	<i>Dark sandy clay, hard</i>	.. ..	..	9	0	180	0
20.	<i>Coloured clay and pebbles,</i>	reddish ..	..	5	0	185	0
21.	<i>Dark sand and clay.</i>	Dries pale grey and sets rather stiff .. ..	..	42	0	227	0
22.	<i>Dark clay and stones.</i>	The stones are of irregular shape(?) corroded flints ..	..	1	0	228	0
23.	<i>Live sand.</i>	Fine, pulverulent, grey sand, not very loose .. ..	..	19	0	247	0
24.	<i>Coarse sand and pebbles,</i>	live (<i>i.e.</i> , water) ..	..	5	0	252	0
25.	<i>Mottled clay.</i>	Light brown in colour ..	..	5	6	257	6
26.	<i>Hard dark clay and sand</i>	.. ..	..	4	6	262	0

			Thickness.		Depth.	
			Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
27.	<i>Hard grey sand with some clay, sets like a sandstone</i>		13	0	275	0
28.	<i>Green sandy clay and flints at bottom. An earthy green-sand ranging from pale green to darker green; the flints are green-coated, mostly unworn and somewhat corroded</i>		5	0	280	0
			<hr/>			
Total Lower Tertiaries			115	0		

It is a decided gain to have obtained the exact particulars of the Tertiaries, both as to character and thickness, in any one spot in the county, and these the Bovington Borehole supplies. Without doubt the Bagshot Beds are much thicker towards the centre of the basin, at Worgret for instance, than they are here, so near to their outcrop, nor can we say for certain whether this difference is wholly due to removal of the upper beds by denudation or to less deposition within the area. As might be expected the Bagshots maintain their reputation as a sandy series, but there is a certain amount of the usual clays, some iron-stained, or blood-shot, and some approaching the character of pipeclay. Nos. 10 and 12 may to a certain extent represent the famous Pipe-clay horizon of the Creech district, and their position in the series is not inconsistent with this supposition. There is a marked change in the character of the sediments below No. 15, which may fairly be taken as the base of the Bagshots. In No. 16 we first encounter the black flint pebbles so characteristic of a London clay horizon, but the Lower Tertiaries throughout the county are so extremely uninteresting, both from an economic and a geological point of view, that there is no need to dwell upon details beyond pointing out that No. 25 probably represents the plastic clays in the lower part of the Reading Beds which are much used for brickmaking in Dorset.

Owing to the method of boring it was not possible to ascertain whether the Chalk is fossiliferous here, so that no question as to horizon can be entertained. Assuming that the usual thickness of the Chalk in Dorset is about 900ft., the bottom of the borehole is just half-way through that formation. There was no supply of water in the topmost Chalk until a depth of 70ft. was reached, but the first great supply was obtained a little below 400ft., when the water level rose to within 96ft. of the surface. The artesian pressure, therefore, was equal to raising a column of water nearly 200ft. into the Tertiaries in addition to 70ft. of waterless Chalk. The War Office not being satisfied with the Upper Water Supply, boring was continued, when a lower and increased water supply was obtained, bringing up the total to 60,000 gallons per day, and the water-level was raised to 93ft. 6in. below the surface.* It should be noted here that hydrostatic pressure may, to a certain extent, be reduced by springs on the south side of the syncline, such as those outside Wool, which are about 75ft. above O.D. Moreover, in that direction the protective cap of Lower Tertiaries soon fails (see Fig. 2). The main water occurred between 675ft. and 685ft., which is some 50ft. lower than is indicated in Fig. 1.

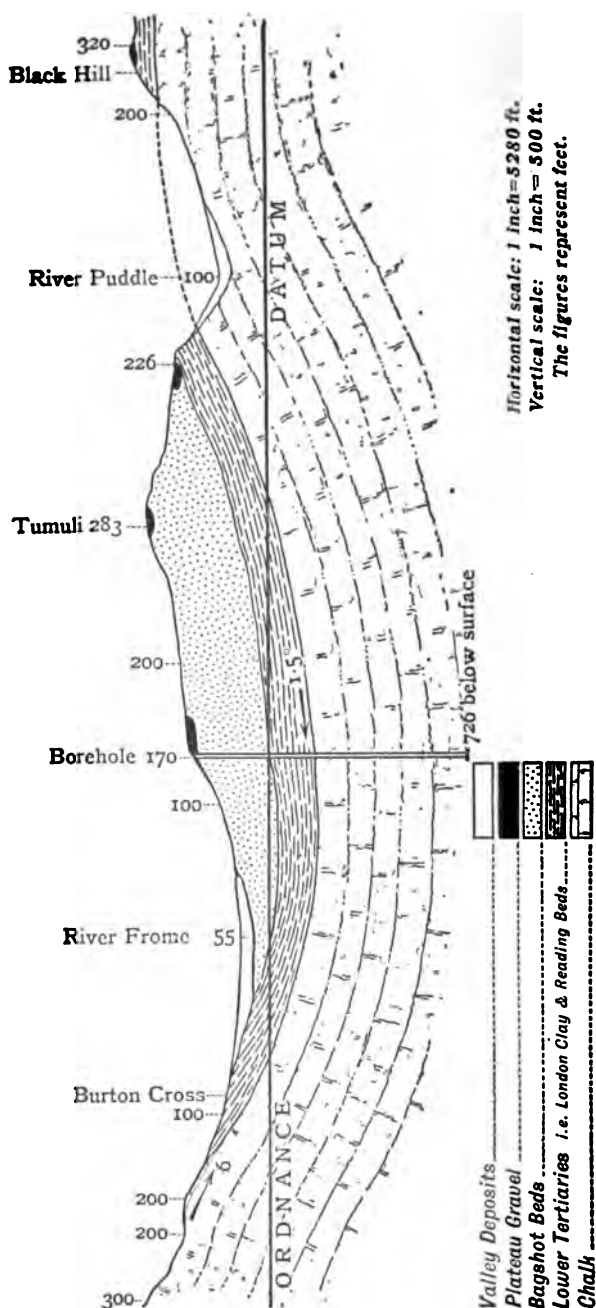
Position of the Bovington Borehole (Figure 2).—We may first consider this from a topographical point of view and afterwards study the geological position. The borehole is situated about half-a-mile above Bovington Farmhouse on the west side of the road which divides Bovington Heath from Wool Heath. There is a patch of Plateau-gravel on the hillside, and it is on this platform that the mouth of the borehole is situated 170ft. above Ordnance Datum. The crest of the hill due north

* The following is the size of piping used :—

Down to 20ft.	..	..	13in.
„ 132ft.	..	..	11½in.
„ 180ft.	..	..	10in.
„ 250ft.	..	..	8½in.
„ 725ft.	..	..	7½in.

FIGURE 2.

Transverse Section through the
Dorset Syncline, shewing the geological
position of the BOVINGTON BOREHOLE.



of this position is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and there the Plateau-gravel attains an elevation of 283ft. at the high end of Wool Heath. The nearest outcrop of the Lower Tertiaries (London Clay and Reading Beds) is in the Moreton plantations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W., and the nearest outcrop of the Chalk is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant in the same direction (not in the line of section). Along the line of section, N. and S., the distance of the two outcrops of Chalk, across the syncline, is a little under $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and this gives the width of the Tertiary basin through Bovington. The fact is that, previous to its final disappearance, about 2 miles east of Dorchester, the Tertiary basin is very much narrowed in the vicinity of Wool and Bovington owing to the northerly advance of the Chalk on the south side of the synclinal. A line drawn across the basin through Holme instead of through Wool, shows a width of nearly nine miles, as against the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Wool or Bovington.

When we come to study the geological position of the Bovington Borehole, the measurements of the Borehole section, in conjunction with the surface plotting based upon the ascertained contours, enable us to obtain a fairly accurate conception of the prevailing conditions. The true axis of the tectonic * syncline (see Fig. 2), can only be fixed approximately, but in this case it probably almost coincides with the axis of the Frome valley, which here runs very nearly in the trough of the syncline. On the meridian of Worgret near Wareham, on the other hand, the bed of the Frome lies a long way south of the synclinal axis. Generally speaking, the southern limb of the Dorset syncline is shorter, and, therefore, steeper than the northern limb. In this case a northerly dip of 6° is assigned to the south limb above Burton Cross, on the strength of dips observed in the Chalk near Wool. According to statements previously made in this paper, there is reason to believe that the northern limb in the neighbourhood of the Borehole has a

* "Tectonic," i.e., due to crust-movement, as distinguished from surface-sculpture due to erosion.

dip from 1.5° to 2° southwards, taking a sort of average, although there may be subsidiary folds within the general syncline. This is in conformity with the general rule that the dip of the northern limb is at a lower angle than that of the southern one.

From the Bovington Borehole to the margin of the Chalk escarpment near Bulbarrow is a distance of about 12 miles in a northerly direction, and if we deduct 3 miles for areas covered by Tertiaries along this line, there remains 9 miles of Chalk outcrop on which the rain may fall directly to feed its underground waters. It is well known that a large percentage of the water which falls on this absorbent formation sinks into it instead of flowing over the surface as is the case with clays. Moreover, the rainfall on the North Dorset downs is much heavier than in the Frome valley, and still more so in comparison with Weymouth. Hence there is an abundant supply in the region lying to the north of the Borehole, and assuming the preponderance of a southerly dip, which may be taken for granted, this water in its underground passage is bound to find its way south until its progress is arrested by the pressure of water from the opposite limb of the syncline. Meanwhile it is kept down by Tertiary Beds, &c., having a thickness of 280ft. Taking the average elevation of the base of the Chalk between the Dorsetshire Gap and Bulbarrow at 650ft. *above* O.D., this may be accepted as the elevation at the outcrop in the escarpment of the North Dorset Downs. On the supposition that the Chalk is 900ft. thick beneath Bovington, this would bring the base of the Chalk to 1,010ft. *below* O.D. at the Borehole. Adding these two sums together, we obtain 1,660ft. as the difference in height of the base of the Chalk between the one point and the other. This sum of 1,660ft. vertical has to be distributed over a horizontal distance of 12 miles, and this shows an incline of 1 in 38 = about 1.5° . Thus from the results of an independent calculation, we obtain precisely the same amount of dip for the northern limb of the syncline as had previously been deduced in another way. (See page 189.)

Other Artesian Wells and Borings in Dorset.—Owing to its proximity to Bovington I would briefly allude to the Spyway Boring. This is situated on a low exposure of London Clay in Moreton plantation close to a keeper's cottage, and only a few feet above the level of the Frome valley. The following is an account of the boring:— *

1. Sand and Clay (Tertiary) ..	..	90ft.
2. Chalk .. ..	..	112ft.
		<hr/>
Total boring ..	..	202ft.
		<hr/>

The result is stated to have been unsatisfactory, so that at this place 112ft. of Chalk was penetrated without obtaining water. It is presumed that the 90ft. of Tertiaries belonged mainly to the Reading Beds. The distance from the Bovington Borehole may be about 2 miles, N.W.

Messrs. Eldridge Pope and Co.'s well at Dorchester. † The operations were conducted in 1880-1. The mouth of the well is on the north side of the London and South-Western Railway Station, and probably about 250ft. above O.D. The total depth bored in this case was 597ft., wholly in the Chalk. A well was dug for 70ft. and the rest completed with 6-inch tubes. The water-level at the time work was finished stood at 45ft. 8in. below the surface—hence this well is “sub-artesian” like the one at Bovington. The yield obtained was 3,000 gallons per hour. The first indications of having struck a supply of water appear to have occurred after the boring rod had passed 467ft. Hence in this case nearly 500ft. of Chalk was pierced

* Supplied by Mr. Kellaway, smith, of Bere Regis, who executed the work several years ago.

† For the particulars subjoined I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Pope and to Messrs. Le Grand and Sutcliff.

ere an adequate supply of water could be obtained. According to Mr. Pope it is concluded that the base of the boring is 220ft. above the Upper Greensand, which would give 817ft. for the thickness of the Chalk at Dorchester.

The history of artesian water supply at Wimborne (Figure 3) is an interesting one, for there the hydrostatic pressure, before the supplies had been tapped so freely as in later years, was sufficient to raise the water from the Chalk to the surface and far above it. Forty years ago (in 1867) a three-inch borehole was made at Ellis's brewery, where the Chalk is said to have been reached at a depth of 97ft. There was such an uprise that the yard was flooded by a column of water of considerable height. It is interesting to note that in this case the water seems to have been obtained without sinking into the Chalk to any depth. This brewery is situated in the Allen Valley flat and about 60ft. above O.D.

By far the most important of the artesian wells at Wimborne are the Wimborne Waterworks and the Bournemouth Waterworks. These are situated at the north end of the town in the valley flat of the Allen, close to each other and to Warford Bridge, at an elevation of about 66ft. above O.D. As regards the Wimborne Waterworks, Mr. Fletcher * says that this boring was executed under his superintendence about twenty years ago. It is a $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. bore, and until the Bournemouth Well was sunk within 200 or 300 yards of it, the water rose in the tube well 6ft. above the surface of the soil. This well is situated on the S.E. side of Warford Bridge, and the following is the vertical section :—

		Thickness.		Depth.	
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Superficial	Peaty matter ..	..	6	0	15
	Subcalcareous silt ..	..	8	0	
	Valley gravel & sand-rock ..	..	1	0	

* I have to thank Mr. Walter J. Fletcher, the County Surveyor, for much valuable information in connection with the Wimborne Wells.

		Thickness.		Depth.	
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Reading Beds	Plastic and variegated clay	45	0	75	0
	Clays and sands sometimes				
	impregnated with pyritous				
	salts	26	0		
	Flints of junction bed ..	4	0		
Chalk	Chalk and flints ..	40	0	40	0
Total		130ft.			

This is, of course, only a very generalised section, but the chief point to note is that in the Wimborne Waterworks, the boring was carried down 40ft. into the Chalk.

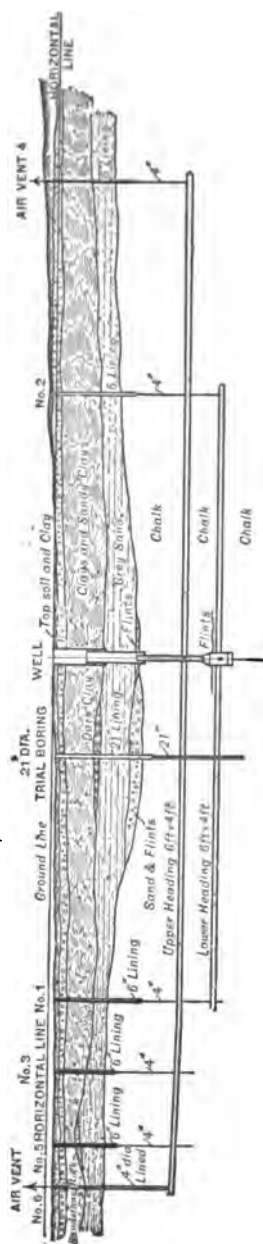
We now come to the consideration of the Bournemouth Waterworks, by far the most important work of the kind hitherto attempted in Dorset. In this case the vertical section shows 96ft. 9in. of superficial and Tertiary Beds down to the Chalk—an amount of Tertiaries slightly in excess of the adjacent boring. It must not be forgotten that although these are called the “Bournemouth” Waterworks, the water is derived from the Dorset Chalk, and subsequently conveyed into the adjoining county.

The following is the vertical section:—

		Thickness.		Depth.	
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Superficial Beds .. ..	..	7	6	7	6
Lower Tertiaries .. ..	..	89	0	97	0
Soft Chalk (Upper Heading) ..	..	61	6	158	6
Hard Chalk .. ..	..	23	0	181	6
Band of flint .. ..	..	0	6	182	0
Chalk to bottom of well (Lower					
Heading) .. ..	..	28	0	210	0
Trial boring in Chalk .. ..	..	45	0	255	0

Thus the “Bournemouth” Well is 210ft., whilst the Wimborne Well is 130ft. deep.

FIGURE 3.

SECTION SHOWING WELL, HEADINGS, AND BORINGS, BOURNEMOUTH WATERWORKS.
Enlarged from an illustration in "Water"

Some of the particulars of the "Bournemouth" Waterworks may be gathered from a study of Figure 3.* The details relating to the subsidiary boreholes, &c., are mainly of an engineering character, and need not be dwelt upon in the present communication; but there are some points of geological interest to which attention may be directed. A 21 in. trial borehole was commenced in 1894 and finished in 1895; boring was continued to a depth of 223ft., and it was noticed that the greatest increase in the yield of water took place shortly before arriving at that depth, the Chalk removed appearing to be much softer. The well was started in 1896—diameter first 11ft. and then 10ft.—and in February, 1899, on its attaining a depth of 210ft., a 6in. trial boring was sunk to a further depth of 45ft., *i.e.*, to 255ft. from the surface.

* The horizontal section of the Bournemouth Waterworks at Wimborne is reproduced, by the kind permission of the Editor of "Water" and of Mr. Cripps, the engineer of the works. (See paper by Mr. Cripps in "Water," September, 1906.)

The Chalk, however, was found to be very compact at this depth and, as there was no sign of more water at the lower level, the sinking of the well was stopped at 210ft. from the surface and the bottom concreted. The bottom of the well, therefore, is about 145ft. below O.D.

The horizontal section also serves to show the character of the Headings. The Lower Heading was first commenced in 1899 at a depth of 195ft. from the surface, and excavated on opposite sides of the main shaft. In the course of a few months a total length of about 800ft. was attained, and the flow of water was considered equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day. In July, 1899, fresh Headings (the Upper Heading) were started at a level of 155ft. from the surface in softer Chalk, much fissured; the result by November was a flow of water somewhat exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day. At present I have no precise information as to the level produced by natural hydrostatic pressure in the well, but the pumping arrangements are so complete that this level is soon lowered not only in the "Bournemouth" Well, but in all other wells, and the exhaustion is certainly felt as far as Kingston Lacy, two miles distant. The total yield of water is anticipated at 3 million gallons per day.

Notes on some Artesian Wells elsewhere in England.—There can be no doubt that artesian boring is somewhat of a lottery. To demonstrate this two examples may be selected. The first of these relates to a boring in Berkshire right through the Chalk without finding water. In 1895 a boring was made at New Lodge (Windsor Forest), Winkfield. The following are condensed particulars :—

		Thickness.	Depth.
London Clay	..	.. 136ft.	136ft.
Reading Beds	..	.. 78ft.	214ft.
Chalk ..	..	.. 725ft.	939ft.
Upper Greensand	..	.. 31ft.	970ft.
Gault ..	..	.. 264ft.	1234ft.
Lower Greensand (water)		.. 9ft.	1243ft.

After penetrating 9ft. into the Lower Greensand, a strong spring was struck, which rose to over seven feet above the surface, although the site is on a hill 203ft. above O.D. The chief point to note in this case, is that the entire Chalk, here only 725ft. thick, was penetrated without an adequate supply of water being obtained. This is undoubtedly a rare case, but it serves to show that under certain circumstances even the Chalk is not always to be relied upon for an artesian supply.

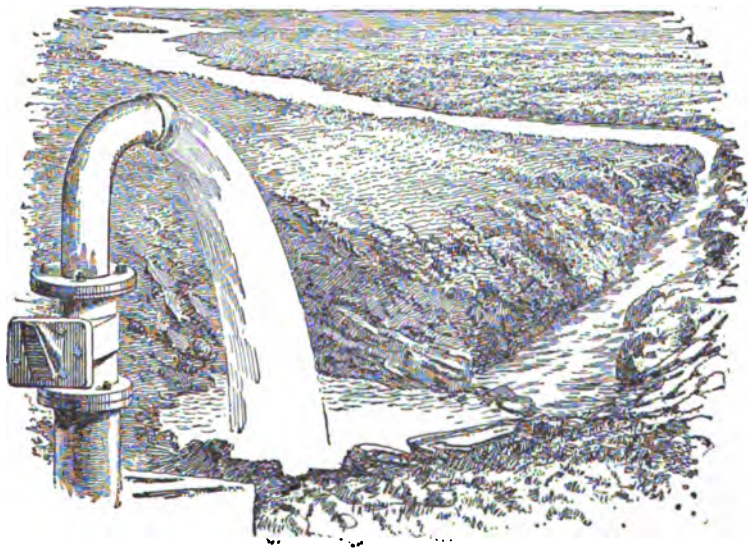
An important artesian boring for water was commenced at Lincoln in 1901, and appears to have been completed some time in 1906, since the particulars were stated at the meeting of the British Association that year. The boring is 32 inches in width, and was executed at a cost of about £20,000; the yield of water to present pumping is said to be 750,000 gallons per day. At a depth of 1,561 feet the water rushed into the well, and in 36 hours overflowed at the surface; as the boring continued to a lower level the surface flow increased. The following formations were penetrated :—

	Alluvium and Lower Lias	..	641 Feet.
	Rhætic Beds	..	52 "
Trias	{ Red Marl and Keuper Sandstone	..	861 "
	{ Bunter Sandstone	..	454 "
<hr/>			
	Total	..	2015 "

This boring has its source of supply in strata which rise to the west, but to the east dip down (no one knows how far) towards the North Sea. It is probably an instance of monoclinical strata, where the flow of underground water is arrested by the intervention of another rock system, which thus functions as the other limb of a syncline. Much was expected by the worthy citizens of Lincoln from this water. Unfortunately, coming as it does out of the Trias, there is a risk of its being too saline for use, and this proved to be the case here, although hopes were entertained for a long time that the water might run pure ultimately.

Remarks on the Flowing Wells of Australia.*—No country in the world has yielded such results to deep boring as Australia. The region more especially exploited lies mainly in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, and may be described as an immense basin known as the Great Plains. These are situated between the Australian Highlands on the east, and the immense western plateau which goes under the general term of Westralia on the west. The surface of these plains is arid in the extreme, but deep below the surface of these are sands and shales saturated with water, which is under such high pressure that when bores are sunk through the clays, which form the cap of the underground reservoir, the water rushes up the borehole to the surface, and discharges as a Flowing Well, which may be made the artificial fountain of a new river. See Figure 4.†

FIGURE 4.



* Notes on the Flowing Wells of East Central Australia in Stanford's Compendium Geography, &c., and the "Dead Heart of Australia," by Professor Gregory, F.R.S., F.G.S.

† Reproduced from the "Dead Heart of Australia" by the kind permission of Prof. Gregory.

There are also natural outlets for this pent-up water, which is largely under the influence of beds of Cretaceous age though not of the nature of Chalk.

In 1882, the Government Geologist concluded from the geological structure of Queensland that a supply of artesian water might occur in the West of that State. A bore was completed in 1888, a water-bearing layer having been reached at a depth of 1,645 feet, when water rose to the surface and discharged nearly 300,000 gallons per day. Since then numerous artesian wells have been sunk in all the three States, the deepest being 5,046 feet below the surface. Some of this water is hot and much of it highly saline. In Queensland alone by the end of June, 1904, no less than 973 wells had been sunk (by boring), amounting to a total depth bored of 225 miles, at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, and giving a total flow of nearly 400 million gallons per day. In some cases the flow of water is so great as to have been used for power-purposes.

The general structure of this immense basin appears to be a monocline sloping to the west, and the waters are to a great extent supplied by the rainfall on the western slopes of the Eastern Highlands. Such waters, when tapped by the boring rod, are "artesian" in the strict sense of the word; but in addition to those are waters thought to be raised up by gas-pressure and other causes, and to which the term "artesian" is scarcely applicable. The question of over-boring and consequent possible exhaustion is just now attracting public attention in Australia.

*Comparative Analysis of the Bovington and Wimborne Water.**
—Bearing in mind that both these waters come out of the Chalk, there is a considerable difference in the nature of their mineral contents, *i.e.*, in the character of dissolved solid matter, though both of them are eminently suitable for drinking purposes. Stated simply, the Wimborne water is harder than

* Under the head of Wimborne water are included the Wimborne Waterworks, the "Bournemouth" Waterworks, and the South-Western Mineral Company's Waterworks.

that of Bovington. The analysis of the water of the Wimborne Waterworks may be expressed thus:—

Total solids at 120° C	..	22·19 grains per gallon.
Combined Chlorine	..	(2·15)
Expressed as Sodium Chloride		3·55
Total hardness expressed as		
Carbonate of Lime	..	14·8
Bodies containing Nitrogen	..	·067
Balance	..	3·773

In the analysis of the South-Western Mineral Works there is more solid matter, as the Chlorides amount to 4·2 grains per gallon, and the Lime-salts to 20 grains per gallon. Total solid matter 28 grains per gallon. I have no analysis of the water of the Bournemouth Waterworks, but it is not likely to differ materially from the other two. Great trouble is taken to soften this water by the addition of lime under a special process; the accumulated calcareous cream thus removed from the water is becoming a source of anxiety as to its disposal.

When we compare the above analyses with that of the Bovington water, a considerable difference in the amount and composition of the dissolved mineral matter may be noted. The general result is that Chlorides, presumably of Sodium, are greatly in excess of the Lime-salts. Hence the water must be softer. The amount of solids obtained by evaporation is returned at 16·8 grains per gallon.* There seems to be a

* The following is a copy of the analysis by Col. Caldwell, made at Devonport for Messrs. Le Grand and Sutcliff:—

Chlorine	..	..	Parts per 100,000	..	10
Calcium Carbonate..	..	..	..	..	5·3
Fixed hard Salts	..	..	..	..	3
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₄)	..	..	..	..	—
Sodium, Silica, Alumina, Iron, &c., not included in fixed hard Salts	..	..	..	..	1·7
Volatile matter	..	..	..	..	4·0
Total solids (by evaporation)	..	..	..	..	24·0

It is by no means easy to understand this analysis, since the amount of *Chlorine* shown would require something like 6·5 parts of *Sodium* in order to form Sodium

general opinion that water from low down in the Chalk is not so hard, *i.e.*, not so heavily charged with Lime-salts as that from Chalk nearer the top of the formation. I am informed that the experience derived from the London artesian wells bears this out, *viz.*, that lower down in the Chalk the Soda-salts exceed the Lime-salts, and thus that the water becomes softer. The comparison between the Wimborne and Bovington water seems to bear out these views.

General Conclusion.—It will, perhaps, be admitted by this time, that the boring-rod is a better instrument than the divining-rod for obtaining a supply of water.* All the same, it may be premised that a certain amount of geological knowledge is required to hit upon the right spot for making a bore-hole, and even in that case the element of "luck" must be accepted as a factor of some importance in the matter.

Omitting the consideration of any other formation than the Chalk, we at once perceive that success does not always follow from boring operations, though there are not likely to be many cases such as the one in Windsor Forest (see page 201-2), where the entire Chalk formation was bored through without a sufficient supply of water having been obtained, and this too where the

Chloride, unless the analyst would have us believe that the water contains free *Chlorine*. If we suppose that the *Chlorine* found is combined *Chlorine*, calculated as *Sodium Chloride*, then there is no further difficulty. I have an analysis of the Bovington water by a London chemist which agrees with this one so far in showing an excess of the Chlorides over the Lime-salts. After all this is the main point as indicating a fairly soft water from the Bovington well.

* There is an amusing story coming from German South-west Africa of a certain man of the name of Uslar, who had been sent out from Germany to assist the colonists to find water in that thirsty land. It seems incredible that scientific Germany was willing to quarter a "water finder," or wielder of the divining-rod upon the unsuspecting colonists. This man could find water where an ordinary observer would also have suspected its presence, whilst in other places wells have been sunk, on his indications, hundreds of feet deep, but in vain. Thus a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* deplors the enormous waste of money expended in useless boring through gneiss and granite, and the cost of Uslar's expeditions. He adds that the local authorities would be exceedingly glad if Uslar's mission was at an end, and asks why, if the divining-rod has any practical value, geologists and hydrologists are not driven from the universities.—*Morning Post*, April 1st, 1907.

Chalk is fully protected by a considerable thickness of Tertiary beds.

It is beyond my purpose even to speculate on the possible causes for this remarkable failure in a distant locality; but a few remarks on the variation in the underground waters of the Chalk, so far as they are known in the county of Dorset, will not be out of place, and may be of some practical utility. It is probable that where the Chalk in this county is covered by Tertiaries which have protected it from more recent denudation, the beds of Chalk first met with in boring operations are those of the upper part of the series. Hence it follows that both at Wimborne, at Bovington, and at Spyway, at all which places the Chalk surface is protected by Tertiary beds to a greater or less extent, the Chalk first encountered by the boring-tool is mainly on the same horizon in each case; yet the results as regards water supply are very different. We have in the first instance, at Wimborne, abundance of sub-surface water and full artesian pressure in the very top of the Chalk; and this, moreover, is enormously increased by merely going about 100 feet deeper. Here, therefore, the highest part of the Chalk is full of water under strong hydrostatic pressure, whilst at Bovington more than 100 feet of Chalk had to be pierced before the first spring was reached, and nearly 300 feet before an adequate supply was obtained; and in this case the pressure is only sub-artesian, *i.e.*, the water does not quite reach the surface.

It is evident, therefore, that position with regard to existing contours is an important factor in an artesian well, and the valley of the Allen at Wimborne seems to fulfil the requirements of the case in a remarkable degree. But there is also another element in the problem, *viz.*, the character of the Chalk encountered during operations. It has been said that permeability in the Chalk depends not so much on the nature of the Chalk itself as on the fissures by which it is traversed. This is well illustrated by the experience of the headings in the Bournemouth Waterworks at Wimborne. At the same time it is not incorrect, in a general sense, to regard the Chalk formation,

with very limited exceptions, as a sponge, owing to the facility with which the water-level moves up and down, according to the amount of rainfall in those areas, such as the Hampshire and Wiltshire plateau, where the Chalk itself forms the surface. That the surface contours, and consequently the surface-flow, has some influence on the underground flow may be conceded, yet the controlling factors of the latter are in the main "the difference of pressure along the lines of flow, the varying texture of the strata traversed, and the disposition of contiguous impermeable strata."* In regard also to the degree of artesian pressure existing at any given spot, this may sometimes be modified by the action of springs, which, like excessive pumping, tend to bleed the underground arteries, and thus lower the general water-level for considerable distances.



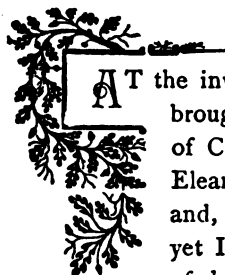
* Baldwin-Wiseman, on the "Motion of Sub-surface Water," Q.J.G.S., Vol. 63, p. 99. A sketch map of sub-surface water-levels in the Chalk of Dorset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire is appended to this paper.



Queen Eleanor Crosses.

By ALFRED POPE.

(*Read February 19th, 1907.*)



AT the invitation of your Honorary Secretary I have brought for exhibition from my general collection of Crosses, a series of plates of those Queen Eleanor Crosses which still remain standing; and, although they may not be of local interest, yet I hope their antiquarian merit, their beauty of design and fair proportions, and the interesting and touching story attending their erection, may be a sufficient excuse for my travelling somewhat beyond the purview for which this Club was established.

Before I proceed to point out the beauty and variety of design of these far-famed monuments I think I may be excused if I repeat shortly the well-known story of their erection.

Queen Eleanor was the daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile by Joanna, Countess of Ponthieu, and in 1254 was betrothed to Prince Edward, eldest son of King Henry III., she being at the time in her tenth year and Prince Edward five years older. She remained in France till her twentieth year, in order to complete her education, and came to England to join her husband on the 29th October, 1265. She was a lovely, accomplished, and beautiful woman, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of London on her arrival, and took up her abode with Prince Edward at Windsor.

Eleanor accompanied her husband in all his expeditions and wars—the Holy Land, Wales, and Scotland—and, according to the well-known legend, saved his life at the Siege of Acre in 1272 by sucking from his wound the poison of the assassin's dagger. She bore her husband 15 children, six only of whom survived, the eldest becoming the first Prince of Wales and afterwards King Edward II. King Edward was devotedly attached to his Queen; she entered into all his schemes, was beloved by his subjects, in whose welfare she took the greatest interest, and was the personification of all that was good and beautiful.

Queen Eleanor died on the 28th November, 1290, at Harby, or Hardeby, in Nottinghamshire, whilst journeying north to join her husband in his Scottish Wars, and, although the King hastened back as soon as he heard of her illness, he never saw her alive again.

King Edward's sorrow was great, and he determined to carry the remains of his beloved Queen for interment at Westminster, and to erect a memorial "Cross of wonderful size" wherever the corpse rested for the night on its journey thither. These Crosses were perhaps the most remarkable, the most costly, and the most beautiful Memorial Crosses ever erected either in this or in any other country.

The distance from Harby to Westminster by the old roads was 159 miles, and it is said that the time occupied in the journey was 15 days; and, although the places where Queen Eleanor's body remained for the night would thus have numbered 15, it is probable that only twelve (some say only nine) crosses were actually erected.

The sites of these crosses are said to be Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony-Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, West Cheap, and Charing.

All these beautiful Queen Eleanor Memorial Crosses have now disappeared, with the exception of three, viz., Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham. The Geddington Cross stands in the midst of the village, where the three principal streets meet.



THE QUEEN ELEANOR CROSS AT GEDDINGTON.

(From a print dated 1791.)

Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., in his admirable work on "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton," gives the following description of this beautiful erection. He says: "It is constructed for the most part of Weldon Stone, the string courses and weatherings being of Stanion Stone, which is of a slightly harder texture. It is placed on a calvary of eight plain hexagonal steps, and is nearly 42 feet high. The Cross itself is triangular in plan, and consists of three stories. The lower portion is solid, and is divided into two equal parts by a horizontal string course. In the centre of the panels of the second part are six small shields bearing the Arms of England, Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu. The Arms of Castile and Leon are borne quarterly on one shield. Each face of the solid portion is slightly convex, and at the angles and on the centre of each face are small shafts, the flat portion being entirely covered with very beautiful diaper work, formed of elegant and very beautiful roses, carved with much delicacy. The second storey is also triangular in plan, though considerably smaller than the lower part; it is turned a third round, so that the points come in the centres of the sides of the lower part. The three figures of the Queen are placed with their backs to the flat sides of the upper part, and are covered by triangular vaulted gables. These figures are similar to those on the Northampton Cross, charmingly designed and executed, the drapery being admirable. The gables over the vaults are ornamented with beautiful crockets of fine workmanship. The third storey, again, is smaller. It is hexagonal in plan, formed of an assemblage of single pinnacles, crowned by small crocketed gables, ornamented with oak leaves and a flower like a fleur-de-lys on the top. It forms a good termination to the structure, and appears quite complete, although it is possible that there was some further Cross or pinnacle above it."

This Cross is, in the opinion of many, the best and most elegant of the three Eleanor Crosses still in existence. In design, feeling, and treatment it is quite distinct from the others, and the triangular arrangement gives a picturesqueness

to the structure which could not be obtained from a more regular plan.

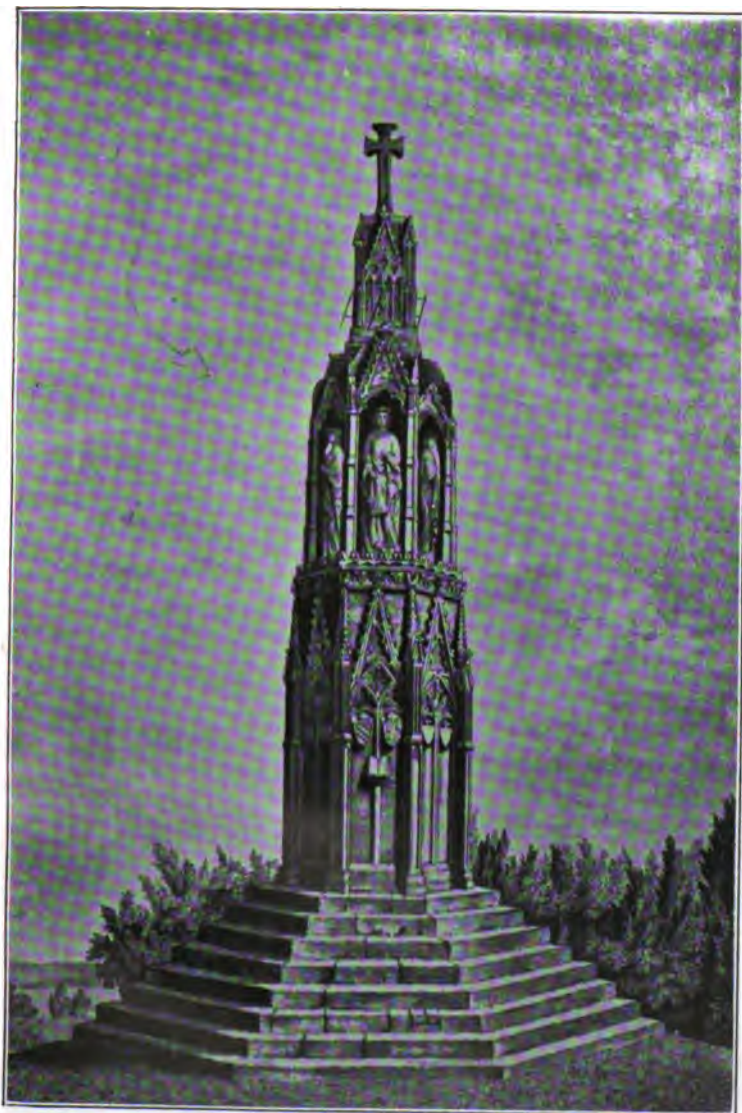
The Northampton Cross stands about a mile from the town, by the side of the old turnpike road leading to London, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Nene Valley and the Borough of Northampton.

This Cross Mr. Markham describes as consisting of four storeys, diminishing in size as they ascend, the whole being mounted on a flight of nine steps, octagonal in plan, which gives great height and dignity to the structure. The lowest storey is octagonal in form and about 14 feet high, each angle being supported by a buttress, and each side divided perpendicularly into two panels beneath a pointed pediment and adorned with 16 shields, suspended from foliage of different patterns, bearing the Arms of England, Castile, and Leon (quarterly), and Ponthieu. Each alternate face is further ornamented with an open book supported on a lectern. The second storey, 12 feet high, appears as an octagon, but in reality is formed by a solid pier or shaft, square in plan, attached to each side of which is an open tabernacle supported by slender pillars, vaulted and canopied with purfled gables, terminating in bouquets and pinnacles of graceful design. Under each of these stands a statue of Queen Eleanor, about 6 feet high, which, like the books on the lower storey, face the cardinal points of the compass. These statues show a great degree of artistic taste and skill, and are amongst the most beautiful of British sculpture we possess.*

Above the tabernacles again is a third storey, which is square in plan, panelled, and each side adorned with arches containing quatrefoils in their points, surmounted by a crocketed gable.

Only a fragment of the fourth storey remains, and even this is not original. It is not, and probably never will be, known what originally formed the summit.

* They were attributed by Flaxman to *Pisano*, and are said to be faithful representations of Queen Eleanor.



THE QUEEN ELEANOR CROSS, NEAR NORTHAMPTON.

(From a print dated 1791.)

The Cross has been frequently restored, the first repairs of which there is any record being those done in 1713.

In 1884 it was again restored by subscription, her late Majesty Queen Victoria heading the list with a donation of £20.

It has since, together with the site upon which it stands, become vested in the County Council of Northamptonshire, who have undertaken to keep the structure in repair.*

The last resting-place of the body before entering the precincts of London was Waltham.

Waltham Cross is certainly one of the most precious inheritances we have from the architecture of the Middle Ages.

On an old print of this Cross, dated 1718, is the following inscription:—

“Waltham Cross, here represented to ye N.E., was one of the Crosses erected by King Edward I. about ye year 1291, in memory of his consort, Queen Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand, 3rd King of Castile and Leon, whose arms are cut on the lower part of this Cross, as are those of ye Countess of Pontieu, her mother, and also of England.”

In another print, apparently of the same date, occurs the following:—

“In memory of Queen Eleanor, the beloved wife of that glorious Monarch, who accompanied him to the Holy Land, where her Royal husband being stabbed with a poisoned dagger by a Saraycen, and the rank wound judged incurable by his physician, she full of love, care, and affection adventured her own life to save his, by sucking out the substance of the poison, that the wounds being closed and cicatrised, he became perfectly healed.”

Waltham Cross has been more copied than any other remaining in England. It has been excellently imitated on a much larger scale, in the Westminster Crimean Cross near the Abbey.

* An amusing caricature of antiquaries viewing this Eleanor Cross by Cruickshank, was published by Allen and West in 1796. This exceedingly rare print was given me by Mr. A. M. Broadley.

The "Martyrs' Memorial," too, at Oxford is built after the model of Waltham Cross, as also are the Ilam (Holy Cross) Drinking Fountain, Staffordshire, Bishop Fulford's monument in Montreal Cathedral Close, and the more recent "*Old Cheltonian South African War Memorial*" to the memory of 54 old Cheltonians who lost their lives in the late war.

Waltham Cross has undergone many restorations; indeed, it has been so much restored that little more than the core of the original structure remains.

West Cheap was the next stopping place, and there was erected the celebrated Cheapside Cross, which was demolished by order of Parliament in 1643.

This, however, was not the original Cross erected by Edward in memory of his Queen, which fell into decay, and was supplanted by another at the expense of the City in 1486.

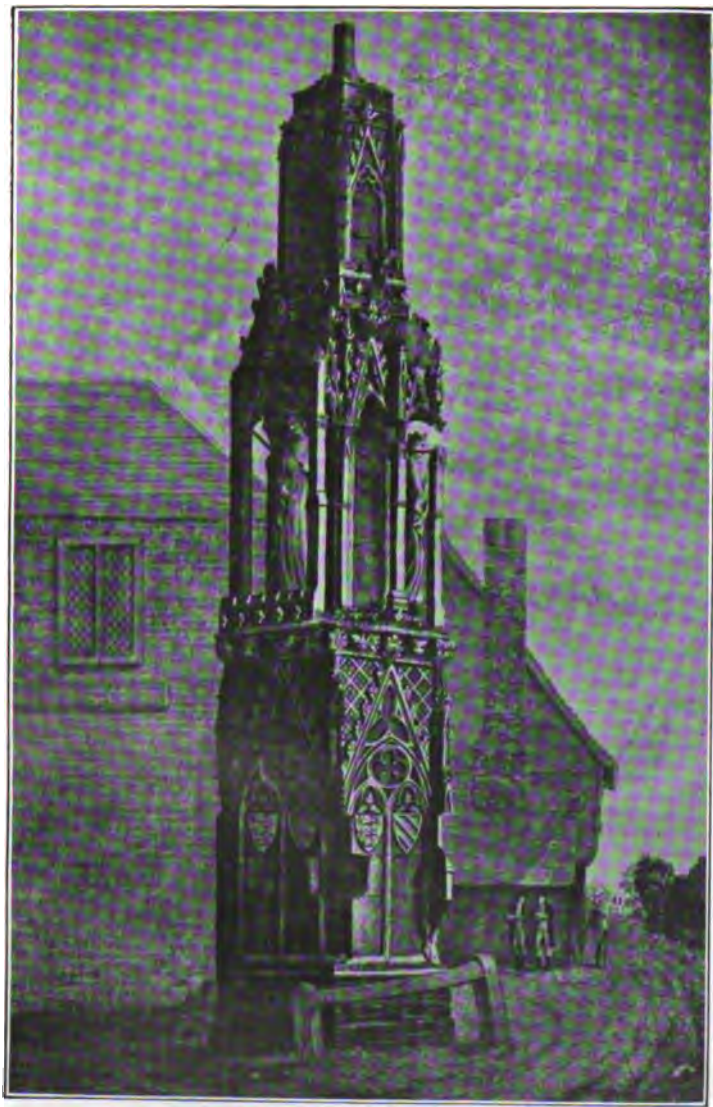
This elegant Gothic structure stood until 1600, when it was replaced by a third and last Cross, here represented.

The demolition of this Cross is thus described in Pennant's London, being the foot note to the print.

"On the 2nd May, 1643, the Cross in Cheapside was pulled down. A Troop of Horse and two Companies of Foot waited to guard it, and at the fall of the top Cross, drums beat, trumpets blew, and multitudes of caps were thrown into the air, and a great shout of people with joy. The 2nd May, the almanack says, was the invention of the Cross, and the 6th day at night, the leaden Popes burnt in the place where it stood, with ringing of bells and a great acclamation, and no hurt done in all these actions." This shows the better feeling at this time existing against anything savouring of Popery.

The prints on the screen show the demolishing of Cheapside Cross, one published in 1793 and the other somewhat earlier.

Charing was the last stage where the body rested before entering Westminster Abbey. The Cross here erected by King Edward to his "beloved Queen" (*Chère reine*), and which gave name to the locality, was demolished under an Ordinance of Parliament (dated 28th August, 1643), notwithstanding the



THE QUEEN ELEANOR CROSS, NEAR WALTHAM.

(From a print dated 1791.)

exception in such Ordinance contained in favour of any monument to any king, prince, or nobleman, or other dead person "which hath not been commonly reputed or taken for a Saint," and under which exception the only three beautiful Eleanor Crosses now in existence were saved from destruction.

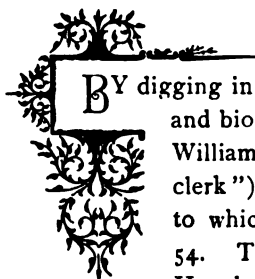




William Knapp.

By the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL, M.A.

(Read Feb. 19th, 1907.)



BY digging in our Dorset quarry for things antiquarian and biographical, Hutchins' *History*, we find that William Knapp, clerk of Poole (that is, "parish clerk"), published "Church Melody" in 1753, to which his portrait was prefixed, when aged 54. The book went through several editions. He also published "A set of new Psalms and anthems in four parts on various occasions," 1738, which book also went through many editions. He died, we are told, in 1768, having been parish clerk for 39 years. And the tune called "Wareham" was named from the neighbouring town, his birthplace.

The Dictionary of National Biography records very little more than this in the short account given of his life and work. It fixes 1698-1768 as the span of his life.

Mr. W. K. Gill says that there is no memorial of him existing in Poole; only his burial on September 26th, 1768, is, I believe, contained in the registers.

The tradition runs in Wareham that he was a shoemaker and played some instrument in Poole Church Choir. There are

Knapps still in Wareham; but they seem to be without ambition to claim this worthy man as a forefather.

The book of "Church Melody," in addition to the portrait of the author, is enriched by a reprint of "an Imploration to the King of Kings, wrote by Charles I. during his captivity in Carisbrooke Castle, 1648." It will be found at p. 182, set to music. The tune "Wareham" appears in this book under the title of "Blandford," being arranged in common, instead of triple, time. The whole of the music is beautifully engraved. But it must be noticed that the tune named "Langton," at page 123, is really Tallis's Canon, to which we usually sing Bishop Ken's evening hymn. Apparently Knapp claims it as his own, and most improperly, as it was contributed by Tallis to Archbishop Parker's Psalter 180 years before.

The other book contains a page of dedication to John Saintloe, Esq., of Little Fontmill, in the County of Dorset, in which he is addressed as one who appreciated and practised divine music, and was able to perform a part in verse anthems. Also it contains a page of verses written by some admiring friend of the author, concluding—

" Long as the sun's enliv'ning glories shine,
So long shall last this deathless work of thine;
And future worlds, with one consent agree,
Whene'er they sing of God, to mention thee."

This would be a modest equivalent for the page or two of reviews, usual in these days, from the "Guardian," "Record," and "Church Times" at the beginning or end of the volume.

William Knapp also throws into this book about 25 pages of quaintly-worded instruction in Psalmody by way of dialogue between Theophilus and Philemon, which recalls the style of Piscator and Venator in Walton's "Compleat Angler."

From the index we find that our Dorset-bred composer dedicated almost all his hymn and Psalm tunes to the towns and villages of his native county. There are tunes bearing the names of Sherborne, Sandwich, Durweston, Dorchester, Bere,

Bridport, Litchet, Poole, Morden, Sturminster, Winterbourne, Weymouth, Wareham, &c. The latter tune seems to be the only one that is on the way to deathless fame. It is a sweet old long metre tune, and is to be found in most hymn books.

William Knapp owes his chief renown to this tune, though he is undoubtedly worthy of a high place amongst the short roll of early church music masters. I possess an eighth edition of his principal work, published in 1770, after his death; in which the owner has written:—"John Wright, his anthem book, 1823," which shows that the book was in use for at least 85 years in our churches. There are twelve anthems in it, besides the hymn and Psalm tunes, written mostly for various church festivals. One of special interest is that for the 4th of June (Eton may be jealous), but this is a commemoration of the burning of the town of Blandford in 1731. It is taken out of the 18th Psalm:—"In my trouble I called upon the Lord." In both books the air must be read in the third, or tenor, line.

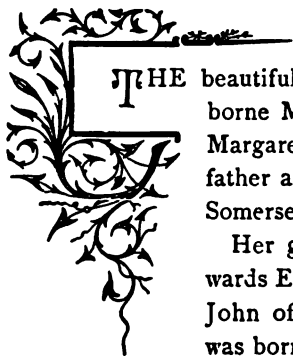




The Lady Margaret,
Countess of Richmond and Derby, and
her connection with Wimborne
Minster.

By WALTER J. FLETCHER.

(Read Dec. 13th, 1906.)



THE beautiful altar tomb in the chancel of Wimborne Minster was erected by the illustrious Margaret Beaufort, to the memory of her father and mother, the Earl and Countess of Somerset.

Her grandfather, John de Beaufort, afterwards Earl of Somerset, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford; he was born in the Castle of Beaufort in Anjou, and in common with the other children of this union was surnamed de Beaufort from his place of birth, but they all bore for their arms a portcullis. He was created Earl of Somerset during his father's life time, and he died in 1410, leaving four sons and two daughters; Henry, the eldest of the sons, died in his minority, and John, the second

son, became Duke of Somerset, and married Margaret, widow of Sir Oliver St. John, only daughter of John Lord Beauchamp of Bletshoe Manor, Bedfordshire, and the issue of their union was an only daughter, Margaret Beaufort, who was born in 1441. Her father, the Duke of Somerset, died on 27th May, 1444, at the age of 39, and his title passed to his next brother; and his daughter, not quite three years old, became sole heiress to her parents' vast estates. The Duke of Somerset was buried at Wimborne Minster, and it is supposed he was at the time living at Kingston Lacy, near Wimborne, which came to him through his ancestor John of Gaunt. The tomb was erected by Margaret Beaufort at the end of the 15th century, probably about the year 1498, or 54 years after her father's death.

On the top of the tomb are the life-sized effigies of John, Duke of Somerset, and his wife Lady Margaret, beautifully carved in alabaster.

The tomb is a fine example of the best artistic work of the period in which it was erected, and it is remarkable for the wonderful amount of detail it contains, and is a lasting testimony of the skill and ability of the illustrious lady who erected it. The tomb is in a wonderfully good state of preservation, considering the conspicuous position it occupies. The greatest care must have been taken in selecting the materials of which it is made, as it would be exceedingly difficult at the present day to procure slabs of Purbeck marble of such excellent quality and size.

The tomb is placed in the centre of the eastern arch between the chancel and the south chancel aisle. The base is ornamented with quatrefoil and small niches, and the sides are divided into panels filled with delicate tracery, and in the centre of each panel is a shield; those on the south side were probably covered with brass plates, which have unfortunately disappeared. The Duke is clad in armour, every detail of which is most carefully worked out. The helmet is surrounded with a coronet, and had a motto inscribed in front, a few letters of which are still



THE SOMERSET TOMB, WIMBORNE MINSTER.

visible. The collars of SS. are round the necks of both figures, but the drop pendants are gone. The sword has unfortunately been damaged, and only the handle remains, and on top of the scabbard are the letters I.H.S. He wears a garter on his left knee, and holds a gauntlet in his left hand, and the right hand of his wife in the other. The lady is clad in a richly ornamented dress gathered together at the waist, with a jewelled belt, and holds the tasselled cords of the hood which hangs from her shoulders. Around her head is a coronet, and she wears jewelled rings on three fingers. The heads of both figures rest on pillows, which are supported by angels, and at the feet of the Duke is a lion, and at those of the Duchess a boar. On an iron bracket above the tomb is fixed an ancient tilting helmet, but there is no record to show why it is placed in the position, or if it has any connection with the Beaufort family. After the death of the Duke of Somerset in 1444, the Countess and her daughter returned to their estates at Bletshoe in Bedfordshire. The Duchess of Somerset married Lord Wellis about four years afterwards, and the Lady Margaret was betrothed to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, half brother to King Henry VI., and they were married in 1455, when she was in her fifteenth year, and her husband just twenty-five. They went to live at Pembroke Castle, where on the 26th July, 1456, a son and heir was born, "Henry of Richmond," who afterwards became King Henry VII., and a few months after this happy event, the Earl of Richmond, her beloved husband, was taken away on 1st November, 1456. At the time of his death the Lady Margaret was only in her sixteenth year. She continued to reside at Pembroke Castle with her infant son, avoiding all connection with the political contentions going on in England at that time.

About the year 1459 she married Sir Humphrey Stafford, son of the Duke of Buckingham, and appears still to have continued to reside at Pembroke Castle. Two years after Henry VI. was deposed, the Duke of York was proclaimed King and crowned as Edward IV., and one of his first acts was to deprive the young Duke of Richmond of all his estates, and bestow them on his

own brother George, Duke of Clarence. Lady Margaret was allowed to retain those of her estates that had come to her in dower from her first husband and from her father; and Pembroke Castle, which belonged to the outlawed Earl of Pembroke, was given to Sir William Herbert, Lord of Ragland, who was directed to take possession of the Castle, and hold the Lady Margaret and her son as State prisoners. A few years after Edward IV. was defeated at Banbury and fled from England, and Henry VI. was released from the tower and reinstated as King of England in 1470.

The success of the Lancastrian party was, however, of very short duration, and after their disastrous defeats at Barnet and Tewkesbury King Henry VI. was again placed in the tower, where he died 1471, leaving King Edward IV. in possession of the throne. By the death of King Henry VI. the young Earl of Richmond became head of the family and next heir to the throne. The King's party soon besieged Pembroke Castle, where the Lady Margaret and the Earl were still living, but by the timely help of a Welsh chieftain they were rescued, and the young Earl and Jasper Tudor escaped to France, and were arrested by the Duke of Brittany and sent to the Castle of Vannes, where the Earl was confined for many years, and mother and son became separated. In 1481 Sir Humphrey Stafford died, and the Lady Margaret became again a widow, and in 1482 she married Lord Stanley, Steward of the King's household, and went to live in London, probably with the idea of being the better able to effect her son's release. Very shortly after this event King Edward IV. died, and his son was proclaimed King as Edward V. in 1483, and after a brief space of ten weeks the Duke of Gloucester, who had been made Protector of the Realm, usurped the throne under the title of Richard III. The Lady Margaret did all in her power to get the King to restore her son to his lawful position, but without avail, as he refused to listen to any such entreaties, and entered into a fresh compact with the Duke of Brittany to continue the imprisonment of Richmond. In utter despair at the failure of



Handwritten signature or text in a cursive script, likely a medieval or early modern hand.

(From the picture in St. John's College, Cambridge.)

her efforts to gain the release of her son, Lady Margaret at last consented to countenance measures for obtaining by force of arms the justice to which he was entitled. A secret compact was entered into by the Duke of Buckingham, the Bishop of Ely, and the Lady Margaret for the escape of the Earl of Richmond from France on the understanding that he would marry the Princess Elizabeth of York, daughter of the late King Edward IV.; and, after many vicissitudes and misfortunes, the Earl of Richmond in August, 1485, landed in England with French troops, and on the 22nd of that month the Battle of Bosworth was fought, in which King Richard was killed, and the Earl of Richmond was proclaimed King Henry VII. on the battlefield, and was soon after restored to his mother after a separation of 14 years, and was married to the Princess Elizabeth about a year afterwards. By this union the two Houses of York and Lancaster were united, and the unhappy Wars of the Roses came to an end.

The Countess of Richmond seems to have retired from all matters connected with public life after this time, and to have devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. She died in 1509 in the 69th year of her age, having survived her son by three months.

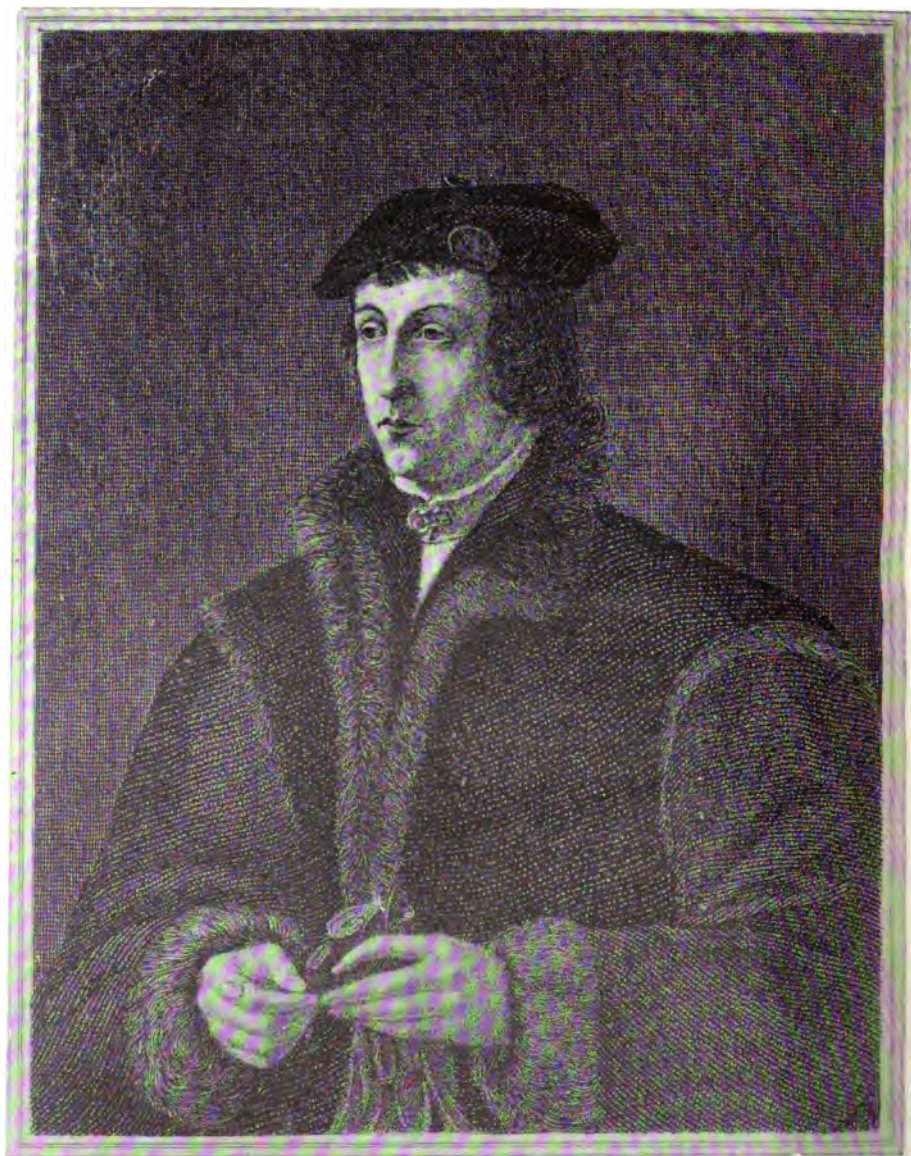
About the time that Lady Margaret erected this tomb she founded the Chantry, wherein she ordained Mass to be daily celebrated for the souls of herself, her son Henry VII., and her parents. She also founded a Free School at Wimborne, and procured Letters Patent from her son for its endowment, bequeathing an annual stipend to a priest to teach grammar free to all who should demand it according to the customs of the schools of Eton and Winchester, enjoining the residence of the Chaplain in a house set apart for that purpose and forbidding all perquisites from the scholars, or any fees, but such as were derived from the endowment.

The foundation of the school was afterwards considerably enlarged and benefited by her great granddaughter Queen Elizabeth.

The chapel and almshouses of St. Margaret, Wimborne, which are connected with the Kingston Lacy estates, may, perhaps, be so named from the Lady Margaret, and, although, the Charity must have been founded before her time, it probably received some benefits from her hands.

[Mr. Fletcher has since published a pamphlet on "The Lady Margaret," dealing with her life in much fuller detail. It is published by Messrs. W. Mace and Sons, of Bournemouth.—EDITOR.]





SIR JOHN TREGONWELL, OF MILTON ABREY.
(From the original painting by Hans Holbein.)



The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset.

By W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

(Read Dec. 13th, 1906.)

PART IV.

MILTON ABBEY AND MELBURY SAMPFORD.

SIR JOHN TREGONWELL, of Milton Abbey.



SIR JOHN TREGONWELL, D.C.L., and a Master of the Chaunceyre, 1565, in tabard, mural, altar tomb, nave, late example of tabard. Inscription." *Haines*, 1861.

Position.—Mural, below canopy of Purbeck marble altar-tomb, against south wall of St. John the Baptist's Chapel, at the east end of north aisle of the Abbey Church.

Size.—Effigy, 15 in. high by 10½ in. wide, having a lettered scroll ("Nos autem gloriari oportet in Cruce dñi nostri Jesu Christi") issuing therefrom, 9½ in. in length; shields on dexter and sinister, 7 in. high by 6½ in. wide; shield above dexter, having crest, helmet, and mantling, 11 in. high by

5½ in. wide; below all, a rectangular inscribed plate, 20½ in. by 4½ in.

Description.—Sir John Tregonwell, clad in complete armour of the period, is shown kneeling on a cushion, with hands raised in prayer. He has a faldstool, or kneeling desk, before him, over which is a fringed cloth embroidered, or otherwise wrought, with his paternal coat, and resting upon it an open book; on the ground before the desk rests the knight's helmet, affronté, his gauntlets lying beside it. Over all he wears a tabard, charged with his arms.

His sword, unusually, is dependant from his right side, and shown crossed behind him, almost reaching his feet, on which are broad-toed sollerets; his dagger is placed on his left hip; the cuissards are plain, the spurs, screwed into heel, show through slits in the greaves.

One chain is shown around his neck; his hands, clasped before, probably hide a pendant badge; he wears a ruff and a long-pointed beard;¹ his hair is very short (*cf.* Sir Gyles Strangways, Melbury, having double pointed beard and two chains).

Tabards first appear on brasses of the fifteenth century. They became comparatively common, and were occasionally worn by ladies, and usually charged with thrice-repeated armorial bearings, once on breast and skirt, and twice on the sleeves. Examples of late sixteenth century are rare, and Sir John Tregonwell's is the latest extant. Of the few, Dorset possesses two other examples—Christopher Martyn, 1524, Piddletown, and Sir Gyles Strangways, 1562, Melbury Sampford.

Heraldry.—On tabard, Tregonwell, thrice repeated: *Argent, three ogresses in fess cotised sable, between three Cornish choughs proper.* On shield above, Tregonwell, also showing crest, *a Cornish chough's head and neck holding in his beak a chaplet ermine and sable.*

¹ Sometimes called the *pique devant*, or *pick-a-devant* beard, as shown on Repton's plate of Sir Edward Coke.

On dexter shield, Tregonwell, impaling quarterly :—

- (1) Kelway, Kelwaye, *als.* Kellaway : *Argent 2 glazier's snippers saltirewise sable, between 4 pears pendant or,¹ within a bordure engrailed of the second.*²
- (2) Biset, *als.* Byset : *Azure, ten bezants 4, 3, 2, and 1.*³
- (3) Bingham,⁴ of Sutton : *Ermine, on a chief sable, three lions rampant.*
- (4) Rumsey, *als.* Ramsey : *Argent a fess gules, in chief a label of five points azure.*

On sinister shield appears : Tregonwell, impaling, *per saltire gules and or 4 chaplets counterchanged.* New,⁵ of Newbarnes, Herts. Hutchins, in error, states that Sir John married Elizabeth *Bruce* as his second wife.

The brass generally is in very good condition, and shows more than a trace of both wax and colouring, some of the letters being still nearly full :

“Here lyeth buried Syr Jobn Tregonwell knyght doctor of the Cyvill Lawes, and one of the Maisters of the Chauncerye who Dyed the xliith day of January in the yere of our Lorde, 1565. Of whose Soule God have mcy.”

¹ Kelway pears ” in the garden of Edward I. at Westminster were “cailleway pears ;” they were so called from the French *caillou*.—Rogers’ *Memorials of the West*, p. 153.

² Visitation of Devon, 1620, and Cornwall, 1620, and G.M.S.

³ Sir John Bingham is stated to have held the manor of Sutton *temp.* Henry I., and it is further stated in *Vist. Dorset*, 1623, that he resided there *temp.* Henry I., bringing us back near Domesday Book, when *Sutone* was held of Roger Arundel by Roger Buissell *als.* Busli, who also owned the manor of Bingham, co. Notts. Bisset, *Azure ten bezants 3, 3, 3 and 1.*—*Azmouth Church* p. 108, “Carew Scroll of Arms.”

⁴ 1352, 26 Edw. III., William de Bingham, “*Dominus de Sutton Bingham*,” grants certain lands in Yevele (Yeovil) to William de Welde. Seal circular : Arms : *Ermine, in chief three lions rampant* ; Legend : *Sigillu “Willelmi” de Bingham.*

⁵ Newce *als.* Newes, co. Oxford, easily mistaken for Bruce, *per saltire, or and gules, 4 chaplets counterchanged*, *G.M.S. Papworth* p. 1125. New, News, co. Oxford.

Biographical Notes.—Sir John Tregonwell was Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, 1554, and came of an old Cornish family. The Vicar of Milton Abbey, the Rev. Herbert Pentin, writes¹ :—

“He matriculated at Oxford, and was admitted Licentiate of Civil Law in 1522. He is also credited with having been principal of a small college, now included in Christ Church, Oxford. But he made his reputation by the support he gave Henry VIII. with regard to the divorce of Catharine of Aragon. In 1529 Dr. Tregonwell (he had then taken his LL.D. degree) was one of the King’s Proctors, and was present in London at Cardinal Campeggio’s trial of the Queen. A year later he visited, with Cranmer and others, the Universities of Europe, to gain their decision in favour of the divorce. In 1533 he was employed as a Master of Chancery; and in the same year he acted as King’s Counsel when the final sentence of divorce was pronounced on Catharine. For this he received a pension of £40 per annum, and was soon afterwards made Chief Judge of the Admiralty. In 1538 he was appointed a Commissioner to receive the resignation of religious houses in England; and on March 11th of the next year the Abbot of Milton, John Bradley, B.D. (afterwards Bishop Suffragan of Shaftesbury), surrendered Milton Abbey into his hands. A year later Henry VIII. granted Sir John the Milton Abbey estate for £1,000 and the forfeiture of the £40 pension aforesaid. In 1544 he again sat in the Court of Chancery, and in 1550 he was made one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. Three years later he was elected Member of Parliament for Scarborough, and received

1 “The Brasses in Milton Abbey,” in *The Antiquary*, for March 1904. This paper also deals with some of the matrices of missing brasses, notably that of Abbot Walter (early 14th century) with a marginal Latin inscription in Lombardic capitals :—ABBA: VALTERE: TE: FATA: CITO: RAPVERE: TE: RADINGA: DEDIT: SED: MORS: MALE: NOS: TVA: LEDIT.

Another matrix in the Abbey, in front of the altar-steps, shows the outline of a civilian in a plain gown, and his wife wearing a “butterfly” head-dress, with their five sons and four daughters.

the honour of knighthood. After being chosen Sheriff for the counties of Somerset and Dorset, he probably lived chiefly at Milton to the time of his death in 1565."

Sir Thomas Arundel, of the Cornish Arundels, was, together with Sir John Tregonwell and others, appointed in 1535 to be a Commissioner for the suppression of all religious houses "of the sume of ccc marks and under"; and an account of the rough reception which they met with at the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, may be read in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, p. 116.

The descendants of Sir John Tregonwell continued at Milton for some generations. His son Thomas, who died in his father's lifetime, married firstly Lady Villiers, secondly Anne, daughter of Robert Martyn and sister to Nicholas Martyn, of Athelhampton, and left issue, John Tregonwell, who died in March, 1585, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, and a son, John Tregonwell, who was Sheriff of Dorset, 1604 and 1617; he married Katherine, daughter of Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montague. This John founded the Anderson branch by purchasing that manor of Sir George Morton (the unlucky friend of Sir George Horsey, of Clifton Maubank) September 20th, 1620, and building Anderson House in 1622. In 1624, when his eldest son, John, married Jane, the third daughter of Sir Thomas Freke,¹ he left Milton to him and took up his residence at his new house. Later he divided his estate between his two sons. He made Thomas Tregonwell,² born February 2nd, 1603, who, on his marriage with Lady Dorothy Ryves in 1625, had lived at Abbot's Court, his successor at Anderson, and

¹ Another of whose daughters, Elizabeth, married Sir George Horsey, of Clifton. Jane Tregonwell presented a pair of large silver barrel-shaped Flagon to Milton Abbey (February 2nd, 1765), which are still in use. Her daughter Mary (*see next page*) at about the same time presented a silver chalice and paten, with the Tregonwell arms engraved in a lozenge, to Anderson Church.

² Mentioned in a deed 20th March, 10 Chas. I. (1634), as "Thomas Tregonwell, of Abscourt, Dorset, Esq." Deed also mentions "John Tregonwell, Esq., father of the said Thomas."—No. 79, Dorset Deeds, *Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.*, p. 125, vol. x.

also left him Abbot's Court.¹ At the death of a descendant, Thomas Tregonwell, Esq., this latter house was sold to Thomas Erle Drax, of Charborough, Esq., 1765; but his descendants have owned Anderson until quite recently. Their pedigree is given at length, p. 161, vol. i., *Hutchins*.

His eldest son, John, died at Milton, December, 1667, leaving an only son, John, who was Sheriff of Dorset, 1670, and left a chained Library to Milton Abbey Church as a thank-offering for a miraculous escape from death in falling from the roof of the church.² He married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Fenn, Lord Mayor of London, and, dying in 1680, left one son, John (who died in his father's life-time, 1677, without issue) and three daughters, one of whom, Mary, married, first, Francis Lutterell, of Dunster Castle, Esq., and, second, Sir Jacob Bancks, a native of Sweden, who came into England with his uncle, the Swedish Ambassador, as Secretary to the Embassy in 1681. He served in the Navy with distinction, and after his marriage with Mrs. Lutterell became Member of Parliament for Minehead, Somerset.

Sir Jacob Bancks was instrumental in having a monument erected to Milton in Westminster Abbey; he died at Wimbledon in 1724. His wife, the last of the Tregonwells who lived at Milton, predeceased him in 1703, and is buried at Milton Abbey.

MILTON ABBEY.

JOHN ARTUR, a Monk of Milton Abbey.

"Inscription John Artur, monk," "At Milton Abbas, Dorset, and Middleham, Yorks., are brass inscriptions to monks, and at Westminster Abbey a slab with matrices of the figures of two monks, Thomas Brown and Robert Humfrey, 1508."—*Haines*.

¹ 7 Jac. I. Sir Troilus Turberville died lessee of Abbot's Court. His eldest son, Sir Troilus, was created LL.D. at Oxford, ob. 1645. "Sir Troylus Turberville, Capt. Lieut. of the King's Life Guard, killed among the Popish Lords and Gentlemen."—*Critical Hist. of England*, part ii., chap. iii., p. 203 (Brown's Somerset Wills).

² Tablet recording the above escape may be seen in Milton Abbey Church.

Exarct folies Artur hui' loci monachis
Eius annis p'prie d'is. 1352.

2.—JOHN ARTUR, A MONK OF MILTON ABBEY.

Position.—On large marble grave slab, in St. John the Baptist's Chapel, at the east end of the north aisle of the Abbey Church.

Size.—13½ in. long, by 2½ in. wide.

Description.—A simple engraved plate, of XVth Century work, in contemporary church text, as follows:—

**“Hic jacet Jobēs Artur buī loci monachus
Cuius anime ppicietur deus.—AMEN.”**

We may class this brass as being rare; apart from those lost us through spoliation, the vow of poverty would militate against many brasses being laid to monks, so we may reasonably conclude that John Artur was a notable man in the Abbey, either in character or office, and quite possibly filled many parts in his day, although “monachus” alone appears on his simple slab.

His Benedictine brother at St. Albans,

“Frater Robertus Beauver qndm̄ hui' monasterii monachus,” at various times during forty-six years, was in turn, kitchener, refectorer, infirmerer, spicerer.

There are two other marble grave slabs in Milton Abbey, each showing the matrix of a brass of about the same size as John Artur's: one lies in the floor of the south aisle, not far from the vestry; the other (broken) lies loose in the north transept, near the Damer monument. It is supposed that each of these grave slabs at one time covered a monk of the Abbey.

MELBURY SAMPFORD.

MEMORIALS TO THE BRUNING *als*, BROUNYNG AND STRANGWAYES FAMILIES.

“i.: Sir Gyles Strangwayes, 1562, in tabard, Nave, p. 236. Inscription, ii.: Two shields, with 14 and 13 quarterings, and inscriptions to Henry Strangwayes, Esq., who ‘died at the syege of Bolleyne,’ and his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord

George Rosse; and to Sir Gyles Strangwayes, and wife Jone, eldest daughter of John Wadham, Esq., of Meryfylde."—*Haines*, 1861.

Position.—Mural on slab on west wall of south transept, but formerly on a "large blue stone" (*Hutchins*, Vol. II., p. 677) above the grave of Sir Gyles Strangwayes, below western arch of tower, east and west.

Size.—Effigy in armour, 24½ in. by 10 in.; inscription, 21 in. by 4 in.; two heraldic shields, 11 in. by 13½ in., having inscriptions over, 11 in. by 3½ in.

Description.—Effigy of Sir Gyles Strangwayes, of Melbury, Knt., in armour, having his head bare and resting on a helmet, on which is seen his crest—a lion, *pass. in pale, paly of six argent and gules*. He wears two chains around his neck, but has no pendant badge visible [*cf.* Sir John Tregonwell, Milton Abbey], and a tabard carrying his arms, thrice repeated, as usual. Quarterly of six, 1st, *sable, two lions, pass. in pale, paly of six argent and gules*, Strangwayes; 2nd, *or, a chevron within a bordure engrailed sable*, Stafford of Hooke; 3rd, *sable, a fret, or*, Matravers; 4th, *per fesse azure and gules, three crescents argent*, Aumerle; 5th, *argent, six lions rampant, gules*, Greyvill; 6th, *argent, three bars gemel sable*.

His sword hangs perpendicularly from his left side, and from the right, his dagger; generally, his armour is similar to that of John Horsey, "esquier to the body" of Henry VIII., 1531 (Clifton Maubank), and both are fine examples of their period. John Horsey is unusual in his decorated cuirass, and Sir Gyles in having a tabard over; a slight difference from the former may be noticed in the pendant tuilles which show below tabard, and the Knight of Melbury is shown wearing a pair of very fine gauntlets, comparable to those on effigy of Sir Thomas Cowne, Igham Church, Kent, *temp.* Edward III. A small ruff is just visible around his neck; he is wearing his hair short, and a double-pointed, or, as it was called, forked, beard.

A few words relating to the tabard may not be amiss. Without doubt, it descended from the Cyclas, a garment of somewhat

similar shape, reaching below the knees behind, and to the lower part of the thighs before, being open at the sides as far as the hips, as may be seen on the monument to Prince John of Eltham, 1334, in Westminster Abbey. Matthew Paris, in describing the pageants attending the marriage of Henry III. with Eleanor of Provence in 1236, writes that the citizens of London "were adorned with silk garments, and enveloped in *Cyclases* woven with gold."

The *Cyclas* gave way to the *Jupon*, a surcoat without sleeves, reaching only to the waist, of almost universal wear at the Court of Richard III. It was usually of costly description, on which, as well as on other articles of dress, were depicted, in silk tissue and beaten gold, the arms of the wearer.

The *Jupon* was in turn superseded by the *Tabard*, originally a loose garment, somewhat resembling the labourer's smock-frock. In the *Plowman's Prologue*, attributed to Chaucer, we read:—

"He tooke hys tabarde, and hys staffe eke,
And on hys heade he sett hys hatte."

The *Tabard* as formerly worn by Nobles, and which still constitutes a conspicuous part of the herald's official costume, descended to a little below the waist, and was furnished with square, or rounded, sleeves extending nearly to the elbows.

Tabards first appear on *brasses* of the fifteenth century; few are found so late as this, and of the three Dorset possesses, that at Melbury is singular in being shown on a standing figure. Mr. Macklin mentions eight from 1547 to c. 1560, of this transitional period; ¹ the only others of contemporary note are shown on *brasses* to Henry Hobart, Esq., of Lodden, Norfolk, 1561, and Sir John Russell, of Strensham, Worcester-shire, 1562.

Above the effigy (see Plate 3) appear two shields having inscriptions over; that to the sinister bears the arms of Henry Strangways, Esq., son of Sir Gyles Strangways, the elder, by

¹ *The Brasses of England*, Rev. H. W. Macklin, M.A., 1907, p. 240.

Joan, daughter of Sir William Mordaunt, of Bedfordshire, and father to Sir Gyles Strangwayes, the younger, whose effigy we have here.

Henry Strangwayes, Esq., was killed at the siege of Boulogne in his father's lifetime, September 14th, 1544; his will was dated April 18th of the same year, and proved November 21st, 1545. He married Margaret, daughter of George Manners, Lord Roos, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Rutland; settlement after marriage dated November 26th, 1526; living 1544.

His shield bears the following arms. Quarterly of six, 1st, *sable, two lions pass. in pale, paly of six argent and gules*, Strangwayes; 2nd, *or, a chevron within a bordure engrailed sable*, Stafford of Hooke; 3rd, *sable a fret or*, Matravers; 4th, *per fesse azure and gules three crescents argent*, Aumerle; 5th, *argent six lions rampant, gules*, Greyvill; 6th, *argent, three bars gemel sable*.

Impaling 1st, *or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly; of the last and gules; in the 1st and 4th two fleurs-de-lys, and in the 2nd and 3rd a lion passant guardant, all or*. *This chief was anciently gu., the alteration being an honorary augmentation, showing a descent from the blood-royal of King Edward IV.*, Manners; 2nd, *gules, three water bougets argent*, Roos; 3rd, *gules three Catherine wheels, argent*, Espec, co. York; 4th, *azure, a Catherine wheel*, Trusbut; 5th, *gules, a fess between six cross-crosslets or*, Beauchamp; 6th, *chequy or and azure a chevron ermine*, Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick; 7th, *gules, a chevron between ten crosses palée six in chief (indistinct) and four in base, argent*, Berkeley; 8th, *or, a fess between two chevrons sable*, Lisle.

Above the shield is the following inscription:—

**“The armes of Henry Strangwayes Esquier
who Dyed at the Syege of Bolleyne and of
Margaret his wyfe, dowgbter of ye Lorde George
Rosse.”**

His grandfather, Henry Strangwayes, Esq., who was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, at Abbotsbury, married Dorothy, daughter

of Sir John Arundell, of Llanherne, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John Chideock; and afterwards, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Wadham, and relict of William Brouning, of Melbury. He was one of the esquires deputed to attend Catharine of Aragon in her progress to London from the West in 1501, and died three years after, leaving a son, Sir Gyles the elder.

The shield to the dexter belongs to the effigy, and bears the arms of Sir Gyles Strangways, the younger, son of the above Henry Strangways, Esq., by Margaret, sister to Thomas, Earl of Rutland. Sir Gyles was born 1524; married, in 1547, Joan, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merifield, co. Somerset, and Edge, co. Devon, sister and co-heir of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford. Sir Gyles died in 1562. It is related that a member of the family was killed in the Seine in the same year (see Froude's *History*, Vol. VIII., p. 437). Could this have been Sir Gyles the younger?

Lady Strangways married, secondly, Sir John Young. She died in 1603, and is buried in Bristol Cathedral with her second husband below a monument¹ on which is the following inscription²:—

"Here lyeth the bodies of Sir John Young, knt., and dame Joan his Wife. She had issue by him Sir Robert, Jane and Margaret. She was first married to Sir Giles Strangways, knt., by whom she had issue John, Edward, George, Nicholas, Anne, and Elizabeth. She was daughter of John Wadham, Esq., and died the 14th of June, 1603, aged 70 years."

¹ "To be buried in the Cathedral of Bristol in the upper end of the Quire, on the right hand, amongst the seats there, with a vault under the same, by the right patterne of the Tombe of Alderman Bonde, in St. Ellen's Church, London." Directions in Sir John Young's will, proved Nov. 25th, 1589. Brown's Abstracts of Sont. Wills.

² Wallis' *History of Cathedral Churches*, Vol. I., p. 767.

Her will was proved February 7th, 1603-4. £150 for my funeral. Poor of Abbotsbury, £20. * * * * My late husband, Sir Giles Strangways. To my daughter, Fitzjames, a silver basin, worth £20. To my daughter, Lady Elizabeth Barckley, a cup worth £10. * * * * My brother, Nicholas Wadham, Esq., and Nicholas Strangways, my brother, Exors.¹

Sir Gyles left two daughters and four sons; Edward and Nicholas, died *s.p.*: the latter married Elizabeth Berkeley; George Strangways, Esq., married Ursula, daughter of Richard Sydenham, of Wynford Eagle, Esq., and died *s.p.* 1607; John Strangways, Esq., of Melbury, the eldest son, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat. She died and was buried at Melbury, September, 1592; he died in the year 1593, and was buried at Melbury. His will was dated July 10th, 1593, and proved in the January following.

The shield to the dexter bears: Quarterly of six, Strangways, as on sinister shield, but Impaling, 1st, *gules, a chevron between three roses argent*, Wadham; 2nd, *argent, on a chief gules, two bucks' heads caboshed or*, Popham, quartering *gules, a chevron argent, between ten bezants*, Zouch, 3rd, *a bend fusilé ermine*, Read; 4th, *or, on a chevron gules three martlets*, Cheddelwood or Chedworth; 5th, *sable six lions rampant or*, St. Martyn; 6th, *barry of five, or and azure, an eagle displayed gules*, Nevell.

Above the shield is the following inscription:—

**"The armes of Syr Gyles Strangways Knight
and of Lady Jone his wyfe, The eldest Dowghter of
John Wadham of Meryfylde Esquier."**

Near the monument (when in its former position on the floor below the Tower), in a pew, says Hutchins, is a small brass plate in the pavement in memory of Elizabeth Strangways, who "died young," having this inscription:—

¹ Brown's *Abstracts of Somerset Wills*, 1st series.



Hic iacet humatus sepulchris dñs de Melbury Sampford apud Gilberti dantley
 regis et huiusmodi de tñha dñi de Baliet ac Walteri foliot regis dñs de Melbury dñm
 et alia de tñha et huiusmodi humatus quorū annales p̄notur deus Amen

4.-LAWRENCE SAMPFORD, MELBURY SAMPFORD.

"Here lyeth buried the fourth daughter of John Strangwayes Esquier who died the 24 of February, in the yeare of our Lord God 1583, who lyeth by her grandfather Sir Gyles Strangwayes, (viz., the younger)."

"On a brass plate in the pavement," says Hutchins, "on the south side of the altar-tomb" at the entrance to the north transept, was the following inscription :—

"**Hic jacet Laurencius Sampford miles dñs de Melbury Sampford, nepos Gilberti Dauntesey milit' & Hawswa ux' ei' filia dñi de Basset, ac Walter' Foliot, miles dñs de Melbury Osmond, et Aida ux' eius, filia et heres predicti Laurene; quor' animabus p' p'cietur Deus. Amen.**"

In the pavement south of the last brass and near Sir Gyles Strangwayes' tomb, on a brass pate, was the following :—

"**Hic jacet Jobes Brounyng fili' Jobis Brounyng et Alianora ux' ei' filia et una hered Thome Fitz Rycholl dñi de Bull iux Berkele ac Wilton' Brounyng fili' p'dicti Jobis et Katerina ux' ei' filia Laurene' Dru de Southcote iux Redyng Quorum animabus p'picietur de'. Amen.**"

The two foregoing inscriptions are now fixed on a mural slab in the north transept.

"At each corner of the stone is the matrix of a brass shield now gone," but of these, three are fixed to the slab on the wall of the north transept, two above the Brounyng inscription, and one above Sampford, and they bear the following arms :—

First shield : Quarterly, 1st, *Sable, a fret or, a label of three ermine*, Matravers. 2nd, *Barry wavy of six argent and gules*,

Sampford. 3rd, *Azure, three bars wavy argent*, Bruning. 4th, *Sable, a fret or*, Matravers. Impaling "a lion statant guardant, on a field which seems to have been paly or checky; but it is indistinct and uncertain,"¹ a charge quite indecipherable now.

Second shield: Quarterly, Matravers, Sampford, and Bruning, as on the former, impaling 4 charges now quite obliterated.

Third shield: Quarterly, Matravers, Sampford, and Bruning.

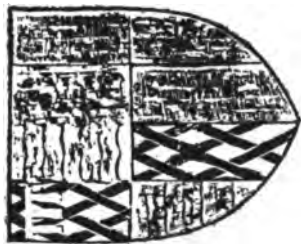
The arms of Bruning given as *Argent, 3 bars wavy azure*, are liable to be confused with those of Sampford, *Barry wavy of six argent and gules*, the latter being the older, and given in the Roll of Henry III., as *Undé (6), argent and azure*, and in Glover and Norfolk Rolls as *Undé (6) argent and gules*.²

The Matravers fret, with a file of 3 ermine, is very clearly shown quartered with Sampford and Bruning on one of the two remaining shields on the canopy of William Bruning's tomb in the north transept; the other shield having Sampford, impaling, *or, 3 piles in point gules, a quarter ermine*, Bassett; as also used by Folliot, of Melbury Osmond. These two shields on the canopy over the recumbent marble effigy of William Bruning, hereafter described, are the poor remains of a wealth of heraldry on engraved brass, with which this tomb, and the similar fine monument under the south transept arch to Sir Giles Strangeways were enriched; only empty matrices, with here and there a broken rivet, are the evidence of the former heraldic glories on this latter tomb.

Sir Laurence Sampford, Kt., Lord of Melbury Sampford, living 41 Henry III., married Hawysia, daughter of the Lord Basset (living a widow 55 Henry III., 1271, and 25 Edward I., 1297). Their only daughter, Ada, ultimately heiress of both her father and brother, married Sir Walter Folliot, Kt., whose daughter, Joan, married Sir John Matravers, Kt., and left a

¹ Hutchins' *Dorset*.

² Thomas Sanford de Melbury tempore Regis Henrici tercii: *Azure, three bars wavy argent*.



Hic iacet Johannes Brounyng filius Johannis Brounyng et Elizabetha uxoris filia et una heres
 Edwardi filii regis anglie regis anglie ac Wallie Brounyng filii pater Johannis et Elizabetha
 uxoris filia laudat heres de Southport uxoris regis anglie regis anglie pater de Amen.

5.—JOHN BROUNYNG, MELBURY SAMPFORD.

daughter and co-heiress, Alice, who married John Bruning, *als.* Brounyng, of the County of Gloucester, Esq.

John Bruning, of Legh, near Durhurst, Gloucester, Esq., son of the above, married, secondly, Alianor, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Fitznichol, Knt., Lord of Hull, near Berkeley, co. Gloucester, and had two sons, John and William; the elder, John, born in 1398, died *s.p.* May 3rd, 1420; the younger, William, was born in 1400. His alabaster effigy appears in armour on the tomb below the arch leading into the north transept, and is of singular beauty and finish. The head rests on a tilting helm, having mantling, and for crest a lizard; the helmet is open, and, doubtless with the object of showing as much of the profile as possible, wider than naturally; around the neck is a collar of suns and roses, similar to the Martin effigy at Piddletown, which it resembles generally and in many particulars; but here we have the pendant lion of the house of March also. Notice may be taken of the unusual gauntlets, also of the arming points, which latter are shown attaching the elbow caps to the rerebras and vambras, as in the Martin, Harcourt (1471), and Crosby (1475) effigies. The breastplate is in two pieces, the lower, or paunce, having engrailed margins similar to the Piddletown effigy. The fluted tuilles are hung low down on the engrailed taces, again similar to Martin, Harcourt, and others, figured in Stothard. The cuissards, whilst representing metal, have the fold and appearance of leather coverings; the knee-caps have the same two extra plates with engrailed margins that are pointed out by Viscount Dillon and seen so plainly on the Martin effigy. The feet, encased in plain pointed sollerets, rest on a lion, the whole displaying minute and painstaking craftsmanship. William Bruning was married three times. By his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Laurence Dru, of Southcote, near Reading, co. Berks, he had three sons—William, born in 1432, of whom presently; Alexander, and John; the latter in Holy Orders. His third wife, who survived him, and caused the monument to be erected, was Alice, the widow of Robert Turges, Esq., and daughter of John Burton,

by Isabella, daughter and heiress of John Twyford, Esq. Around the tomb, on brass strips, in black-letter characters, is the following, *literally* transcribed:—

**"Hic jacet Willm Brounyng armiger fili' Jobis
Brounyng de Melbury Sampford armigeri et
Alianora uxor ei' filia et una hered Thome Fitz-
Rycoll dñi de bull iura Berkele in com Gloucestre'
et Katina ux' ei' filia Laurenc' Dru de Southcote
iura Redyng in com Barschyr ac Alicia Burton
postea ux' p dict' Willm filia Jobis Burton et
Isabelle ux' is ei' filia et heres Jobis Twyford
armigeri qe quida Alicia hanc tñbam cū toto
apparatu in omnibz de novo fieri fecit et construxit
Ho dñi Millessimo cccc lxxijo de bonis suis ppiis
et expens' quoz animabz ppciet' de' Amen."**

William Bruning, born in 1432, the eldest son (above), married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Wadham, and died *s.p.*, leaving his nephew, William, son of Alexander Brunyng, as his heir, failing issue.

After William Bruning's death Katherine, his widow, married Henry Strangways, Esq.; and, being seized of the manors of Melbury Sampford and Melbury Osmond, as her jointure by settlement, the reversion whereof belonged to the said William Bruning, the son, it was arranged by an indenture dated June 30th, 15 Henry VII. (1500), that the premises should be conveyed to trustees, as to the manor of Melbury Osmond, immediately to the use of the said William Bruning and Anne, his wife, and of the heirs of the body of William; and as to the manor of Melbury Sampford, after the decease of the said Katherine, to the use of the said William Bruning and of the heirs of his body, and for default of such issue to the use of the said Henry Strangways and of the said Katherine, and of the heirs male of their bodies; remainder to the use of the said



Henry Strangways in fee. And for and in consideration of the said reversion, so to be settled as aforesaid, the said Henry Strangways agreed to pay to the said William Bruning 600 marks; but it was further agreed that in case there should be issue of the said William Bruning, such purchase money should be repaid to the said Henry Strangways by instalments. The said Henry and Katherine also agreed to discharge the said William Bruning in respect of a rent-charge of £4 per annum, payable to the said Katherine by way of jointure out of the manor of Herrystocke and Felton, in the county of Gloucester.¹

The last-mentioned William Bruning died without issue, and the above-mentioned limitation to Henry Strangways took effect.

The ancient and knightly family of Strangways are said to have had their first habitation at Strangways Hall, in Lancashire. In the *Visitations of Yorkshire* (1584) James, the eldest son of Henry Strangways, is given as of Harlesley Castle, 24 Henry VI., near North Allerton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His second brother, John, was a Judge, 8 Henry VI. Sir James, son of the above, was Speaker of the House of Commons, 1 Edward IV., and married the co-heiress of Lord Darcy and Meinel.

There was shown at the Society of Antiquaries in 1793, a drawing of a group of figures in the upper window of the north aisle at Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, copied from one taken by Sir William Dugdale in his *Visitation* (1666) for Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, Bart., who descends from one of the ladies there represented, daughter of Sir James Strangways, of Harlesley Castle, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Philip, Lord Darcy and Meinel, seven sons and three daughters, form the painting. He was eldest son and heir of James Strangways, an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., and made a Judge of the

¹ The original deed is at Melbury.

Common Pleas, February, 1426. Sir James himself was a man of note in his time—Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1469; and, having espoused the part of the House of York in the Civil Wars, was made Speaker of the House of Commons, 1 Edward IV. (see speech of the King, Rot. Parl. v. 487). He is here represented kneeling at a desk and dressed in a tabard of his arms. His lady, also kneeling, has on her mantle the arms of her husband, on her kirtle her own. Between them is a large shield charged with the coat of Strangways, quartering Darcy and Meynell. Behind her kneel Margaret, Eleanor, and Elizabeth, her three daughters; and behind him Sir Richard, Knt., his eldest son and heir, and other sons; under the whole this inscription: “Orate pro bono statu Jacobi Strangways et Elizabethae uxoris ejus et omnium puerorum suorum.”

Lady Harriet Frampton (the third daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester) says the first of the name who settled in this county was Thomas Strangways, Esq., son of Roger, a younger brother of Sir James Strangways, of Yorkshire. He was brought into these parts by Thomas de Grey, Marquis of Dorset. Thomas Strangways, Esq., married, 1 Edward IV. (1460) Eleanor, daughter of Walter Talboys, of Kyme, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Hooke, co. Dorset, Knt., and co-heir of her first cousin, Humphrey Stafford, Lord Stafford, of Southwick, Earl of Devon, *ob.* 1501; and by her had a great part of the estate of the Staffords. Eleanor, his relict, lived to a very great age, and parted not the lands (between the issue of Sir Edmund Cheyney, her mother's first husband, and her own) till 1492, 7 Henry VII. She made her will about 1500, and died soon after, her household goods being parted 1502, 17 Henry VII.

Henry Strangways, Esq., son of the above Thomas and Eleanor, married as his third wife Katherine, daughter of Sir John Wadham and relict of William Bruning, of Melbury, and was the first of the family who possessed Melbury Sampford. By his will, dated January 12th, 1503, proved May 10th, 1504, he ordered his body to be buried at St. Mary's Chapel, in

Abbotsbury Monastery. He mentions his wife Katherine and his son, Giles. He gives Anne and Christian, his daughters, 300 marks each.¹

Sir Giles Strangways (the elder), son of Henry, married Joan, daughter of Sir William Mordaunt, of Bedfordshire, and was the first of the family that possessed both Melburys. On the death of Henry Trenchard and Anne, his wife, widow of the last William Bruning, he became possessed of Melbury Osmund. He obtained a grant (35 Henry VIII.) for £1,096 10s. of the site of the monastery at Abbotsbury, the manor and lands there, the fishery of the Fleet, etc. He also owned at his death the manor and advowson of Mappowder, the manors of Burton and Charlton, in Charminster. He died in 1547, and was buried at Melbury, being the first of the family there buried.

A portion of the inscription to his memory appears on the mutilated strip brass, which partly surrounds his alabaster effigy on the altar tomb (see Plate 6), beneath the south transept arch at Melbury. It reads as follows, having the missing portion (within brackets) supplied from Hutchins, and was, no doubt, there in his time:—

"Hic facient Egidius Strangways, miles, filius et heres Henrici Strangways armigeri, et Dorothee uxoris sue, filie Job'nis Arundell militis, necnon Johana uxor, [predict' Egid' et filia Johannis Mordant militis. Egidius obiit die xi Decembris mdcxvii] cuius a't'e p'picietur D. Amen.]"

This monument is so similar to that of William Brounyng, before described and figured, that it is not necessary to describe it separately. For that reason, doubt has been raised as to the inscription being where it should be, but it may be pointed out that lingering fashions in armour and the hereditary

¹ Prerog. Off. Reg., Holgrave.

nature of both armour and sometimes crest, may explain an apparent error ; there may have been a third altar-tomb there.

Leland says : " Ther be two of the Brounyngs, sumtyme Lordes of Melbyrie, that hath tumbes in the church hard by the manor place," then giving inscriptions, but following them with this remark, " These epitaphies were written upon two tumbes yn the chirch at Melbury. But I learned there that a saying was, that the body of one of these Brunings was buried at Milton Abbey, and the body of the other at Cerne."

Both inscriptions are well cut, that to Sir Giles Strangways is remarkable for the ornaments between the words, and is worth examination for these alone ; it may also be regarded as possibly a palimpsest, the rivets not being of original metal.



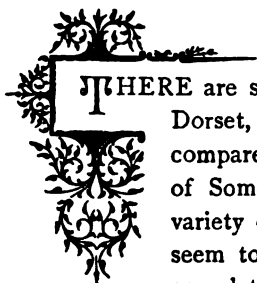


Some Dorset Church Towers,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

By R. G. BROCKLEHURST.

(Read Dec. 3rd, 1907.)



THERE are some fine specimens of church towers in Dorset, even though they may not be able to compare with those of the neighbouring county of Somerset. There is not, however, a great variety of styles, as many of the Dorset towers seem to have been added to, or, at all events, completed about the same period—the Perpendicular.

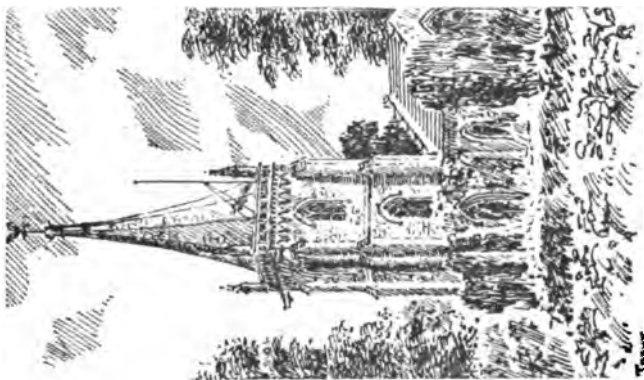
The examples illustrated in this paper are not by any means all those of interest, but amongst them are some of fine effect and excellent workmanship, although several towers have lost imposing features and details, such as figures out of niches, crockets, and finials.

In North Dorset, Bradford Abbas tower can be selected as quite one of the finest in the county. Of Perpendicular character, the four angles are adorned with octagonal buttresses, decreasing in dimensions as they go up, finally being crowned with elegantly-carved finials, the angle containing the staircase to the belfry being more prominent and elaborately finished. On the west front are placed eleven niches, with fretted canopies,

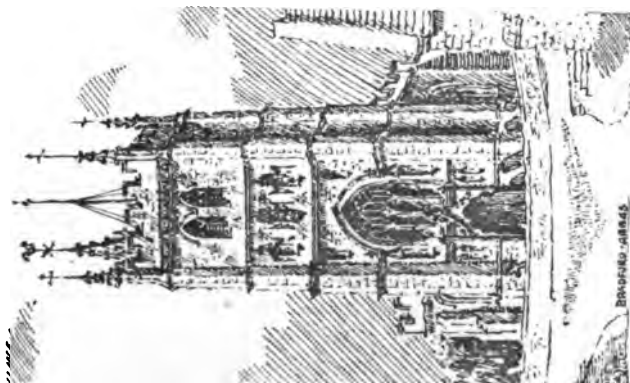
two two-light belfry windows, a large west window with mullions and considerable tracery, and an ornamental arched entrance porch and doorway, with crocketed pointed hood, leading under the tower to the body of the church. The niches are placed two on either side of the door, then two (one above the other) on each side of the large west window, and the third storey is taken up entirely with three large niches. Mutilated images remain in two of the higher niches, the one in the centre niche representing a person crowned, sitting with a book upon his knees, and dressed in a rich lace mantle down to his feet; the other, in the niche to the left of this, also sitting in a similar dress, has a square cap, and is without a book. The upper corbels to niches are ornamented with foliage, but the lower are plain. The smallness of the sketches given will not permit much detail, but if they convey a general idea their object will be attained. This tower has, to the interior, a heavily framed staging, at the level of the top of the large west window, from which hang the bell ropes, and some of the clock works. A fine arch to the east opens into the nave, the centre portion being panelled, and running down the piers. There are also empty niches on either side of the piers near the bases. The font is placed immediately under the centre of the tower, and the whole of the interior seems in a good state of preservation.

Within a few miles of Bradford Abbas is the village of Trent, formerly in Somerset, but now in Dorset. The tower of Trent Church is lofty in comparison with the rest of the building, standing to the east of the main body, and almost isolated. The window tracery seems to be of the Decorated period, but it is usually stated that the tower was erected about 1500. Three storeys compose this tower, with large three-light windows, then smaller ones of two-lights, and above again are longer open belfry windows, with delicately worked, pierced stonework, in place of the familiar louvres. The buttresses are set at the angles, and are in three stages, being plain and simple. To the tops one sees large and hideous gargoyles, figures of men and animals grinning and showing their teeth. The rain water

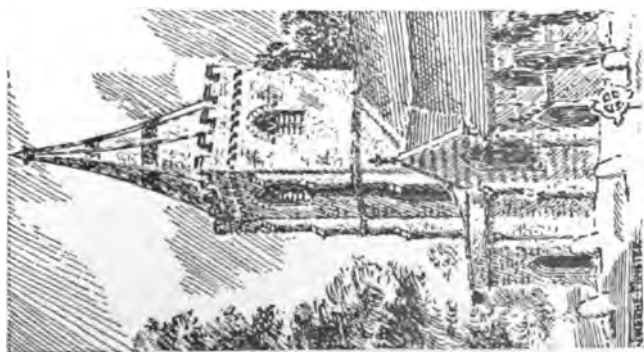
Plate I.



TRENT.



BRADFORD ABBAS.



IWERNE MINSTER.

shutting from the gutters behind the parapet is run out over the heads of these figures. To the east side of the tower there is a huge gargoyle, at the level of the chancel eaves, seemingly fulfilling no purpose. Crowning the tower is a large slightly projecting corbel table, with carved heads as corbels, and trefoil arches above, and directly above this comes another smaller corbel table with twice the number of corbels to each side. Then there is a parapet extending all round the tower, having open quatrefoil tracery, and at the angles are tall pinnacles, panelled, moulded, and crocketed. Behind the parapet rises the spire, octagonal, and ribbed at the angles, finished with a moulded finial and weather vane of quaint design. This spire does not seem at all safe, as there is a distinctly noticeable leaning and twist, which makes one feel quite uncomfortable whilst gazing at it. At the foot of the tower, close to the principal entrance to the church, are three small steps and a landing, from which a door leads from the exterior to the belfry. The interior, one storey only of which is open to the church, forms a south transept, and is plain, having two windows and the double-chamfered arch to the nave side.

Whilst in this neighbourhood, Sherborne Abbey should be mentioned; but the tower seems to be one of the least striking features of a building which is one of the finest of its kind in England, and it is difficult to get a sketch of this part without dwarfing it by the magnificence of the clerestory windows and other such prominent features.

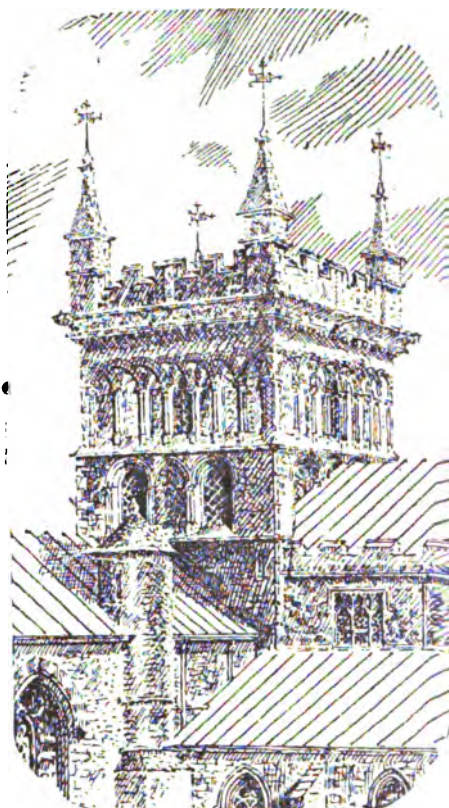
Iwerne Minster, about six miles and a-half to the north of Blandford, is one of the few towers possessing a spire, Trent and Winterborne Abbas being others. The tower itself is plain, of Decorated character, sixty feet high, of three storeys, and is buttressed on three sides. It is crowned with a heavy battlemented parapet, carried on a slightly moulded corbel-table, and from this rises an octagonal spire, forty feet high, ribbed at angles, with two traceried bands round, at different heights, and crowned with a moulded finial and weather vane. The details call for little comment, as it is the solidity and size of this tower

that draw one's attention to it. The interior at the floor level is used as a vestry, the small western door being kept permanently closed, whilst the staging to belfry above is carried on the large plain corbels. To the eastern side the arch is massive, and consists of a series of chamfers continued down the piers to a plain plinth. Iwerne Minster stands on an eminence, and the church itself is raised considerably above the roads adjoining, which lends it an imposing effect.

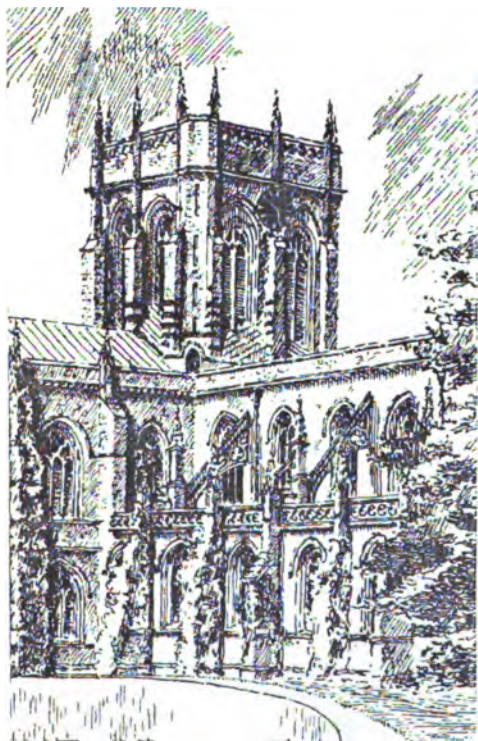
Wimborne Minster possesses a very fine Norman central tower with a little Transitional work in it, being quite unique as far as Dorset is concerned. The exterior is solidly constructed of stones varying from a very light to a dark brownish colour, which gives it a pleasant appearance. An arcade of intersecting semi-circular arches forms the first storey, above the ridges of the surrounding roofs, carried on small shafts, with carved capitals and with one small lancet-headed centre light to each face. Above this are two semi-circular windows to each side, deeply recessed and beautifully proportioned. The tower is crowned by a corbel-table running right round it, plain corbels alternating with carved faces and large figure gargoyles. Above is a simple battlemented parapet with large pinnacles at each corner. This work above the corbel table is Perpendicular, very plain and heavy, having been erected to take the place of a spire that at one time existed, but unfortunately collapsed and fell. The interior is supported by four massive piers of simple outline, with plain cushion capitals, and the large semi-circular arches above are in two receding plains. Then comes a fine storey of arcading on a string-course running round each side, with detached black marble shafts and excellently carved capitals. Above the arcading, and dividing each side into two compartments, are shallow depressed arches. The two windows to each side over this are deeply recessed, and with one engaged shaft to the sides of each. Running down each internal angle is an engaged circular shaft, with moulded bands at intervals of two or three feet. Immediately above these windows is a flat staging, heavily beamed and with four large bosses. The



BERE REGIS.



WIMBORNE MINSTER



MILTON ABBEY.



STUDLAND.

colouring of these bosses is somewhat lurid. The western tower of the Minster is quite plain, and has very little of interest. It is of Perpendicular character, and the only striking details are some tremendous gargoyles of particularly grotesque design, being principally animals.

Dorset for its size is rich in monastic churches, and three of them (Sherborne, Wimborne, and Milton) are in a splendid state of preservation. The tower of Milton Abbey rises from the intersection of the choir and transepts, and has the same fault—if one may call it so—as at Sherborne; it does not seem adequate to so lofty and extensive a building. The style is pure Perpendicular, with noble lantern arches deeply moulded and recessed, buttresses carried up to the springing of lantern arches and finished with long diamond-shaped crocketed pinnacles. The whole is surmounted by a pierced quatrefoil parapet; at the angle of the staircase turret a door leads directly on to a roof behind the parapets. The vaulting of the interior, equally with that of the transepts, is very fine, and is embellished with a great variety of bosses and escutcheons of benefactors.

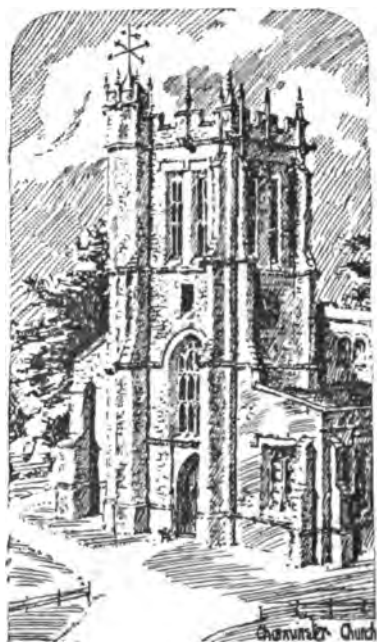
Studland Church, near Swanage, of Norman architecture, is particularly picturesque and quaint. There are broad, slightly projecting buttresses and heavy stringcourses round the exterior at various heights, being crowned by a ridge roof and gable ends with water-tabling. The roof projects a great deal at the eaves, giving the tower quite a domestic appearance, whilst immediately under come the belfry windows, square-headed and simple in outline and detail. The windows externally are quite small and semi-circular headed. But it is the interior that is so fine. Its strong piers, with square reveals and engaged circular shafts, are a great feature, the capitals also being splendidly carved, mostly of cushion shape, with the chevron, star, and other simple ornaments of the Norman period. The hood moulding to the chancel arch and the abacus to each pier have the chevron mould. The windows, north and south, are strong and characteristic, and the vaulting is massive. "Massive," perhaps,

is a strange word to use when applied to a chancel about the size of an average dining room, but, nevertheless, that is the impression one obtains. Considerable settlements that have appeared in the chancel arch have been strengthened by tie rods. There are some other specimens of Norman work in the neighbourhood, Worth Church being noticeable as containing portions erected in all the Gothic styles.

Bere Regis possesses a good tower, being rebuilt in the time of Henry VII., and is sixty-four feet high. It is solidly constructed of flints worked in alternate blocks with Purbeck stone. There are buttresses on each face, near the angles, ending with long pinnacles in the upper storey. The whole is surmounted by a plain battlemented parapet and crocketed pinnacles to the four angles. The west window is flanked by niches, the belfry windows being large with depressed arches and open panelling, ornamented by the Tudor rose, and the whole front is a good conception. The interior of the tower has nothing much of interest, and all the other details inside the building are surpassed by the fine hammer-beam roof of the nave, which has just lately been carefully renovated.

From Bere to Dorchester one passes through Puddletown. The tower of this church is striking, and very deceptive as to the period of its erection. Authorities have it that it was erected in 1505, although they admit the smallness of the louvre windows. But there are also other points, such as the buttresses built on the angles, that indicate an earlier date. One thing is certain, that it was *finished* in the Perpendicular period, the mouldings to the embattled parapet and the crocketed pinnacles crowning this, and the staircase turret, so indicating. The turret attached to the tower is very prominent and large, forming the principal feature, particularly as seen from the high road.

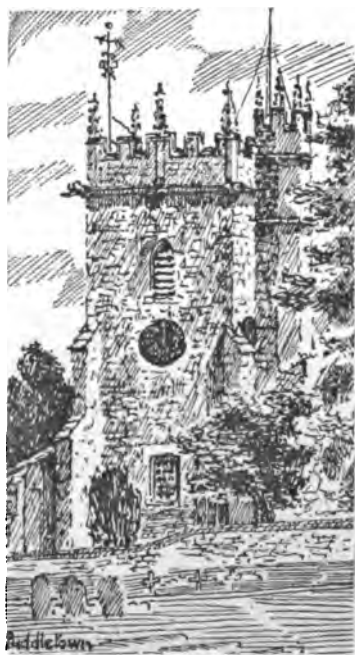
Another tower of imposing appearance in the neighbourhood of Dorchester is at Charminster. Set in a hollow, the church stands well away from other buildings, thereby showing the tower off to the best advantage. It quite dwarfs the rest of the



CHARMINSTER.



FORDINGTON ST. GEORGE.



PUDDLETOWN.



BEAMINSTER.

building, and is very late Perpendicular in character, of Ham Hill stone, toned down by successive seasons to beautiful mellow tints. To the interior the tower is open to the nave, and on the north and south by arches with panelled soffits, similar to those to be seen at Sherborne Abbey. There are four stages consisting of the west doorway and west window above, with depressed arch and tracery, then a small light, little more than a loophole, and lastly two fine two-light windows. These are sub-divided by transoms and are square-headed, with square hood mouldings over. There are two buttresses to each face, near the angles, terminating with crocketed pinnacles and also pinnacles at each angle, and in the centre of each cardinal face. These, combined with battlements, gargoyles, and a stair turret terminating octagonally, with smaller pinnacles at the corners, and finished centrally with a fine finial, form a rich and picturesque object. In the panels of the arches of the interior, and on the face of each stage of the buttresses, monograms, formed of two T's combined, are sculptured, being the initials of Sir Thomas Trenchard, under whose auspices the tower was erected. This tower, as well as the church itself, is well worth studying, and is certainly one of the most effective in appearance in the county, as the proportion in design and the workmanship are equally good.

The tower of Fordington St. George at Dorchester, standing as it does, on an eminence, is visible from a considerable distance round, being eighty feet high, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, and contains five bells and a clock. It is a handsome example of the Perpendicular style, and is of three stages. The buttresses are boldly projecting, set away from the angles, with moulded set-offs at each stage, the upper one being level with the springing of the belfry windows, above which are square pinnacles set diagonally and crocketed. There is a similar pinnacle in the centre of each side rising from a gargoyle or head. The parapet is embattled, the moulding being continuous round the embrasures, and there is a stringcourse, below the parapet, with large gargoyles at the angles. The

belfry windows are coupled, each of two lights—except to stair-turret side, which has a single window—a transom dividing them in the centre, the heads above and below are cinque-foiled, with two trefoil abatement lights and pointed arches over. There are several loopholes to the staircase turret, whilst this also is crowned by a very elaborate collection of pinnacles and a finial. The interior is quite plain, and in this respect resembles the body of the church. St. Peter's Church tower at Dorchester is also good; but it is much like others in the neighbourhood.

This series cannot be at all representative without the beautiful tower of Beaminster Church in West Dorset. It is nearly 100 feet high, containing eight bells, a clock, and chimes. The top and the sides were anciently ornamented with pinnacles, those on the top being entirely destroyed at the Reformation or during the Civil War; and age has made great havoc with the rest. These have now been replaced, and, though they have a new appearance compared with the old work, add considerably to the effect. In 1503 a legacy was given towards building this tower. It is easily the most interesting feature of the building, and, from the manner in which the ornaments have been applied to every available point, it constitutes a very rich and pleasing object. About eight feet from the ground, and also higher up, it is encircled by a band of quatrefoils and other tracery. The upper storey is lighted on all the cardinal points by a pair of pointed windows of two lights each, divided by a central pier, at the foot of which is a small pinnacle, the shaft set anglewise rising from a corbel placed in the centre of the stringcourse which marks the stage. The buttresses are very highly ornamental features. Where the lower stages are exposed to view, the faces are cut into niches with crocketed canopies. Grotesque animals crouch upon the slopes of the two lower set-offs, from the backs of which arise small crocketed pinnacles, and the upper stages terminate pyramidically with crocketed finials rising above the top of the parapet. The tower when erected had no less than 38 of these pinnacles disposed in

different parts. The west front has a peculiar arrangement of niches, the central figure representing the Blessed Virgin and Child. On her right stands the figure of a man with large flowing beard, supposed to represent St. James, and on her left St. George subduing the dragon. Above these is a square-headed window, corresponding with those on the other faces, but in this instance walled up, as a part of the original design, and having beneath the traceried heads of these dummy lights, the cross forming a mullion, a small sculpture of the Crucifixion, with figures standing on each side under the horizontal arms of the cross intended to represent the Virgin Mary and St. John. Above this, again, is a second group of niches and pinnacles representing the Resurrection and the Ascension. On each side are figures in the costume of the times. All this only occupies one storey, and is the outcome of an evidently well-thought-out scheme by the architect, commencing with the Birth, then the Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. This tower is discerned for miles around, and at once attracts the attention of a visitor to Beaminster.

The towers at Pydeltrenthide and Whitchurch Canonichorum are important representatives of Dorset towers; but they are already dealt with and illustrated in other pages of this volume.





Club Notes.

COMMUNION PLATE

AT HENSTRIDGE, DATED 1574, NORTH WOOTTON, DORSET,
DATED 1582.



THE Hall mark on this plate, as described by the Rev. E. H. Bates, is "a single mark—a circle filled with pellets, so as to bear some sort of resemblance to a guelder rose;" in one instance, the mark is accompanied by the letters R.O. From the disposition of the parishes in which this plate was found, it occurred to Mr. Bates that evidence of the owner of the mark should be sought at Sherborne; he, therefore, wrote to Mr. Wildman, asking if he could give him the name of a silversmith at Sherborne during the years 1570-1600. Mr. Wildman examined the transcripts he had made of the Sherborne Church accounts, and found mention of goldsmiths, but none by name; but in the parish account for 1595-6, he found the following entry: "To Mr. Orenge for exchanging of half-a-crown of goolde that I r^d at the last accompte 4^d." and under the date 1585-7, was Richard Orenge's name as Churchwarden, and it seemed probable from these two entries that Richard Orenge, churchwarden, in 1585-7,

was by trade a silversmith and the maker of the plate in question. He informed Mr. Bates, who wrote to Mr. E. A. Fry asking him if he could find Richard Orange's will. Mr. Fry did so, and found that he was a silversmith at Sherborne at the time required. The writer suggests that the mark on the plate, "like a guelder rose," is an orange denoting the maker's name in a rebus; the orange with its stem is represented on the chalice by the same maker at Charlton Horethorne.

W. M. B.

CERNE PARISH REGISTER IN THE COMMONWEALTH PERIOD

(OR REGISTRARS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH).

To occupy an idle hour when at Cerne Abbas last year endeavouring to trace the site of the Monastic Church, which, if fixed, would give the positions of the various domestic buildings of the Abbey, I took up the Old Parish Register and copied the following entries:—

1653

"I doe allow and approve of Robert Talbot to be Register for y^e parish or town of Cerne Abbas he having y^e consent of y^e parish and was sowne befor me one of y^e Justices of Peace of this county this 24th of October in y^e yeare of oure Lord God according to England's computation 1653

J^o. Bingham.

Underneath was this note in a different handwriting:

"The above mentioned Parliament had noe colour of a Parliament but a convention by Oliver Cromwell, General, wthout the choyce of the people. A Register in every parish was noe act and since made void by the soe called Parliament 1656."

W. M. B.

**NOTES FROM "SOMERSET MEDIÆVAL WILLS" BY
THE REV. F. W. WEAVER.**

A.D. 1441. William Wenard.

To the Friars Minor of Dorchester 20^s.

A.D. 1467. Nicholas Carent.

To the parish church of Iwerne Minstre for the repair of the nave. 40^s.

W. M. B.

THOMAS BEACH.

THE DORSET PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Thomas Beach was born in the old town of Milton Abbey, under the shadow of the Abbey Church, in the year 1738. His parents, Thomas¹ and Ursula Beach, lived next to the house adjoining the old Abbey Vicarage (see plan of the old town in *Proceedings*, Vol. XXV.). He was baptised in the Abbey on October 2nd, 1738, by the Vicar, the Rev. James Martin; and was educated at the Milton Grammar School, which was then under the head-mastership of the Vicar. Here, Beach's talent for drawing, and his desire to be an artist, attracted the attention of Joseph, Lord Milton (one of the governors of the school), and his Lordship, in the year 1760, sent him as a pupil to Sir Joshua Reynolds, under whose tuition he made rapid and remarkable progress. From 1772 to 1783 Beach's pictures found a place in most of the Exhibitions of the Incorporated Society of Artists; and from 1783 to 1800 he exhibited at the Royal Academy. His paintings have occasionally been taken for those of Gainsborough and Romney, and often for those of his great master, Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Academy. During the years mentioned (1772 to 1800) Beach "seems to have limned the features of everybody who was anybody; and nearly

¹ The will of Thomas Beach was proved in the Royal Peculiar Court of Milton on August 9th, 1749, and is now deposited in the Probate Court, Blandford.



THOMAS BEACH.
THE DORSET PORTRAIT PAINTER.
(1738—1806.)

all 'the seats of the mighty' in Somerset and Dorset, from Montacute and Melbury on the west, to Milton and S. Giles on the east, possess one or more specimens of Beach's skill."

As a man, Thomas Beach was a good scholar, and of a religious, charitable, and friendly disposition. He died at Dorchester in the month of December, 1806, and was buried in All Saints' churchyard; but the site of his grave is unknown. In 1905, however, a memorial brass was erected to his memory in All Saints' Church "by members of his family and admirers of his art."

"Happy life's duties with its joys to blend;
Reynolds his master : Henderson his friend."

A full account of the life and work of Thomas Beach is to be found in Mowbray Green's *Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath* (George Gregory, Bath); from which book our portrait of the great artist is allowed to be reproduced.

ROMAN PAVEMENTS.

Proceedings, XXVII., pp. 239-258.

CORRIGENDA.

- p. 240, footnote—For *at* read *ab*.
- 241—Insert division | after *Romanus*.
- „ , after *tesserula*.
- 242—For *remembered* read *removed*.
- 246—Delete . after *Riley*.
- 251—Omit the second *pendebat cantherus ansâ*.
- 255—For *t* read *r* in *character*.
- 256, footnote—For *permatando* read *permutando*.
- 258—Insert in brackets, after quotation (Arthur C. Benson).

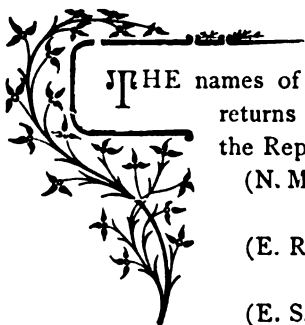
H. C. M.



**Report on First
Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and
First Flowering of Plants**

IN DORSET DURING 1906.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.



THE names of those who have this year sent in returns are as follows; they are denoted in the Report by initials:—

- (N. M. R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Montevideo, near Weymouth.
(E. R. B.) Eustace R. Banks, Norden, Corfe Castle.
(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.
(W. H. D.) Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Buckhorn Weston Rectory, Wincanton.
(J. R.) Rev. J. Ridley, Pulham Rectory.
(G. R. P.) Gerald R. Peck, Darenth, Parkstone.
(S. E. V. F.) Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, All Saints' Rectory, Dorchester.

Several other contributors send notes, and an interesting list, giving various particulars of the cultivation of barley and wheat since 1898, is sent by Rev. James Cross.

NOTES ON RARE AND OTHER BIRDS IN 1906.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*, L.).—In the cold snap of snowy and frosty weather, at the end of 1906, three specimens were seen by my son, E. C. Linton, and myself on Dec. 29th at no great distance, and by my son two days later at closer range. On Jan. 2nd, 1907, my son again saw one of them, in the same partially wooded valley. As the gamekeeper had not noticed the birds there is no reason to suppose that its companions had been shot. This rare winter visitor is noted in the *Birds of Dorset* as having been seen or shot on eight different occasions, the last date given being 1872, when one was shot at Lytchett Matravers. Of the three that we saw one had somewhat brighter plumage than the other two, and was presumably a male bird. (Rev. E. F. LINTON.) One seen at Pulham, June 18. (J. R.)

PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*, L.).—One seen at Swanage by M. M. Hunt, on April 18, and recorded in "The Country Side," Vol. II., p. 361 (May 12, 1906). (E. R. B.)

GOLDEN ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*, L.).—One seen at Rempstone, near Corfe Castle, by Lieut. A. Smith, R.N., Ap. 22, 1905. (E. R. B.)

DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechstein) **NESTING IN EAST DORSET**.—In his "Birds of Dorsetshire," p. 19 (1888), the late Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell wrote, "The Dipper is only known on the western side of Dorsetshire." It is, however, satisfactory to be able to report that this statement is no longer correct, as the following evidence will show that this interesting bird has been, for some years past, a regular inhabitant of East Dorset. Mr. Leonard Sturdy informs me that a pair nested at Trigon, near Wareham, in 1896, and that this species has

nested there in various other years since then, e.g., 1904, 1905, &c., whilst in 1905 a pair, which I had the pleasure of seeing, frequented the stream at Binnegar Farm, which is close to Trigon, and doubtless nested there. (E. R. B.)

SONG THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*, L.).—Nest with three eggs at Keyworth on Jan. 22. (S. E. V. F.)

DARTFORD WARBLER *.—*Melizophilus undatus*, Bodd.—Seen near Wareham on Jan. 9. (S. E. V. F.)

ICTERINE WARBLER (*Sylvia icterina*, Vieillot).—ERRONEOUSLY RECORDED FROM DORSET.—In the "new edition," published in 1901, of his Handbook of British Birds, Mr. J. E. Harting makes the following entry in his notice of the Icterine Warbler:—"One, Lyme Regis, Dorset, May, 1897: Mathew, Zool., 1897, p. 332." But although the note in the Zoologist (*loc. cit.*) is headed "Icterine Warbler at Lyme Regis," and Lyme Regis is certainly situated in the county of Dorset, the writer of the note in question, the Rev. Murray A. Mathew, clearly states, in the course of it, that the Icterine Warblers, heard several times by himself and his wife, near Lyme Regis, during May, 1897, were singing well within the confines of Devon, to which county, and not to Dorset, the record must consequently be accredited. (E. R. B.)

GOLD-CREST (*Regulus cristatus*, Koch).—Numerous at Pulham, on Jan. 11 and after. (J. R.)

FIRE-CREST (*Regulus ignicapillus*, C. L. Brehm).—NEAR CHARMOUTH.—In "The Zoologist" for April, 1906, p. 149, Miss Gulielma Lister, F.L.S., placed on record the fact that on March 28th, 1906, she and her companions watched through telescopes for some 20 minutes, at a distance of only ten yards, a Fire-crest (*Regulus ignicapillus*), which was flitting about a hedge near Charmouth. Miss Lister, who has become familiar with this species in Germany, particularly noticed the characteristics

[* (G. P.) writes Mar. 30, 1907, "I saw a pair on the Sandbanks (Poole Harbour) on the 28 and 29 inst. They probably mean to nest there." This note properly belongs to the 1907 Report.]

by which it may be distinguished from the Gold-crest. The Fire-crest has very rarely been observed in Dorset. (E. R. B.)

WAX WING (*Ampelis garrulus*, L.).—Two examples of this rare species were seen and watched through field glasses on the lawn at Organford Manor, near Wareham, by Captain M. W. Portman on Mar. 21, 1906 (*D.C.C.*, Mar. 29, 1906), and one was seen at intervals in the garden of Steeple Rectory, in the Isle of Purbeck, by Mrs. James Panton, and others on the previous day. (*D.C.C.*, Ap. 5, 1906.)

BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*, L.). — Numerous at Compton Valence and neighbourhood. (J. R.)

HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*, L.) AND OTHER SMALL BIRDS.—THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SMALL BIRDS.—Under this heading the following note by "Observer" was published in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of June 21st, 1906. "A week ago a short paragraph appeared in the *Globe*, calling attention to the remarkable disappearance of house sparrows in Dorset this summer. This seems to be true of Dorchester, where there can scarcely be one where usually there had been ten; and other small birds (not black birds and thrushes) are also scarcer than usual. It would be interesting to hear whether this is noticeable throughout the county, and whether it is so generally in the West of England. And it would be most interesting to know where they have gone in their countless and unwelcome legions." (E. R. B.)

GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*, Stephens).—Singing Ap. 12. On Oct. 12, I saw at least 50 in a larch at Pulham Rectory. (J. R.)

CHOUGH (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*, L.).—I am informed on reliable authority that a specimen occurred at Wyke Regis, on or about Oct. 10. (N. M. R.)

NUTCRACKER (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*, Selby).—A specimen of this very rare bird was seen in the middle of November, on the Downs between Bingham's Melcombe and Chesilborne, by Mrs. and Miss Bosworth Smith and two lady friends, one of whom wrote to the *Dorset County Chronicle* (Nov. 29, 1906),

giving some description of the bird and recording its occurrence. As, however, important points were omitted, and the letter was somewhat unconvincing, I wrote to Mr. Bosworth Smith, who has kindly furnished me with further particulars, which make the record as reliable as one of observation without capture can well be. He says that Mrs. Bosworth Smith, who is a good observer of birds, when she came back laid stress on the following material points, which are omitted from the description in the *Dorset County Chronicle*: (1) the size of the bird being that of a jackdaw, (2) the size of its bill and tail, (3) the curved shape of the bill. In these points she was confirmed by her daughter, who was also accustomed to observe birds. The bird was under observation for some little time.

This species has not before been recorded as occurring in Dorset. (N. M. R.)

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus minor*, L.).—One was seen at Corfe Castle by Mr. Arthur E. Bankes on May 15. (E. R. B.)

A pair hatched a brood in the limb of a dead beech in the latter part of April at Pulham. (J. R.)

WOOD PIGEON (*Columba palumbus*, L.).—Throughout the whole winter of 1906-7, Wood Pigeons have been most remarkably scarce in the Corfe Castle district. As a rule large flocks of them reside with us during the winter, doing much damage, particularly to the turnip and clover fields. These presumably consist in general, of birds reared in Purbeck, where their nests are abundant, especially in the many fir woods, though it is highly probable that in some seasons their numbers are augmented by immigrants from elsewhere. But during the past winter I do not think we have had more than one individual for every ten usually observed at this time, nor have I noticed a single flock consisting of even a score of units. Seeing, however, that during this same period, Wood Pigeons in thousands have been doing such damage in the portion of Devonshire between Exeter and Dartmouth, that all agriculturists have had to unite in taking special measures for their destruction, it

seems reasonable to suppose that a large portion of our Purbeck-bred birds migrated last autumn into the neighbouring county of Devon. (E. R. B.)

BITTERN (*Botaurus stellaris*, L.).—One at Keyworth, Feb. 21. (S. E. V. F.)

GENERAL ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

HEDGEHOG.—On Jan. 2 last, at 5.40 p.m., I discovered a full-grown hedgehog grubbing about the west bank of the railway cutting at Rodwell station. (F. J. Barnes.)

ABUNDANCE OF WASPS IN SPRING.—Queen Wasps were exceptionally common at Norden, Corfe Castle, in the spring of 1906. While recruiting my health in our garden, I myself netted and killed 94 of them in parts of two consecutive days in the middle of May, and destroyed 129 in portions of four successive days! Nearly all of these were taken whilst either sitting on the uppersides of the leaves of a hedge of common laurel, or whilst hovering over them, and although they delighted to rest on the laurel leaves in the bright sunshine, not a single one was seen on a leaf of the rhododendrons growing beside the laurels. They appeared to resort to the leaves merely for repose, not in quest of food, and I can only imagine that they knew by instinct that those of the laurel would afford them more warmth than those of the rhododendrons. Of 18 individuals selected, more or less at random for preservation, and kindly identified by my friend, Mr. Edward B. Nevinson, F.E.S., the 14 taken on May 14th included one *Vespa vulgaris*, L., four *V. germanica*, Fb., nine *V. rufa*, L., and one *V. sylvestris*, Scop., whilst the two secured on June 5th are both referable to this last species, and the one netted on June 4th is *V. norvegica*, which is usually scarce in this county, though two nests found near Corfe Castle yielded me an abundance of it in 1893. It is impossible to say in what proportions the first four species occurred among the numbers killed, and the still larger numbers seen flying about; probably they were all more or less common,

but only one *V. norvegica* was captured. Only a few later wasps were observed at Norden before I left home in the middle of August for some weeks, and after my return, and they were reported as unusually scarce during my absence. (E. R. B.)

HUMBLE BEES.—"GREAT MIGRATION OF BUMBLE BEES."—Under this heading some extremely interesting observations on the movements of one of the common species of Humble Bee, viz., *Bombus terrestris*, along the Poole Sandbanks in September, 1905, were recorded by the late Mr. Alexander M. Luckham in "The Entomologist," XXXIX., 65 (1906). From September 1st to 13th countless thousands of these bees were seen flying southwards in a regular stream day after day, nor was a single one observed going in the opposite direction, while from September 13th to 29th a similar stream kept passing northwards, not a bee being seen heading towards the south! (E. R. B.)

LEPIDOPTERA IN 1906.—For truly indigenous *Lepidoptera*, both large and small, the season of 1906 proved, in my experience, sadly unproductive in East Dorset, and, notwithstanding the beautiful weather, which proved all that the entomologist could desire, the great majority of the better-class species that were especially searched for, were either more or less scarce, or else apparently absent, nor do I think that they have, as yet, nearly recovered from the effects of the wholesale destruction wrought among them by the disastrous weather conditions experienced in 1903. But 1906 will ever be memorable for the sudden appearance, at the end of May and the beginning of June, in East Dorset, as in various other parts of the south coast of England, of considerable numbers of several different kinds of *Lepidoptera*, some of which are usually very rare in Britain, being unable to survive our winters, whilst all are well-known migrants. The species that thus appeared, having doubtless flown over from the Continent, were *Vanessa cardui*, L., *Phryxus livornica*, Esp., *Heliothis pelligera*, Schiff., *Plusia gamma*, L., *Nomophila noctuella*, Schiff., and *Plutella maculipennis*, Crt., and there is every reason for believing that a flight of

Laphygma exigua, Hb., reached East Dorset at the same time. The summer being favourable to their progeny, large subsequent broods of most of these welcome visitors were observed in due course. It is of special interest to be able to record that Mr. W. G. Hooker, of Bournemouth, himself captured at Branksome, whilst hovering over rhododendron flowers, at dusk, May 29th—June 8th, eleven specimens of the rare *P. livornica* [inadvertently given by him as “ten” in Entom. XXXIX., 162, where his captures were also erroneously ascribed to Hants instead of Dorset (*vide op. cit.* p. 189)] and several *H. peltigera*, and that many other individuals of both species were then seen by him. Larvæ of the latter were more or less common locally later on, and from some, collected by myself in the Isle of Purbeck, the perfect insects were subsequently reared. Of *L. exigua*, Mr. W. G. Hooker and four friends took at light, in the Poole district, about fifty examples in the course of August, September, and October, and from eggs laid by one of the females Mr. W. J. Ogden succeeded in rearing a goodly series of moths (Entom., XL., 65).

But to return to our scarcer permanent residents, *Sesia culiciformis*, L., of which there were previously only two known Dorset specimens, was discovered by Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis, in Bere Wood, where several specimens were secured by him and one by myself, and I had the good fortune to net, at Corfe Castle, an example of *Hemaris tityus*, L. (the narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth), which has but rarely been met with in the county. But by far the most noteworthy event of the year was the discovery near Wimborne of the Plume-moth, *Stenoptilia graphodactyla*, Tr., of which a few individuals were captured, and several bred by Paymaster-in-Chief Gervase T. Matthew (see Ent. Rec. XVIII., 245). This species is new not only to Dorset, but also to the British List! (E. R. B.)

FLIES.—GREAT MIGRATION OF FLIES.—In “The Country Side” of June 2nd, 1906, Mr. C. F. M. Chambers, of Spencer Hill, Wimbledcn, writes as follows:—“Flies in great numbers were seen on May 13th on the coast near Weymouth flying

inland in a continuous procession, which lasted half-an-hour. The weather was calm at the time." (E. R. B.)

BOTANICAL NOTES.

ELECAMPANE (*Inula Helenium*, L.).—Additional localities to those given in Mansel-Pleydell's "Flora of Dorsetshire" are—Caundle Marsh, by roadside, and between Haselbury Bryan and Woolland, plentiful. (J. R.)

MEADOW SAFFRON (*Colchicum autumnale*, L.).—Flowering Aug. 30, at Castle Hill, Buckland Newton. (J. R.)

COMMON SALLOW (*Salix cinerea*, L.).—On Jan. 1, each of two bushes growing in two different, and by no means either warm or sheltered spots, had a few male catkins already out in flower, and the catkins in many bushes in the neighbourhood were already in the white furry stage! This seems the more remarkable seeing that the autumn of 1905 was exceptionally cold. By Mar. 1 many bushes were in full bloom. (E. R. B.)

IRREGULAR BLOSSOMING OF SPRING FLOWERS.—Owing to the general mildness of the winter, the spring of 1906 promised at first to be exceptionally early, but March and April were unseasonably cold, and consequently the later spring flowers were behind their normal times in appearing. Such weather conditions always produce great irregularity in the development of vegetation, and this was markedly the case in 1906. For instance, blackthorn began to bloom on February 27th, but many bushes were, nevertheless, in full flower at the beginning of May; willow bloom could be found from January 1st onward until almost the end of April; while wood anemones were in full flower, together with wild hyacinths, in early May. (E. R. B.)

FLOWERING TREES, &c.—Apple and pear trees, as well as blackthorn bushes, showed a marvellous profusion of blossom in Purbeck, but, in spite of all their promise, they yielded an exceptionally poor crop of fruit. Gorse bloom was fine and plentiful, the bushes being well covered with flowers, though by

no means smothered in them as was so markedly the case in 1903. (E. R. B.)

RARE FUNGUS [*Peziza* (*Sarcocypha*) *coccinea*, Jacq.].—In reference to a note at p. 264 of the last volume (XXVII.) of "Proc." D.N.H. and A.F.C., in which the finding of this fungus is recorded from Purbeck by (E. R. B.), Rev. A. E. Eaton, of Pentlands, Mill Road, Worthing, has sent me the following particulars, with additional localities:—"This species is widely distributed in Dorsetshire, as localities may be cited:—Osmington, on banks in the copse to the left of the footpath and cart track leading to Osmington Mill from the village; Littlebridy (otherwise Littlebredy) in damp hedgerows and copses, such as Foxholes and the lower part of the wood opposite Colonel Williams' kitchen gardens; Hawkchurch; Thorncombe; Holwell, near Sherborne; and places in the neighbourhood of Sturminster Newton. My sister (during my childhood) and my wife (in later years) made much use of this fungus as an ornament, arranging specimens in saucers with wet mosses of elegant form. I mention this only as evidence of the species being fairly common in parts of Dorsetshire. By the way, is it rightly referred to the Subgenus *Geopyxis* at p. 264, l. 8 from top? I believe Mr. Rayner in this matter has misled Mr. E. R. Banks, my authority being Berkley's Outlines of British Fungology, p. 367, where it is classed as *Peziza* (Ser. 2, Lachnea), Subgen. 5, *Sarcocypha*, sp. 36, *coccinea*, Jacq. *Geopyxis* is in Ser. I., *Aleuria*, Fr." The subject was also mentioned at one of the winter meetings of the Club, and the occurrence of the fungus in various Dorset localities was testified to by several of those present.

[*Erratum*.—"Proc.," XXVII., p. 264, line 7 from bottom, for "sand" read "same."]

NOTES ON WEATHER, &c.

CHARD.—From Jan. 1 to April wet, stormy, with occasional sunny, mild days. A very cold, late, dry spring. Rain fell about

May 22 for two or three days, doing immense good; we had not had any rain to speak of, except an occasional thunder shower, for many weeks. Good prospect of fruit in garden and orchard. The spring was so cold that our spring migrants were not heard to sing or call much this spring. Ash trees were very late and bare of leaves on June 1. A fine summer and corn harvest; a very good farmers' year; root crops good; wool and pigs very high priced; very hot weather at the end of August and beginning of Sept., the temperature being 90 degrees in the shade on Aug. 31, and I never in 40 years shot on a hotter 1st of Sept. The great heat from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3 was extraordinary, and has not been so great in England for over 60 years. (NOTE.—The thermometer has reached a higher point, but has not before been so high for four consecutive days.—ED.) Great drought throughout the country. A very mild winter up to Christmas, snow and a little frost for a few nights. Snow storms and gales about Dec. 11; Christmas day bright and lovely; the last week of the year very changeable. Never do I remember in 50 years more sudden and greater changes in weather, wind, and temperature than in the last 10 days of 1906. (E. S. R.)

PULHAM.—The driest year here since 1900. Ponds dry which have not dried before for many years. On night of April 27, a good inch of ice on water barrel. On night of May 30, so cold that cool frames were closed for fear of frost. On March 26, the only time that the whole landscape was covered with snow. (J. R.)

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING AT PULHAM.—Jan. 4: Two vivid flashes and thunder; again same night. Jan. 13 and April 11: Lightning in evening. Ap. 13: Distant thunder. Ap. 30: Heavy peal about 4 p.m.; hail. May 13: Heavy thunderstorm all round, but not heavy with us; wind S.E.; local rain-floods near. May 16: A little thunder. June 23: Wind S.S.E.; thunder from evening till midnight. July 3: Wind N.E.; heavy thunder in distance. July 26, Aug. 2, and Sept. 15: A little thunder. (J. R.)

DORSET BARLEY AND WHEAT SINCE 1898.—The following table of prizes, with other particulars of growth, is supplied by Rev. James Cross, of Sturminster Marshall, the “Dorset United Farmers’ Club” being a revival of a Barley Fair formerly held at Dorchester. It is inserted here on account of the information which it affords as to the effect of different seasons upon the crops.

The Tables of First Appearances, &c., are also appended:—

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITIONS.—*Mulling Barleys from Bulk Sample of 50 Quarters.*

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
H. Spicer H. Spicer W. E. Brymer Dorchester, 1898.	Affpuddle ..	Light, Gravel ..	1897. Mangold	1898. Barley ..	Hallett's Pedigree	10 Feb. ..	4 Aug.	..	1st Prize and Champion
	Affpuddle ..	Gravel and Chalk	Roots ..	Oats ..	Hallett's Pedigree	8 Feb. ..	11 Aug.	..	2nd Prize
	Fuddletown ..	Sandy, Gravel ..	Roots ..	Oats ..	Hallett's Pedigree	18 Feb. and 22 March	3 Aug.	..	3rd Prize
Mr. G. C. Smith Mr. W. R. Flower Mr. J. E. Tory .. Dorchester, 1899.	Stoke Abbott ..	Sandy Loam ..	1898. Ley Wheat ..	1897. Ley Mangold ..	3 bus. Webb's Chevalier, 2 bus. ?	16 March ..	3 Aug.	59	1st Prize
	West Stafford ..	..	..	..	..	27 Feb. ..	24 July	57	2nd Prize
	Turnworth ..	Chalk ..	Roots ..	Wheat ..	..	10 March ..	29 July	..	3rd Prize
Mr. G. H. Bissell Mr. J. P. Gifford .. Mr. George Mitchell .. Blandford, 1900.	Affpuddle ..	Gravel and Chalk	1899. Swedes ..	1898. Corn ..	Scotch Chevalier, 3 bus.	13 March ..	21 Aug.	..	1st Prize
	Durweston ..	Chalk ..	Swedes ..	Barley ..	Webb's Kinver Chevalier, 2 bus.	8 April ..	..	57	2nd Prize
	Rogers Hill ..	Chalk ..	Wheat ..	Clover Ley	Scotch Chevalier, 2 1/2 bus. ..	10 March ..	10 Aug.	..	3rd Prize

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITIONS—(continued).

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
Dorchester, 1901.	Mr. H. Spicer ..	Affpuddle ..	1900. Swedes ..	1899. Wheat ..	Chevallier, 2½ bus. ..	9 March ..	7 Aug. ..	56	1st Prize
	Mr. G. Mitchell ..	Rogers Hill, Affpuddle	Swedes ..	Wheat ..	Hallett's Pedigree, 3 bus. ..	12 March ..	5 Aug. ..	..	2nd Prize
	Mr. G. Wood Homer ..	Bardolf Manor	Ley ..	Barley ..	3 bus. ..	14 March ..	Aug. ..	..	3rd Prize
	(Mr. G. Wood Homer got Champion Prize (from Bulk Sample of 30 qrs.) for his Barley	Loam and Chalk ..	..	..	.. ..	17 April ..	19 Aug. ..	..	..
Blandford, 1902.	Lord Wolverton ..	Iwerne Minster	1901. Rye ..	1900. Swedes ..	Hallett's Pedigree, 2½ bus. ..	17 March ..	30 Aug. ..	55	I do not know who were Prize-takers. Harvest was almost as late as 1879. Few good samples.
	Mr. G. Wood Homer ..	Bardolf ..	Barley ..	Ley ..	Scotch Chevallier, 3 bus. ..	11 March ..	20 Aug. ..	55	
	Mr. G. Mitchell ..	Affpuddle ..	Wheat ..	Ley ..	Hallett's Pedigree, 2½ bus. ..	13 March ..	20 Aug. ..	..
	
Dorchester, 1903.	"James' Field" ..	Chalk ..	Oats ..	Swedes ..	Improved Chevallier, 2½ bus. ..	17 Feb. ..	24 Aug. ..	55	No order of merit.
	Hedge End ..	Gravel, Chalk ..	Ley ..	Barley ..	Kinrer Chevallier, 3 bus. ..	16 Feb. ..	28 Aug. ..	54	
	Affpuddle ..	Gravel, Loam ..	Clover ..	Barley ..	2½ bus. ..	10 Feb. ..	20 Aug. ..	..

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITIONS—(continued).

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
Blandford, 1904.	W. J. Foot ..	Stourpaine ..	1903. Wheat ..	1902. Turnips ..	Hallett's, 4 bus.	23 March ..	12 Aug.	..	1st Prize and Champion
	W. J. Spicer, Exors. ..	Affpuddle ..	.. Clover ..	Barley ..	Chevalier, 2½ bus.	9 Feb. ..	11 Aug.	56½	
	C. E. Tury ..	Newton, Sturminster Marshall ..	Wheat ..	Ley ..	3 bus. ..	16 March ..	15 Aug.		
Dorchester, 1905.	W. Bedford ..	Bere Regis ..	1904. Mustard ..	1903. ..	Chevalier, 2½ bus. ..	8 Feb. ..	28 July	..	1st Prize and Champion
	F. J. Johnson ..	Briantpuddle Field ..	Wheat ..	Ley ..	Webbs' Chevalier, 2½ bus. ..	8 March ..	11 Aug.	56½	2nd Prize
	R. Hayne ..	Fordington Field ..	Roots ..	Wheat ..	Hallett's Pedigree, 3 bus. ..	22 Feb. ..	10 Aug.	..	3rd Prize
Blandford, 1906.	W. J. Foot ..	Stourpaine ..	1905. Wheat ..	1904. Roots ..	Carter's Prolific, 3½ bus. ..	6 April ..	20 Aug.	55	1st Prize
	C. Trowbridge ..	Iwerne Minster ..	Wheat ..	Turnips ..	Hallett's, 2½ bus. ..	24 Feb. ..	11 Aug.	57	2nd Prize
	W. J. Hibberd ..	Canford Magna ..	Mangold ..	Turnips ..	Kinver, 2½ bus. ..	19 April ..	20 Aug.	..	3rd Prize

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITION.—*White and Red Wheat from Bulk Samples of 25 Quarters.*

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.
Dorchester, 15 Oct., 1898.	{ T. R. Spiller G. Mitchell H. R. Jesty T. Keynes ..	Luccombe Rogers Hill Pere Regis Chescombe ..	1897. Roots .. Ley .. Mangold .. Ley ..	1898. Roots .. Ley .. Roots .. Ley ..	Ambrose Stand-up do. do. Essex Whitehead # Squarehead Master	End Nov. ... 12 Oct. ... 10 Nov. ... End Oct. ..	12 Aug. 13 Aug. 12 Aug. 13 Aug.	.. .. .. ..
Dorchester, 14 Oct., 1899.	{ H. J. Standfield .. J. G. Sherren .. J. Lockyer .. H. Ford ..	Bagber Farm .. Middle Farm .. Wyke St. Giles Gussage St Michael..	1898. Roots .. Clover .. Roots .. Cabbage	1897. Ley .. Barley .. Roots .. Barley ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 24 bus. do. Squarehead Master Webb's Red Standard, 12 bus.	10 Nov. ... Nov. ... 30 Nov. ... 28 Oct. ..	Aug. July 31 July 25 July	.. .. 68 66
Blandford, 11 Oct., 1900.	{ J. Andrews.. W. B. Little .. R. Rogers .. J. Lockyer..	Tarrant Rushdon St. Giles .. Muston .. Wyke St. Giles	1899. Turnips.. Rape and Turnips Turnips.. Grass ..	1898. Oats .. Sweetes & Mangold Oats after Lay .. Grass ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 3 bus. .. Webb's White Queen, 2 bus. .. 2 bus. Imperial Standard, 24 bus. ..	16 Nov. .. Nov. ... 2 Nov. ... 24 Oct. ..	9 Aug. 6 & 7 Aug. 2 Aug. 7 Aug.	.. .. .. ..

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITION—(continued).

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
Dorchester, 18 Oct., 1901.	J. Lockyer ..	Wyke St. Giles ..	Light Chalk ..	Turnips and Rape ..	Oats ..	White Queen, 2½ bus. ..	21 Oct. ..	29 July ..	1st } White 3rd }
	J. Andrews ..	Tarrant Rushton ..	Gravel and Chalk ..	Turnips ..	Swedes and Kale ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 2 bus. ..	8 Nov. ..	31 July ..	64½
	J. Shepard ..	Long Criche ..	Flint and Chalk ..	Rape ..	Eye ..	Imperial Standard, 2½ bus. ..	17 Oct. ..	29 July ..	1st } and Champion 2nd } Red
	E. W. Drew ..	Criche ..	Flint and Chalk ..	Ley ..	Ley ..	Squarehead Master ..	12 Oct. ..	1 Aug. ..	66
Blandford, 1902.	J. Walters ..	Sturminster Newton ..	Stone Rush ..	Clover ..	Clover ..	Squarehead Master, 2 bus. ..	23 Oct. ..	23 Aug. ..	62
	J. Lockyer ..	Wyke St. Giles ..	Chalk and Gravel ..	Roots ..	Eye ..	White Queen, 2½ bus. ..	22 Oct. ..	23 Aug. ..	..
	J. Cossins ..	Tarrant Rawston ..	Loam and Chalk ..	Turnips ..	Eye ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 3 bus. ..	10 Oct. ..	Aug. ..	..
Dorchester, 17 Oct., 1903.	J. Lockyer ..	By Fearley Down ..	Chalk ..	1900. Turnips ..	1901. Tares and Eye ..	White Queen ..	4 Nov. ..	7 Aug. ..	} White } Order of merit } } unknown } Red }
	J. Sprake ..	Tarrant Hinton ..	Chalk ..	Rape ..	Ley ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 2½ bus. ..	24 Oct. ..	8 Aug. ..	
	J. Shepard ..	Higher Farm, Long Criche ..	Flint, Chalk ..	Rape and Turnips ..	1 Year's Ley ..	Royal Standard, 2½ bus. ..	27 Oct. ..	19 Aug. ..	
	E. W. Drew ..	Criche ..	Flint and Chalk ..	Rape and Turnips ..	Swedes ..	..	1 Nov. ..	5 Aug. ..	

DORSET UNITED FARMERS' CLUBS' EXHIBITION—(continued).

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop.	Crop.	Sort and Quantity per Acre.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.	
Blandford, 1904. T. B. Sprake { Sir R. Baker E. W. Drew { J. Shepard	Turnips ..	Ambrose, 2½ bus. ..	23 Dec. ..	5 Aug. ..	65	1st { White
	Turnips ..	Ambrose, 2½ bus. ..	10 Nov. ..	15 Aug. ..	64	2nd {
	Rape ..	2½ bus. Imperial Standard	10 Nov. ..	4 Aug. ..	..	1st { and Champion
	Rape ..	..	4 Nov. ..	8 Aug. ..	..	2nd { Red
Dorchester, 1905. J. Cosins .. F. Taylor .. T. B. Sprake { E. W. Drew	Turnips ..	Ambrose, 3 bus. ..	19 Nov. ..	7 Aug. ..	63½	1st { White
	Turnips ..	2½ bus. ..	23 Oct. ..	25 July ..	65	2nd { This sample weighed
	Rape ..	Webb's Red Standard, 2 bus. ..	15 Oct. ..	25 July ..	63½	1st { Red
	Rape ..	2½ bus. ..	28 Oct. ..	5 Aug. ..	..	2nd { to the Judges
Blandford, 1906. J. Cosins .. T. B. Sprake { J. Shepard T. B. Sprake	Turnips ..	Ambrose, 3 bus. ..	19 Nov. ..	30 July ..	63½	1st { White
	Turnips ..	White Stand-up, 2½ bus. ..	23 Dec. ..	11 Aug. ..	62½	2nd {
	Rape and Turnips	Imperial Standard	4 Nov. ..	21 Aug. ..	64½	1st { Red
	Rape ..	Master's Square-head, 2½ bus. ..	16 Oct. ..	3 Aug. ..	64½	2nd {

EARLIEST DORSET RECORDS OF PLANTS IN FLOWER IN 1906.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.
Wood Anemone ..	Feb. 15	.. 16	.. 5	..	Feb. 15	May 3
Lesser Calandrine	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	Mar. 6	.. 1	Mar. 18	Feb. 7
Marsh Marigold	Jan. 31	Mar. 16	Feb. 15	Mar.	Jan. 31	
Dog Violet ..	Feb. 2	Ap. 16	Mar. 15	April	Feb. 2	
Greater Stitchwort	Mar. 2	Mar. 28	.. 9	..	Mar. 2	
Herb Robert ..	Ap. 6	.. 16	Ap. ..	(2)	Ap. 17	Ap. 6
Horse Chestnut ..	Ap. 16	.. 16	..	..	Ap. 28	
Horse Chestnut ..	Ap. 6	.. 16	..	..	Ap. 6	
Bush Vetch ..	May 5	May 16	.. 22	..	Ap. 12	May 5
Blackthorn (5) ..	Ap. 13	May 8	May ..	..	Ap. 13	
Hawthorn ..	Mar. 6	Mar. 30	Feb. 27	..	Mar. 17	Mar. 6
Ivy ..	Feb. 28	.. 9	Mar. 4	..	Feb. 28	
Dogwood ..	May 7	May ..	May 10	May 20	Mar. 30	Mar. 6
Elder ..	Sept. 15	Oct 3	(1)	May 18	Sept. 15	May 10
Wild Tansel	May 18	June 27*	..	..	June 12	
Devil's Bit	Feb. 11	May ..	.. 23	..	Feb. 11	
Knapweed ..	May 20	.. 20	May ..	..	May 21	
Field Thistle	July 14	..	July 23	..	July 23	
Coltsfoot..	Aug. 14	June 27	..	..	Aug. 14 (3)	
Yarrow ..	June 21	July 5	..	..	June 21	
	Feb. 23	Feb. 18	..	..	Feb. 23	
	Feb. 18	June 27	Mar. 19	..	June 24	
	June 16	June 27	..	..	June 20	

EARLIEST DORSET RECORDS OF PLANTS IN FLOWER IN 1906—(continued).

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. R. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.
Ox-eye Daisy	May 9	June 9*	May 9	..	May 21	
Mouse-ear Hawkweed ..	May 16	June 27	May 16	..	June 8	
Horsebell	July 15	..	July 15	..	June 28	
Greater Bindweed ..	June 28	July 6	July 21	..	July 27	
Water Mint	July 27	..	..	..	Mar. 16	
Ground Ivy	Mar. 13	May 8	Mar. 13	..	..
Wych Elm	Feb. 18	May 18	..	..	Jan. 27	Jan. 11 (4)
Hazel (Red Female Flowers)	Jan. 7	Feb. 18	..	..	Mar. 1	Mar. 22
Cowslip	Jan. 1	Ap. 3	Mar. 29	..	June 4	Jan. 31
Spotted Orchis	June 4	..	..	..	..	Mar. 23
Bluebell	Jan. 31	Ap. 7	Ap. 6	..	Mar. 30	
	Mar. 30	..	..	..	..
	Mar. 26	..	..	..	..

* Has been out some time. L. First leaf. B. First bud.

(1) Dogwood in flower June 12 at Swanage (E. R. R.). (2) Herb Robert in flower at Chard in Dec. (E. S. R.). (3) Very late (W. H. D.). (4) Red female Hazel flowers also on Dec. 8, 1906, at Pulham (J. R.). (5) Mrs. Reynolds, of Wyndcroft, Bridport, writes on Jan. 14, 1907:—"I have had a common Blackthorn in blossom since about Dec. 23 (1906), and it is still out, and is now showing leaf as well. My garden is a new one (three years), and the bush was left on a bank at the top part in a very exposed position."

NOTES.—Blue Bird's-eye (*Veronica Chamædrys*) in full flower on Nov. 21, Chard (E. S. R.); in flower Feb. 1, Pulham (J. R.). Spindle wood and holly berries unusually abundant, Chard (E. S. R.).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF BIRDS IN DORSET IN 1906.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Fulham.	G. P. Poole Harbour.	S. E. V. F. Dorchester.
Flycatcher	May 11 May 25	June 18	May 11	..	May 12	May 25	..	Feb. 24
Feldfare ..	Nov. 6	..	..	..	Nov. 6	..	..	..
Blackbird ..	Jan. 21	..	..	..	Jan. 2	Mar. 7	..	..
Redwing ..	Jan. 22	..	..	..	May 25	Ap. 22	..	..
Nightingale	No record.	May 18	Ap. 30	May 12	..	Ap. 27	..	..
Whitethroat	Ap. 27	..	Ap. 1	..	..	June 16	Mar. 23	..
Wheatear	June 16	..	Ap. 9	..	..	..	Ap. 9	..
Willow Wren	Mar. 28	..	Ap. 9	..	Ap. 12	..	Mar. 21	..
Chiff-chaff	Ap. 21	..	Ap. 7	April	Ap. 12	Mar. 31	Mar. 21	..
Whitethroat	Sept. 22	May 19	..	..	..	Sept. 22 (8)	Sept. 15	..
Skylark ..	Mar. 29	Feb. 19	..	..	..	..	Mar. 29	..
..	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Jan. 17	..	..	..	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	..	..
..	Jan. 10	..	..	..	Jan. 17	..	..	..
..	Ap. 15	May 2	Ap. 16 (2)	Ap. 23	Ap. 15	Ap. 10	May 1	Ap. 26
..	Ap. 4	..	Ap. 14	Ap. 20	..	Ap. 21 (5)	..	..
..	Nov. 12	Ap. 12	..	..	Ap. 17	July 9	Ap. 9	Ap. 4
..	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	..	..	Oct. 16	Ap. 13 (6)	Nov. 12 (9)	..
..	Ap. 4	May 9 (11)	(3)	..	..	Oct. 16	Ap. 8	Ap. 4
..	May 1	May 9	May 9	May	May 1	May 8	May 1	May 1
..	Sept. 3	..	May 21	..	Aug. 2	Sept. 3	..	..
..	May 21	..	..	..	..	..	May 13	..
..	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	..	..	..	..	May 8	..
..	May 8	May 29	(4)	May 14	May 15	(7)	..	..
..	May 14 (7)	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 16	..
..	Oct. 10	Oct. 10 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	No record.	..	..	May 23	..	..	(10)	..
..	Ap. 9 (10)	..	May 27	..	..	..	May 8	..
..	May 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. Nesting. E. First egg. Y. Young hatched. S. Song first heard. L. Last seen or heard.

(1) Saw a family of four Turtle Doves seen on Apr. 10 (N. E. B.). (2) Saw a pair of Swifts again till Apr. 20, when it took up its residence with an (E. B.). (3) Many Swifts seen Apr. 19 at Warcham, probably began to arrive several days earlier (E. B.). (4) Turtle Dove seen on May 11, and recorded in "The Country Side" (June 2, 1905 (E. B.)). (5) Cuckoo heard and seen Apr. 21 (E. B.). (6) More numerous than usual (J. R.). (7) J. R. records that the Corncrake (Turtle Dove) on Jan. 31, an improbably early date (Ed.). (8) Heard singing (J. R.). (9) Several Swallows seen on Nov. 12 (G. P.). (10) Corncrake heard Apr. 9 on banks of Frome, near Dorchester (G. P.). (11) On June 16, at about 12.30 p.m., more than 100 Swifts were flying round high up over Montacute House and garden; in less than an hour many had gone, though an unusual number stayed about all day (N. W. R.).

Norwich.—House Martin. Corfe Castle, May 16 (E. L. B.). Common Sandpiper. Corfe Castle, Apr. 30 (E. R. B.). Starling. Building at Dorchester Feb. 7 (S. E. V.).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF INSECTS, &C., IN DORSET IN 1906.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. E. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	G. P. Poole Harbour.	S. E. V. F. Dorchester.
Rose Beetle	No record.	May 12 (2)						
Cock-chaffer	May 12							
Fern-chaffer	No record.							
Bloody-nose Beetle	Ap. 13	..	..	..	..	Ap. 13		
Glow-worm	Dec. 4	..	..	..	..	Dec. 4		
Common Hive Bee (A.)	No record.	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	..	Mar. 3	Feb. 4		
Wasp (A.)	Nov. 23	..	..	..	..	Nov. 22		
Large White Butterfly	Mar. 30	Mar. 30 (1)	Ap. 11 (6)	..	Ap. 17	Ap. 12		
Small White Butterfly	Mar. 17 (8)	May 8	May 5	..	..	Mar 17 (8)		
Orange-tip Butterfly	Ap. 7	Ap. 8	Ap. 7	..	Ap. 7	Ap. 12		
Meadow-brown Butterfly	Ap. 13	May 28	May 8	..	Ap. 13	Ap. 12		
Wall Butterfly	June 17	June 30	June 17	..	June 19	May 1		
Brimstone (A.)	May 20	(4)	May 20	..	Mar. 18		Mar. 31	
Painted Lady (A.)	Mar. 16	June 8 (3)	Mar. 31 (7)	Mar. 6	..	..
Cinnabar Moth	May 31	..	May 19 (5)	..	June 12			
Current Moth	May 19	..	July 24	..	July 19			
Viper (A.)	July 24	July 24	July 24	..	..	..
Frog Spawn	Ap. 21 (9)	..	Ap. 21 (9)	..	..	..		(10)
	Feb. 8 (10)	..	..	..	..	..

A. Hibernated. L. Last seen.

(1) Worker Wasp June 16. Wasps moderately common (N. M. R.). (2) Rather common. (3) Fresh specimen of Painted Lady July 30. Fairly common (N. M. R.). (4) A Brimstone female in Montevideo garden at the beginning of October, an unusual visitor to Chickerell (N. M. R.). (5) Cinnabar exceptionally abundant (E. E. B.). (6) I cannot be sure that the first Wasp seen in this or any previous year has really been *Vespa vulgaris*, though I have always taken this for granted. See separate note on "Abundance of Wasps in Spring" (E. E. B.). (7) This species, well known to be frequently migratory, suddenly appeared in some numbers at this time, and it is practically certain that the individuals then seen had just migrated from the Continent. Fresh specimen seen Aug. 12 (E. E. B.). (8) J. R. records Mar. 17 for the appearance of a Large White Butterfly, an early date, which suggests that the larva may have pupated in a greenhouse or other warm place, as this species is generally later than the Small White (Ed.). (9) Slough, evidently cast after hibernation, found Ap. 21 (E. E. B.). (10) Frog spawn in ditches, Wareham, Feb. 8 (S. E. V. F.).

NORGE.—Humble Bee (A.), Weymouth, Mar. 30 (N. M. R.). Red Admiral flying about and basking in sun, Weymouth, Nov. 11 (N. M. R.); (A.) at Pulham, Mar. 30 (J. R.). Peacock Butterfly (A.) at Buckhorn Weston, Ap. 11 (W. H. D.). Ringed Snake (A.), Corfe Castle, Ap. 10 (E. E. B.).

SOME RECENT AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

The Victoria History of Dorset.—To be completed in 4 vols. Subscription from £6 6s. (A. Constable and Co., London.) *In preparation.*

Gleanings from an Old Portfolio, containing some Correspondence between Lady Louisa Stuart and her sister, Caroline, Countess of Portarlington, and other friends and relations (1778-1813). Edited by Mrs. Godfrey Clark. 3 vols. With illustrations. (D. Douglas, 10, Castle Street, Edinburgh. £4 4s.)

Some Dorset Manor Houses, with their literary and historical associations. By Sidney Heath and W. de C. Prideaux. Illustrated with 40 drawings by the former, and rubbings from sepulchral brasses by the latter. *Contents*: Athelhampton, Bingham's Melcombe, Bloxworth, Canford, Chantmarle, Charborough, Clifton Maubank, Cranborne, Kingston Lacy, Lower Waterson, Mapperton, Melbury, Parnham, Poxwell, Trent, Warmwell, Winterbourne Anderson, Wolfeton, Woodsford, and Wool. (Bemrose and Sons, 4, Snow Hill, London. 30s. net.) 1907.

The Municipal Records of Dorchester.—Letters Patent and Charters from the Crown: The Dorchester Domesday: Minute and Account Books. Edited by Canon Mayo. (This volume is in the Press, and will be issued at 25s. net. Orders should be sent to Mr. Gould, Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney, S.W.)

In and Around the Isle of Purbeck. By Ida Woodward, with 36 illustrations in colour by J. W. G. Bond. *Contents*: A General Survey; Swanage; Langton Matravers, Langton Wallis, Worth Matravers, St. Aldhelm's Head; Encombe, Kingston, Kimmeridge, Smedmore; The Heart of the Isle, Church Knowle, Creech, Steeple; Tyneham, Povington, Worbarrow; Lulworth, Wool, Bindon; East Stoke, Holme, Wareham; Corfe Castle; and Studland. (John Lane, The Bodley Head, London. 21s. net.) 1907.

Memorials of Old Dorset.—Edited by Thomas Perkins and Herbert Pentin. With many illustrations. *Contents*: Historic Dorset, the Barrows of Dorset, the Roman Occupation of Dorset, the Churches of Dorset, the Memorial Brasses of Dorset, Sherborne, Milton Abbey, Wimborne Minster, Ford Abbey, Dorchester, Weymouth, Portland, the Isle of Purbeck, Corfe Castle, Poole, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Piddletown and Athelhampton, Wolfeton House, the Literary Associations of Dorset, Some Dorset Superstitions (Bemrose and Sons, 4, Snow Hill, London. 15s. net). 1907.

Dorset Parish Registers.—Marriages. Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore and others. VOL. II. contains a transcript of the Marriage Registers of Charminster, Hook, Symondsburys, Chideock, Hawkchurch, Allington, Thorncombe, and North Poorton. VOL. III. (*in the Press*) contains Beaminster, Lyme Regis, Broadwindsor, Great Toller, Halstock, Loders, Lytton Cheney,

- WEL.** Cerne Abbas, Up-Cerne, Nether Cerne, Wraxall, Rampiahm, and Frome Vauchurch. VOL. IV. (*in preparation*) contains Whitchurch Canoncorum, Marshwood, Maiden Newton, Burton Bradstock and Shipton Gorges, Pilsdon, Cheddington, West Chelborough, East Chelborough, Bettiscombe, Wyke Regis, and Stoke Abbot. (Phillimore and Co., 124, Chancery Lane, London. 10s. net each vol.)
- Dorset Records.**—VOL. I. Long Burton Register, verbatim, 1580-1812. VOL. II. Holnest Register, verbatim, 1589-1812. VOL. III. Caundle Bishop Register, verbatim, 1570-1812. VOL. IV. Calendar of Wills, &c., in the Consistory Court, the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset, and the Peculiar Court of Canford Manor and Poole, the Peculiar Court of Corfe Castle, the Court of the Royal Peculiar of Milton Abbas, the Peculiar Court of Sturminster Marshall, and the Peculiar Court of Wimborne Minster, 1568-1792. VOL. V. Feet of Fines for Dorset, full transcripts, Richard I.—Edward II. (1195-1327). VOL. VI. Stourpaine Register, verbatim, 1631-1799. VOL. VII. Sturminster Marshall Register, verbatim, 1563-1812. VOL. VIII. Tarrant Hinton Register, verbatim, 1545-1812. VOL. IX. Thornford Register, verbatim, 1677-1812. VOLS. (*in preparation*). Feet of Fines continued, full transcripts, Edward III.—Richard II. (1327-1399). Calendar of Dorset Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1700. (E. A. Fry, "Dorset Records," 124, Chancery Lane, London.)
- Ford Abbey.** By Sidney Heath. With illustrations by the author. (F. Griffiths, 34, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. 10s. 6d. net.) *In the Press.*
- The Sentinel of Wessex.** (Portland.)—By C. King Warry. (T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London. 6s.)
- Lulworth and Its Neighbourhood.**—By M. F. Heathcote. With illustrations. (Warren and Son, 85, High Street, Winchester. 3s. 6d. net.) 1906.
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- Milton Abbey and Its School.**—An illustrated account of the Abbey Church and Grammar School. By Herbert Pentin. (H. Shipp, Blandford. 2s. net.)
- Guide to St. Peter's Church, Dorchester.**—By A. Metcalfe. With illustrations. (F. G. Longman, 4, Cornhill, Dorchester. 1s. and 6d. net.) 1907.
- Short History of Sherborne.**—By W. B. Wildman. 2nd edition. (Bennett, Sherborne. 1s. 6d.)
- Highways and Byways in Dorset.**—By Sir Frederick Treves. Abridged edition for schools. Illustrated. (Macmillan and Co., London. 1s. 6d.) 1907.
- The Past of Poole.**—By W. K. Gill. (Balding and Mansell, Wisbech and London. 1s.)

The Geology of the country near Sidmouth and Lyme Regis.—By H. B. Woodward, F.R.S., and W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S. With contributions by A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S. Illustrated. (E. Stanford, 12, Long Acre, London. 1s.) 1906.

The Judith-Play of John Fitzgerald Pennie, Dramatist, of East Lulworth, Dorset (1782—1848).—Edited, with an Introduction, by W. D. Filliter, Vicar of East Lulworth. (International Society of the Apocrypha, 15, Paternoster Row, London. 1s.) *In the Press*.

Dorset.—By H. Harding. (Blackie and Son, London. 1s.) 1907.

Wilts and Dorset by Pen and Camera.—An historical, pictorial, and descriptive guide. With many illustrations. (W. Mate and Sons, Bournemouth. 6d. net.) 1906.

Forde Abbey.—A brief history, illustrated. 2nd edition. (Young and Son, Chard. 6d.) 1907.

London Parks and Gardens.—By the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, Author of "A History of Gardening in England," &c. With numerous illustrations in colour by Lady Victoria Manners. (Archibald Constable & Co., London, 21s. net.) 1907.

Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. A record of the work done in Science, Literature, and Art during the session 1905-6 by numerous Societies, Field Clubs, &c. (Charles Griffin and Co., Exeter Street, Strand, W.C. 7s. 6d.)

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.—Edited by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, Somerset, and Canon Mayo, Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne. Issued quarterly to subscribers only: the subscription, 5s. per annum, payable in advance, may be sent to either of the editors.

The Cornubian and West-Countrie Annual.—A Periodical for lovers of the West Country—Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. (502, Birkbeck Chambers, Holborn, W.C. 2s. 6d.)

MAGAZINES CONTAINING REPORTS OF THE DORSET FIELD CLUB'S MEETINGS.

The Gentleman's Magazine.—Founded 1731. A Magazine for those engaged in literary and antiquarian research, or interested in biography, history, archæology, topography, natural history, adventure, poetry, art, and social subjects. (1, York Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 1s. monthly.)

The Antiquary.—An illustrated Magazine devoted to the study of the Past. (62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 6d. monthly.)

INDEX TO VOL. XXVIII.

By E. W. YOUNG.

- Acland, Captain, xxix., xxxii., xxxiv.,
xl., xlv.
Aldis, T. S., xxxv.
Alton Pancras, lv.
 Church, lv.
Antelope Hotel, Dorchester, 32, 37, 41
Amphitheatre, Roman, Excavations at,
lxxvi., lxxix.
Arachnida, New and Rare British, xl.,
121
 List of, 146
 Notes on, 122
Artesian Wells, xxxv., 185, 197, 201
Australia, Flowing Wells of, 203
- Barnes, F. J., lxxv., lxxvii.
 Rev. W., li., lxix.
 Rev. W. Miles (Vice-President),
 xxxix., lxxxix., 107, 168
Barrett, W. Bowles, xxxvi., 30
Bartelot, Rev. R. G., xl., 96
Beach, Thomas, 256
Bennett, George, lxxii.
Bingham, Canon, li.
 Sir John, 227
 William de, 227
- Birds, First Appearances of, 253, 278
 Bittern, 263
 Brambling, 261
 Chough, 261
 Dartford Warbler, 260
 Dipper, 259
 Fire-crest, 260
 Gold-crest, 260
 Golden Oriole, 259
 Goldfinch, 261
 Great Grey Shrike, 259
 House Sparrow, 261
 Icterine Warbler, 260
 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, 262
 Nutcracker, 261
 Pied Flycatcher, 259
 Song Thrush, 260
 Wax Wing, 261
 Wood Pigeon, 262
- Blackett, Rev. S., lxvii., lxxi., lxxii.
Bond, Nathaniel, 37
 Serjeant, 34, 36, 40
Books, Recent and Forthcoming, 280
Botanical Notes, 266, 276
 Common Sallow, 266
 Dorset Barley, 269, 270-6
- Botanical Notes—continued.
 Elecampane, 266
 Fungus, Rare, 267
 Meadow Saffron, 266
 Spring Flowers, Irregular
 Blossoming of, 261
 Trees, Flowering, 266
- Bound, Mary, 39
 Rev. Cuthbert, 34, 35, 38, 39
Bovington, Borehole, xxxv., 189, 193
 Water, 204
Bridge, J. E. M., 5, 11
Bridport, XIV. Century Life in, xl., 93
 Castle, 99
 Churches, 104
 Gertop's House, 98
 Greyhound Hotel, 104
 Magdalen Leper-house, 104
 Mint, at 162
 Plague, The, 103
 Rope Trade, 102
 St. John's Hospital, 104
- British Archæological Association,
 xxxvii., xxvi.
 Congress in Dorset,
 xxxvii.
 Association, xxxviii., xlv.
 Commonfields, xlix.
 Valley Settlement, xlvii.
- Broadley, A. M., 213
Brocklehurst, R. G., 245
Browne, George, 169
Buckland Newton, xlvii., li., lvi.
Burton Bradstock Nodules, xxxv.
Busby, Dr. Richard, 40
Butler, Parson Billy, lii.
 Rev. G. W., 35
- Cahots, The production of, 153
Cambridge, Rev. O. P. (Vice-President),
xl., 121
Cecil, Lord Eustace, lxxiii., lxxviii.
 Hon. Mrs. Evelyn, lxxiii., 282
Cecil and Mansel-Pleydell Medals, xlii.,
cxi.
Cerne Abbas, Parish Register (Commonwealth),
255
Cerne Abbey, Cartulary of, 65
Chantries, Cornwall, 25
 Dorset, 13
 South Hants, 26
 Wilts, 27

- Charminster Church, 8, 250
 Churchill, Capt. Joseph, 36
 Richard, 36
 William, 36
 Clarence, L. B., lxxxiv.
 Coins, Dorset, xxxix., xl., 159
 Colfox, W., lxxxviii.
 Collins, W. W., lxiv.
 Communion Plate—
 Henstridge, 254
 Milton Abbey, 229
 North Wootton, 254
 Winterborne Ander-
 son, 229
 Cornish, Dr. Vaughan, 149
 Cross, Rev. James, 259, 269
 Crosses, Queen Eleanor, xl., 209
 Cheapside, 214
 Geddington, 211
 Northampton, 212
 Westminster, 214
 Waltham, 213
 Cunningham, E., lii.
 Dene-hole, lxxvii.
 Dicker, Rev. C. W. H., xxxi., xxxvi.,
 xliv., xlvii., xlix., liii., lv., 1.
 Dorchester, Antelope Hotel, 32, 37, 41
 Norman Mint at, 164
 Saxon Mint at, 164
 Dorset, Artesian Wells in, 185
 Barley and Wheat, 269
 Chantries (Part II.), 12
 Dorchester Deanery, 14
 Shaston, " 17
 Sherborne, " 16
 Whitchurch, " 12
 Wimborne, " 30
 Church Towers, 245
 Coins, 159
 Feast in London, xxix.
 Memorial Brasses, 225
 Norman Mints, xl., 164
 North, Storm in, 108
 Prices of Labour and Farm
 Produce (1691-7), 43
 Saxon Mints, xl., 164
 South, The Pepps of, xxxvi., 30
 Drew, A. S., lxxiii.
 D'Urberville, Tombstone, 11
 Dymond, Captain, 107
 Eaton, B. J., xlii.
 H. S., xxix., 107
 Edwards, Miss, xxxix.
 Eikon Basilike, xxxviii.
 Elwes, Capt. (Hon. Treasurer), xlv.,
 lxxxvi.
 Filleul, Rev. S. E. V., xxxiii., xl., 216
 Financial Statements, lxxxvi., lxxxvii.
 Fletcher, W. J., xxxv., xxxvi., 198, 219
 Floyer, Elizabeth, 57
 Major, 34, 36
 Ford Abbey, lxxix.
 Chapel Bell, lxxxiv.
 Fossil Forest (Lulworth), lxiv.
 Foster, Capt. E. B., 32
 Frampton, Liberty and Manor of, 168
 Tregonwell, 34, 36
 Freke, Colonel, 38
 William, 38
 Fry, E. A., 12, 281
 Fynes-Clinton, E., 40
 Geological Excursion — Swanage to
 Weymouth, lviii.
 Gertop, Sir Nicholas, 98
 Glastonbury Abbey, lii.
 John of, li.
 Gould, Mr., xlvii.
 Gray, H. St. G., xxxix.
 Griffin, Dr., lxxxix.
 Hawksley, Rev. J. E., xlvii., xlviii.
 Heath, Sidney, lxxix., lxxxiv., 280, 281
 Henning, Henry (Foxwell), 33, 34, 36,
 38, 44
 Hill, H. W., xxxix.
 Hogg, B. A., xxxii.
 Horse Ornament, Mediæval, xl.
 Hudleston, W. H. (Vice-President),
 xxxiv., xxxv., lviii., lxiii., lxv.,
 185
 Hyde Abbey, 2, 10
 Insects, First Appearances of—Tables,
 279
 Keyser, C. E., xxxvii.
 King Charles I.: Majesty in Misery,
 xxxix.
 Knapp, William (Poole), xl., 216
 Knight, Rev. H., 35
 Knighton, West, 32, 33
 Lawrence, Capt. Edward, 34
 Leach, Dr. Comyns, lxxxix.
 Lewell, 37
 Linklater, Rev. Preb., lxvi.
 Lock, B. Fossett, 77
 Loder, Andrew, 37, 47
 Long, Idith, 34, 38
 John, 35, 38
 Rev. Charles, 35
 Lottery and Hiring Tickets, xxxi.
 Lulworth, "Fossil Forest," lxiv.
 Lyme Regis, 58
 Landslip at, xxxiv.
 Lynam, Charles, lxvii.
 Lytchett Heath, lxvii., 34, 36
 Gardens, lxxiii.
 St. Aldhelm's Chapel,
 lxxviii.
 Mainwaring, Colonel, xxxiv., xli.
 March, Dr. H. Colley (Vice-President),
 xi., xxxii., lxxi., lxxvii.

Margaret, The Lady, and Wimborne,
Minster, xxxvi., 219
Mate, W., lxxxix.
Meetings, Summer, xlvii., lviii., lxvii.,
lxxxix.
Winter, xxviii., xxxvii., xli.
Members, Honorary, xi.
List of, xii.
New, xxiv.
Memorial Brasses of Dorset (Part
IV.)—
Melbury Sampford—
Bruning & Strang-
wayes, 231
Milton Abbey—
John Artur, xxxvi.,
230
Tregonwell, Sir J.,
xxxvi., 225
Meteorological Records, xxviii., xxix.
Michel, Captain D'Oyly, 34
Mondey, Rev. F., xxxix., xl.
Moule, H. J. (the late), 93

Needles, Netting, xxxii.
Netherbury, Pulpit at, 58
Nettlecomb Tout, lii.
Nevill, Ralph, xli.
Nodules, Burton Bradstock, xxxv.
Norman Mints in Dorset, 159

Officers of the Club, xi., xlv.
Oram, Samuel Marsh, xxxiii.

Paris, Herb, liii.
Pentin, Rev. H. (Hon. Sec. and Editor),
xxxiv., xxxvii.—xliv., lxiv., lxxi.
lxxxiii., lxxv., 228, 280, 281
Perkins, Rev. T. (the late), xxix.,
lxxxix., 280
Phenological Notes, xlv., 276
Photographic Surveys and Records,
xxix., lxxxix.
Piddlehinton, Church, xlvii., 2
Commonfields, xlix.
Parish of, xlviii.
Piddletrenthide, Manor House, 11
Parish and Church
of, xxxvi., xlix., 1
Plants, First Flowering of, 276
Plush Church, li., 2
Church, Old, li.
Downs at, liii.
Poole, William Knapp, Clerk of, 216
Pope, Alfred, xl., xlii., xliii., xlv.,
xlvii., 197, 209
Portland Quarry, Excavations at,
lxxv.
Pouncey, H. (Assistant Secretary), lxiv.,
lxix.
President's Address, xli., lxxxviii.
Archæology and Anthro-
pology, cviii.
Astronomy, xcvi.

President's Address—*continued.*

Botany, xciv.
Chemistry, ciii.
Electricity, cii.
Engineering, cv.
General, cx.
Geography, cvii.
Geology, xcvi.
Meteorology, ci.
Obituary, lxxxviii.
Zoology, lxxxix.
Prideaux, C. S., xxxi., xxxv., xxxviii.,
xliii., xlvii., liv., lxxv.
W. de O., xxxv., xxxvi.,
xxxix., 225, 280
Psalms, Book of (1628), xxxix.
Publications of the Club, xxvii.
Pydel, Valley of the, xlvii.

Queen Eleanor Crosses, xl., 209

Rainbows and Halos, xxxi.
Railway Fares, Reduced, xxxviii., xxxvii.
Rainfall, &c., in Dorset, (1906), 107
Observers' Notes, 111
Steepleton Manor, temper-
ture, &c., 120
Tables, 116—119
Ravenhill, Canon, xxxiv., xli., xlii., li.,
liii., lvii.
Raymond, H. F., xxxix.
Read, Parson (Moreton), 34, 35, 36, 41
Red Lion, Wareham, 42
Report, Editor's, xlv.
Secretary's, xlv.
Treasurer's, xlv.
Richards, James, 32
John (Warmwell), Diary of,
30, 31
Richardson, N. M. (President), xxvii.,
xxviii., xxix., xxx., xxxi., xxxvii.,
xxxviii., xliii., xlv., lvii., lxxv.,
lxxvii., lxxxv., 258
Ridley, Miss Lucy, xxxi.
Rev. O. M., lxxxviii.
Roeder at Plush, lii.
Rogers, Prof. Thorold, 42
Roman Pavements, 257
Road, Kingston Lacy, xxxv.
Sword Handle, xxxii.
Roper, Freeman, lxxxix., lxxxv.
Rules of the Club, vi.

Sadler, John, 32, 39
St. Candida, 58, 60, 61
St. Wandrille, Abbey of, 52, 56, 61
Saxon Mints in Dorset, 159
Sectional Committees, Proposed,
xxxviii., xliii.
Shaftesbury, xxxiii.
Abbey, xxxix.
Maces, 163
Norman Mint at, 164
Saxon Mint at, 160

- Sheridan, A. T. B., 168
 Societies, Corresponding, xxvii.
 Southwell, Rev. G. B., lv.
 Stilwell, Henry, xlv., 107
 Stone, Curious Carved, xxxix.
 Stubbs, Rev. D. H., 51
 Surface Waves produced by Sledges, 149
 Swanage to Weymouth, Marine
 Geological Excursion, lviii.
 Ariah Mell and Mupe Bay, lxii.
 Ballard Point, Punfield Cove, and Swanage Bay, lix.
 Chapman's Pool and Encombe, lxi.
 Duney Head, Durdle Door, Bat's Head, &c., lxii.
 Durlston Head, Tillywhim, and Anvil Point, lx.
 Gadcliff, Worbarrow Bay, and Rings Hill, lxii.
 Holworth House and Ringstead Bay, lxiii.
 Kimmeridge Coast, lxi.
 Lulworth Cove and Stair Hole, lxii., lxiv.
 Osmington Mills, lxiii.
 Peveril Point and Durlston Bay, lix.
 St. Ealdhelm's Head and Emmit Hill, lxi.
 White Nothe Point, lxiii.
 Sword Handle, Roman, xxxii.
 Sykes, E. R., xxviii.
 Symonds, H., xl., 159

 Tacitus, Coins of, xxxix.
 Templeman, Peter, 45
 Towers, Dorset Church, 245
 Beaminster, 252
 Bere Regis, 250
 Bradford Abbas, 246
 Charminster, 250
 Fordington St. George, 251
 Iwerne Minster, 247
 Milton Abbey, 249
 Puddletown, 250
 Sherborne Abbey, 247, 249, 251
 Studland, 249
 Trent, 247
 Wimborne Minster, 248
 Winterborne Abbas, 247
 Traherne, Mr., 33, 36

 Trenchard, Captain, 38, 41
 Colonel, 34, 36, 38
 Sir George, 32

 Udal, J. S., lxxxiv.

 Ware, Castor, xxxi.
 Wareham, lxvii.
 Castle, lxvii.
 Lady St. Mary's Church, lxvii.
 Norman Mint at, 164
 Roman origin of, lxxi.
 Saxon Mint at, 160
 St. Martin's Church, lxvii., lxxi.
 Walls, The, lxviii.
 Warmwell, Manor and House, 30, 32
 Warne, C., liii., lxix.
 Watercombe, 37
 Waterson, xlvii.
 Weather, Notes on, 267
 Weaver, Rev. F. W., 256
 Weld, Mr. (Lulworth), 34, 37
 Weymouth Bay, engraving of (1792), xxxix.
 Coins struck in, 166
 Duel at, 38
 as XVII. Century Seaport, xxx.
 Whatcombe Down, Roman Camp, lii.
 Whiteway, William, Diary of, 30
 Whitechurch Canoniconum, 51
 Church, 53
 Williams, John, 34, 37
 Winston, 38
 Wills, Somerset Mediaeval, 256
 Wimborne, 36, 204
 Grammar School, 33, 34
 Minster, The Lady Margaret Tomb, 219
 Water, 204
 Winchester College, 10, 11
 Wita, St. (Candida), 58, 60, 61
 Wootton Fitzpaine, 53

 Vye, Farmer, 38, 41

 Zoological Notes, 263
 Flies, Migration of, 265
 Hedgehog, 263
 Humble Bee, 264
 Lepidoptera, 264
 Wasps, 263



